

HISTORY OF BIJAPUR SUBAH
(1686-1885 A.D)


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By

ABDUL GANI ABDUL KHADAR
IMARATWALE

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
DR. B.D.KHANE, M.A, Ph.D

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY
KOLHAPUR
2003


Hc Head
Department of History
Shivaji University,
Kolhapur - 416 004.


SUK - 2043 - Tol4315

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled 'History of Bijapur Subah (1686-1885 A.D)' is completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or Diploma or other similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Place: Kolhapur

Date: 08-10-03



Research Student
(Abdul Gani .A. Imartwale)

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the thesis entitled 'History of Bijapur Subah (1686-1885 A.D), which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History, by Shivaji University, Kolhapur is the result of the original research work completed by Shri Abdul Gani.A.Imaratwale under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief, the work embodied in this thesis has not found earlier the basis for the award of any Degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Place: *Kolhapur*

Date: *08-10-03*


Research Guide
(Dr. B.D.Khane)
Dr. B. D. Khane
M. A. Ph. D.
Department of History,
Shivaji University
KOLHAPUR-416 004

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Abdul Gani.A.Imartwale.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Ahkam	Ahkam-e-Alamgiri of Hameeduddin Khan
BDC	Bulletin of Deccan College, Pune
BER	Bombay Engineers' Reports
BISM	Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Pune
Bosateen	Bosateen-us-Salateen by Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi
CMH	Chronology of Modern Hyderabad by Trimbak Raj
CSMB	Centenary Souvenir of Bijapur Municipality, 1956
DD	Deh-Beh-Dehi (Anonymous) <i>full title?</i>
Dilkushah	Tarikh-e-Dilkushah/Nuskhah-e-Dilkushah by Bhimsen Burhanpuri
E & D	Elliot & Dowson
ECD	Eighteenth Century Deccan by Sethu Madhavrao Pagadi
EIM	Epigraphia Indo Moslmica
Farishtah	Tarikh-e-Farishtah of Mohummad Qasim Farishtah
Futuhāt	Futuhāt-e-Alamgiri by Ishwaridas Nagar
GRABP	General Report on Administration of Bombay Presidency
Hadiquat	Hadiquat-ul-Aalam by Mir Abu Turab
HHH	Haquiquat Hai Hindustan of Laxmi Narayan Shafique
IC	Islamic Culture, Hyderabad
IHC	Proceedings of Indian History Congress
IHRC	Indian Historical Records Commission
IJC	Inayat Jung Collections, National Archives New Delhi
JBBRAS	Journal of Bombay Branch of Asiatic Society
JBHS	Journal of Bombay Historical Society
JIH	Journal of Indian History
JNSI	Journal of Numismatic Society of India

JRASB	Journal of Royal Asiatic Society
Junaidi	Hayat-e-Asif by Junaidi, Mohummad Mahboob
Kaisar	Kaisar-e-Hind by Eastwick, E.B
Khan's	Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jaha by Yusuf Hussain Khan
Nizam	
Lubab	Muntakhab-ul-Lubab by Khafi Khan
Maasir	Maasir-e-Alamgiri by Saqi Mustaid Khan
Malik	The Reign of Mohummad Shah, 1719-1748 by Malik Zahiruddin
Mamlakat	Waqait-e-Mamlakat-e-Bijapur by Basheeruddin Dahlvi
MSG	Maharashtra State Gazetteer
Nayeem's	Mughal Administration of Deccan Under Nizamul Mulk Asaf
Adm.	Jaha, 1720-1748 by Dr. Nayeem, M.A
Nayeem's	External Relation of the Bijapur Kingdom, 1489-1686 A.D by
External	Dr. M.A Nayeem
Relations	
Nazim	Bijapur Inscriptions
OMLRC	Oreintal Manuscript Library and Research Centre, Hyderabad
PHS	Proceedings of Pakistan Historical Society
Rauzat	Rauzat-ul-Awalia-e-Bijapur by Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi
RCAMI	Reports of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India
Rukat	Rukat-e-Alamgiri, translated by Bilmoria, J.H
Sarkar	History of Auranzgeb by J.N.Sarkar
Sarkar's	Mughal Administration by J.N.Sarkar
Adm.	
SD	Sawaneh-e-Dakhan of Munim Khan Hamdani
SIHC	Proceedings of South Indian History Congress
Silsilah	Silsilah-e-Asafia by Bilgrami, Sayyed Ali

SJ & GC	Tarikh-e-Adab-e-Urdu by Sayyedah Jafra & Gyan Chand
SMH	Studies in the Maratha History, Kolhapur
SPD	Selections from Peshwa Daftar
SS	Shivaji and His Life ^{Times} by J.N.Sarkar
SSRPD	Selections from Satara Rajas & Peshwas' Diaries
Tazkirat	Tazkirat-ul-Mulk by Rafiuddin Shirazi
TS	Tarikh-e-Shivaji (Modern Review)

CHAPTER-I

- * Choice of the Topic
- * Scope of the Topic
- * Evaluation of the Sources
- * Scheme of Chapterisation
- * Historical Method
- * Historical Background of Bijapur

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION:

From the earliest times itself Bijapur and its neighbouring regions were having great importance in the Deccan. These regions witnessed the rise and fall of many ruling dynasties viz, the Kadambas, the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the Yadvas of Devgiri, the Khaljis, the Tughluks, the Bhamanis, the Adil Shahis, the Mughals, the Nizams, the Marathas (the Peshwas and the Rajas of Satara) and the British. Bijapur and its regions remained under the Hindu dynasties for many centuries with their dim past. Under the Muslims the Bijapur region was formed into a greater administrative division. Bijapur became the seat of Khaliji governor Karim-ud-Din. During the Bahmani rule, in 1478 under the new administrative arrangements Bijapur and its neighbouring regions were formed into a province, called Taraf. In the eighties of the 15th century the Bahmani rule lost its strength and vitality. As a result the Adil Shahis rose in power in Bijapur. The Adil Shahi Sultans ruled over Bijapur from 1489 to 1686 A.D. Their rule of about two centuries was of great glory in all aspects. The present research study begins from the fall of Bijapur (1686) to shifting of District Headquarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur (1885).

CHOICE OF THE TOPIC:

Uptill now many national and international scholars have done an intensive research in the history of Adil Shahis of Bijapur (1489-1686) covering political, cultural, religious, administrative and other aspects of the kingdom. Mention may be made of Dr. P.M. Joshi, Dr. A.J.A Sequera, Dr. M.A. Nayeem, Dr. Iftikhar Ahmed Ghauri (Pakistan), Dr. R.M.Eaton (U.S.A), Dr. Asiya Begum, Dr. Zaman Khodaey (Iran) and fragmentary renderings by Dr. H.K. Sharwani; Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Dr. M. Nazim, Dr.

B.D. Abdullah Chugatai, DR. M.S. Mate, Dr. B.D. Verma, Dr. T.N. Davare^e and Dr. Hiroshi Fukazawa (Japan). In addition in the leading foreign and indigenous journals and periodicals a number of research articles have been published. However, whatever research is done with regards to Bijapur; it is confined only to the period from 1489 to 1686. The scholars have carried up to now no research work in the period i.e. after the fall of Bijapur (1686). So far as my knowledge is concerned[✓], even we do not find a single research article furnishing information on any subject of this period; though after 1686 Bijapur was passed into the hands of many rulers.

G.H. Khan?

incorrect

Since long a question was lingering in my mind that after 1686 the Mughals, the Asaf Jahi Nizams, the Peshwas, the Rajas of Satara and the British had ascended in Bijapur, hence there might be some important aspects of note during their rule. I began searching the contemporary and later works of the period concerned (1686-1885), and came to conclusion that there are many historical aspects in Bijapur to study, hitherto not covered by any scholar. In my view, probably the scholars left this period unstudied for the reason that after the extinction of the Adil Shahis nothing was remained in Bijapur; and only desolation ruled. But it is not true.

Generally, throughout India from the beginningⁿ of eighteenth century itself the political authority of Native Indian States was on verge of decline. The rise of new petty states, quarrels among them, the advent of the Europeans etc. were the chief causes. By the dawn of eighteenth century the celebrated cities of medieval India were subject to desolation. Mention may be made of Daulatabad, Gulbargah, Bidar, Ahmednagar, Golgondah, Aurangabad, Burhanpur and few cities of northern India, however Bijapur was not exception to it. The cities of Delhi, Agra, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Hyderabad etc. were fortunate enough to retain their glories in modern times as well. However, the case of Bijapur was exceptional. Upto 1760 Bijapur was a place of strategical importance, though it was not a capital of

any independent ruling dynasty. However it was the Headquarters of the Subah. Under Kam Baksh, and later Muzaffar Jung Bijapur missed a chance to be a capital of their new kingdoms. Under the Marathas the city lagged behind to some extent; later the British consolidated its lost glory by paying their attention for its restoration.

From 1686 to 1848, Bijapur was the Headquarters of the Subah or Prant. Under the British it was Taluqua town, later the District Headquarters. Because of the changes in political authorities there are many interesting aspects in Bijapur to study. In historical sense, it would not be proper to subside the history of this period (1686-1885) thinking that it is nothing but the history of desolation of Bijapur. In my view the history of Bijapur is incomplete if it is confined to the period from 1489 to 1686 only. Therefore an attempt is made in this research activity to highlight many of the hidden historical aspects of Bijapur as a Subah, Prant or the District.

SCOPE OF THE TOPIC:

In 1686 and 1687 Bijapur and Golcondah respectively had fallen prey to the Mughal might. Now Aurangzeb became the master of the whole Deccan. He divided the region of the Deccan into six Subahs viz. Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad (*Khazistah Buniyad*), Bidar (*Mohummabad*), Bijapur (*Darul-Zafar*) and Hyderabad (*Farkhundah Buniyad*). By the year 1724 the Mughal authority in the Deccan declined. In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the Mughal Subahdar, succeeded in the Deccan and became its de facto ruler. His successors failed to keep pace with the rising power of the Marathas. In 1760, Nizam Salabat had to part with the Subah of Bijapur as a result of his defeat in the battle of Udgir. The other Subahs of Aurangabad, Bidar and Hyderabad remained under succeeding Nizams up to 1948. In Khandesh and Berar regions either the Nizams or the Marathas or the British ruled. However, the case of the Subah of Bijapur is different. After the fall of Bijapur in 1686, the Subah of

Bijapur was being ruled by the Mughals (1686-1724), the Asaf Jahis Nizams (1724-1760), the Peshwas (1760-1818), the Rajas of Satara (1818-1848) and the British. Under the British Bijapur is studied as a Taluqua and the District Headquarters. Thus the present study is covering the political, administrative, cultural, economic, religious and other aspects of the succeeding powers of Bijapur Subah. The study is of a general nature, which bridges the historical gap existed from 1686 to 1885.

EVALUATION OF THE SOURCES:

Concerned to the subject there are a large number of original unpublished and published sources available in Persian, Marathi (Modi), Urdu and English. In this research work an extensive use of such sources are made. In addition the study is supplemented by an epigraphic, the numismatic and secondary sources.

Regarding the nature of the sources concerned they are not exclusively meant for present topic. This is in respect of all ruling powers of Bijapur Subah. The scattered sources are properly studied and channelised, as the bees gather honey. This has been realized only by traveling widely. I have tapped the sources from the National Archives and Archeological Survey of India Library, New Delhi, the Raza Library, Rampur; the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, the Salar Jung Museum, the Oriental Manuscript and Research Centre, the Idarah-e-Adbiyat-e-Urdu, the Nizam Trust Library, the Osmania University Library, and the Andhra Pradesh State Library (Asafia), Hyderabad; the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, the Bhandarkar Research Institute, Pune University Library; Pune Archives, and the Deccan College Maratha Museum and Library, Pune; the Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Archives, Bombay University Library and Anjuman-e-Islam Library, Mumbai; the Archaeological Survey of India Library, Aurangabad; the Shivaji University Archival Cell, Library and the Shahu Institute, Kolhapur; the Mythic Society Library, Bangalore;

and the Archaeological Survey of India Library, and Museum and the Deputy Commissioners Office, Bijapur. Besides, some of the leading families of Bijapur and Hyderabad were kind enough to lend their family possession like *Farmans* and *Sanads* issued by the erstwhile rulers of Bijapur.

In accordance with the ruling powers of Bijapur Subah the evaluation of the sources is made. It is as under:

I) THE ADIL SHAHIS:

The contemporary and the later works are referred for background of the topic, the cultural aspects of Adil Shahis and the fall of Bijapur.

a) Gulshan-e-Ibrahim or Nauras Namah or Tarikh-e-Farishtah:

The author of this celebrated chronicle, Mohummad Qasim Hindu Shah Farishtah was born at Astrabad on the Caspean Sea about 1570. His father Gulam Ali Hindu Shah was a tutor to Prince Miran Hussain, son of Murtuza Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar. On the dethronement and murder of Miran Hussain in 1589, Farishtah left Ahmadnagar to Bijapur. He was well received by Sultan Ibrahim Adil Shahi-II. Under the immediate protection of the Sultan, he spent his remainder of his life till 1623.¹

Farishtah was commissioned by Ibrahim-II to write the general history of the Muslims in India. He presented the first draft of his history to the Sultan in 1606, and spent the rest of the life in revising it. Tarikh-e-Farishtah is divided into an introduction and twelve chapters of which Chapter-III deals with every Muslim monarchy of medieval Deccan. In the introduction of his work Farishtah gave a summary of the history of India prior to the time of the Muslim conquest of the Indian borderlands. In different sections he described chronologically the history of Adil Shah Sultans from Yusuf Adil Shah to Ibrahim Adil Shah-II, covering the period from 1489 to 1606 only. In his last chapter he narrated the accounts of the Sufi Saints of India.²

In short, Farishtah's history contains a mass of facts, figures and dates unsurpassed in the existing chronicles of medieval India. The author is reputed as one of the trustworthiest of oriental historians. His work has come to be regarded as a classic and still maintains a high place as an authority.

b) Tazkirat-ul-Mulk:

The author of this work, Mir Rafi-ud-Din bin Nur-ud-Din Taufique Hussain Shirazi, was born about 1540-41. He came to Bijapur as a merchant and joined into Bijapur service in the time of Ali Adil Shah-I. He served in different capacities as Royal Secretary, Mint Master, and Ambassador, Governor of Bijapur, Guardian of Fath Khan (Ibrahim-II's son) etc. He began to write his *Tazkirah* in 1608 and completed it in 1635.

In his work he dealt the history of Bahmanis, Adil Shahis, Mughals, Nizam Shahis, Sultans of Gujrat, Qutb Shahis, Safawi Shahs of Persia, Malik Ambar etc. His account is most valuable for the reign of Ali Adil Shah-II because he was a contemporary and an eye-witness in many events of History of Bijapur. He was present in the battle of Talikotah (1565). Except some events, Shiraji's history is almost the same as that compiled by Farishtah.

he writes about administration & systems?

c) Mohammad Namah:

This history by Zuhur-bin-Zuhuri is exclusively dealing the history of the reign of Mohammad Adil Shah (1627-56). However, it also gives some accounts of the later period of Ibrahim-II as well. Zuhuri ends his history in 1659. He covered mainly the diplomatic history of Sultan Mohummad and his southern campaigns. It contains abundantly the poetic phrase in praise of the Sultan. The other chief features of this work are that it gives the dates of the social functions, the marriages, the yearly pilgrimages (*Urs*), palaces of Bijapur etc. It thus throws considerable light on the social history of Bijapur.

d) Tarikh-e-Ali-Adil Shahiyah or Insha-e-Adil Shahiyah:

This historical monograph written by Quazi Nurullah by the orders of Sultan Ali Adil Shah-II. The author narrates the events from the birth of the Sultan to the ninth year of his reign (1666). The work contains 10 chapters, out of which four chapters are devoted to purely political and military affairs viz. Adil Shahi-Maratha relation, rise of Shivaji, Ali-II's campaigns, Adil Shahi-Mughal relations etc. While the remaining chapters deal with the social activities of the Bijapur Court. This history is of an ornate composition and diction written in elegant and flowery style.

e) Bosateen-us-Salateen:

It is a comprehensive history ^{Basateen-us-Salateen of Bijapur} by Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi (a local historian) in eight chapters on eight Sultans of Adil Shahi of Bijapur.³ In addition, the author covered briefly the history of Bijapur upto the occupation of Maratha regions of Bijapur by the British (1811). It seems the work was compiled in 1811 itself. Though it is a late work not contemporary to the medieval period, it has the value of an original source as the author has utilized some of the most important works of the Adil Shahi history. He referred ^{Maasir-e-Alamgiri} Maasir-e-Alamgir and other sources for his brief accounts of Bijapur covering the period from 1686 to 1811.

At Archaeological Survey of India Museum, Bijapur there is a manuscript of Bosateen-us-Salateen, copied by Hafiz Mohummad Ali Walad Shaikh Sahab Bangi in A.H.1305 (1887 A.D). The local historian Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi owing to love of land held responsible to Aurangzeb for the extinction of Bijapur kingdom; and ^{the} aftermath ^{and the} desolation. He called him oppressor unjust, unkind, greedy etc. So much so that he says as Aurangzeb stepped in Bijapur, due to him epidemic (plague) visited Bijapur.

In 1890 at Hyderabad a lithograph of Bosateen-us-Salateen was published. However, it did not contain the original expressions of author,

which went against Aurangzeb. As such few accounts of manuscript excluded in the lithograph. Most of the historian made use of lithograph only. However for present study both copies have been referred.

f) Rauzat-ul-Awalia-e-Bijapur:

Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi compiled another masterpiece biographical work of Sufi Saints of Bijapur. (Totally) he covered 127 biographies of the Sufis, giving information with regards to family and spiritual lineage, miracles, role in politics, contribution to Islam and the society, locations of the tombs (*Dargahs*) of the Sufis of Bijapur.

As for his historical work he utilized contemporary biographical works like *Atwar-ul-Abrar*, *Ansab* etc. of Hazrat *Ain-ud-Din Ganj-ul-Ilm Bijapuri*, *Sahifat-ul-Huda*, biographical work of Sufis of Quadri Order, compiled in 1696-97 and others. The works serves as an encyclopedia of the Sufis of Bijapur belonging to all Orders.

g) Guldastah-e-Bijapur:

This is also another history work belonged to later period. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan compiled^g it in Persian in 1860. As *Bosateen-us-Salateen*, this work gives political, cultural and literary contribution of the Sultans of Bijapur. The author also mentions the role of nobles, their fidelity, the poets and their poetic composition etc.

The Persian compilation was completely under the patronage of the Nawab Diler Kh^ha Bahadur Diler Jung of Savanoor.⁴ After his death in 1862, his son Nawab Abul Qasim Khan ordered the same author to translate this chronicle in Urdu. The author did not mention his sources, however we come to know from style of writing, the events, the classification etc. that *Tarikh-e-Farishtah*, *Tazkirat-ul-Mulk*, *Bosateen-us-Salateen* etc. are utilized.

II-THE MUGHALS:

In this research work many Mughal sources have been utilized to study the Bijapur-Mughal relations, fall of Bijapur, the political affairs in Darul-Zafar Bijapur, the Subhadars, Subah administration etc.

a) Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri:

This memoir of Emperor Jahangir gives detailed information about the stirring events of the Deccan. This is a work of great value concerning Bijapur-Mughal relations during Ibrahim-II's rule. It furnishes information of circumstances in which Emperor Jahangir was bent to adopt the conciliatory policy towards Bijapur in order to avoid Bijapur-Ahmednagar league against the Mughals.

b) Padshah Namah:

Abdul Hamid Lahori compiled this chronicle by the order of Emperor Shah Jahan. It contains valuable information with regards to Bijapur and its relations with the Mughals. It gives the details of a treaty of 1636, by which the Ahmednagar territory was partitioned between the Mughals and Adil Shahis. It also furnishes details regarding internal conditions of the Sultanates of the Deccan.

c) Maasir-e-Alamgiri:

This is an official history of Emperor Aurangzeb compiled by Mohummad Saqi Mustaeed Khan in a chronological order from the court circulars and secret correspondence between the court and the news-writers, posted at all important places in the Empire. The author had held a number of offices and also acted as *Waqai-Navis*. The work of this chronicle was completed in 1710, which is extremely valuable for the reign of Aurangzeb, his Deccan campaigns against Bijapur, Golcondah and the Marathas. It gives in details Aurangzeb's diplomacy, his military movements, fall of Bijapur, organization of administration of Bijapur Subah, its Subhadars,

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Mughal conquests in ex-Kingdom of Bijapur etc. This work is just like a day today record of Aurangzeb's reign.

Bijapur Manuscript Map:

At Archaeological Museum of Bijapur there is a Manuscript Map of Bijapur (capital city) and its surrounding areas. There is no mention of date on it. However, the map contains the list of rulers of Bijapur from Yusuf Adil Shah to Aurangzeb (1489-1707), from which we may presume that probably the map was drawn in the reign of Aurangzeb.

In many respects the map is useful. It gives information about the citadel, the inside palaces, mosques and tombs of Hazrat Manbari Khandayat (Sufi), the outside palaces, tombs of Sufis and Sultans the roads, markets places with its collection of revenues, wells, water works, gardens, fort its bastions, gates, guns, suburbs and their revenue etc.

The water works of Torvi Tank, Jahan Begum Tank, wells, streams, Don River and its petty tributaries etc. are also drawn. It also records the names of all Parganahs and villages of Bijapur Sarkar with their revenue sums. In addition it gives the names of Sarkars of Bijapur Subah. It is interesting to note that the map gives the total measurements of surrounding villages of Bijapur.

Moreover the different Mahals of revenue division viz., the tobacco, Baghat (irrigated lands or gardens), salt, betle leaf etc. are also worthy of note.

d) Futuhat-e-Alamgiri:

It is a work of Ishwardas Nagar. He worked under Quazi-ul-Quzat Shaikh-ul-Islam and Shujaet Khan, the Subhadar of Ahmadabad. His work is non-official and covers the reign of Aurangzeb from 1657 to 1700. The author was an eyewitness almost to all the important events of this period. This chronicle contains 18 Occurrences or sections. The author dealt in details Aurangzeb's conquest of Bijapur, his strategy and further Mughal

conquests in the south. He also dealt Empror's campaign against the Marathas. He also gave accounts of Bijapur fort, guns, destruction of paintings of Bijapur palaces by the Emperor, construction of Aurangzeb's Idgah and many more interesting details of Bijapur.

e) Tarikh-e-Dilkhushah:

This chronicle is divided into two parts viz. Tarikh-e-Dilkushah and Nuskha-e-Dilkushah compiled by Bhimsen Saksena Burhanpuri. It is a complete history of Aurangzeb's campaigns in the Deccan. Some of incidents of his memoirs were happened before author's eyes. He gives in fuller length Aurangzeb's policy towards Bijapur till the extinction of Adil Shahi dynasty in 1686. His accounts are reliable as he served under the Mughal officers. He narrates the movements of Aurangzeb from fort to fort and his difficulties against the Marathas. This work also sheds light on general economic conditions in the Deccan and the plight of Jagirdars. The author ends his work by covering the events up to the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.

f) Kalimat-e-Taiyibat:

This work is a collection of Aurangzeb's orders dictated by him from time to time to his *Munshi* (Secretary) Inayatullah Khan Kashmiri. Aurangzeb addressed these orders to Princes and the Mughal Mansabdars during his reign (1658-1707). These orders provide us information about the political social and economic conditions of the Mughal Empire.

g) Muntakhab-ul-Lubab:

Mohammad Hashim Khafi Khan produced a valuable contemporary source of Mughal history. This work is very useful to study the Mughal-Bijapur relations, aggressive policy of Aurangzeb and the causes for the fall of Bijapur. He also deals with history of the Deccan from the invasions of Alauddin Khilji to the Bahmanis and its sucession states. From this source we can glean some events occurred in the Mughals' Subah of Bijapur.

Apart from Maasir-e-Alamgiri this history is chief authority on the history of the Mughals in the Deccan ending in 1733.

h) Deh-Beh-Dehi:

This is an anonymous work completed probably in 1707. It supplies the names of each *Sarkars* (district), *Parganah* or *Mahal* (Taluka) and the *Deh* (village) along with their details of revenue collections of the six Subahs of the Mughal Deccan. This work is chief source for the study of the administrative and revenue divisions of the Subah of Bijapur. The authors of *Sawaneh-Dekhan* and the *Haquiquat Hai Hindustan* have extensively utilized this work for their chronicles.

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III- THE ASAF JAHIS:

The sources on the history of Asaf Jahi Nizams are fairly extensive and abundant. They are briefly evaluated as mentioned below.

a) Sawanah-e-Dekhan:

The author of this work is Munim Khan Hamdani Aurangabadi. He was in service of Nizam Ali. He composed this work in 1782-83. He worked as Fauzdar and later Governor (Quilledar) of the fort of Gulbargah in 1774 of Darul-Zafar Bijapur of the Nizams. In his work first he dealt with the six Subah of the Deccan. He has then taken up each Subah with its total revenue. The *Sarkars* of each Subah have been described along with their revenue. The *Sarkars* have been divided into *Mahals* or *Parganahs*. Lastly, the number of villages (*Dehs*) under each *Mahal* has been recorded along with the revenue of that *Mahal*. This work also includes history of Nizams from Asaf Jahi-I to Nizam Ali and biographies of prominent *amirs* of the period. Munim Khan's treatment of the subject is fuller and more detailed. Probably he utilized Deh-Beh-Dehi, an anonymous work of last years of Aurangzeb's reign.

Compiled in
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b) Maasir-e-Nizami:

Lala Mansaram who was a secretary of religious establishment (Sadaqat) during Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah wrote a biographical account of the Nizam-I. This work includes anecdotes of the Nizam, which throw new light on various aspects of his character and the general conditions prevailing in the Deccan.

c) Tarikh-e-Rahat Afza:

It is an important source for the history of the Deccan in the 18th century composed by Sayyed Mohummad Ali- Al-Hussaini. In the beginning the author traces the history of the dynasty of Timur, the Mughals and the rise of Nizam-ul-Mulk and his campaigns. In rest, he covered the events from the death of the Nizam (1748) up to the end of 1759 i.e. the eve of the battle of Udgir (1760). As a result of the defeat of Nizam Salabat Jung in this battle Bijapur was transferred to the Marathas.

d) Khazanah-e-Aamira:

This is primarily a biographical work of the poets of the Deccan compiled by Gulam Ali Azad Bilgrami. He selected the poetical compositions of the poets as well. The Adil Shahi poets Mulla Zuhuri, Abdul Qadir Baidal and others found a place in this work. He dealt Nizam-ul-Mulk and Nasir Jung as the poets. He also gave an account of a number of the Sufi saints. Moreover as Bilgrami was a keen observer of the events and was in close and intimate touch with the politics of the Deccan for nearly 40 years mentioned Nizams-Maratha activities in his work. The lithograph of the work was published at Hyderabad in A.H.1310 (1892 A.D).

e) Tuzuk-e-Asafi:

The author of this work is Tajalli Shah. He completed this work in 1794. He accompanied Nizams in some of the battles fought against the Marathas. He covers the history of the Nizams from the rise of Nizam-ul-

Mulk in 1724 to 1800. This work contains some political events occurred in the Subah of Bijapur. He also discusses the events leading to the battle of Udgir and the Nizam-Maratha relations. This work was printed in 1893.

f) Tarikh-e-Zafra:

This history is written by Giridhari Lal in 1771. The author covered briefly the history of the Qutb-Shahis, Mughal Emperors, the Nizams, Balaji Rao Peshwas' campaign against Savanoor in 1756, the battle and treaty of Udgir, Nizam-Maratha relations etc. This work was published in 1927 at Hyderabad.

g) Maasir-ul-Omra:

Shah Nawaz Khan, the Prime Minister of Nizam Salabat Jung, compiles this work. It contains biographies of leading personalities or nobles of the Mughals and the Nizams. The author completed this work just before his murder in 1758. Some of important personalities viz. the Subahdars, commanders and others of the Subah of Bijapur (1686-1758) found place in this monumental biographical work. The author listed an extensive bibliography, which used in compiling this work. In Bibliotheca Indica Series this work was published from Calcutta in three volumes respectively in 1888, 1890 and 1891.

h) Haquiquat Hai Hindustan:

Laxmi Narayan Shafique Aurangabadi composed this work in about 1804. This work is mainly of statistical nature. He dealt in greater detail the administrative and revenue divisions like the Subahs, the Sarkars and the Parganahs of the Mughal Empire. He also gave the statistics of revenue of the divisions. After Deh-Beh-Dehi and Sawanah-e-Dakhan this work is useful to study the administrative and revenue divisions of the Subah of Bijapur.

i) Yadgar-e-Makhan Lal:

The author of this work Makhan Lal was in the service of the Nizam. He began to write this work in A.H 1248 (1832 A.D) probably completed before A.H.1261 (1845 A.D) as he passed away in the same year.

This work provides fuller information about the nobles, their *Jagirs*, cash grants, military men, their salaries, horses, elephants etc. of the Nizam's era. He also writes about the ancestors and descendents of Nizam-ul-Mulk, details of the talukas, forts, income and expenditure of state. This source is useful to study, the Darul-Zafar Bijapur of the Nizams.

h) Hadiquat-ul-Alam:

Probably Mir Abu Turab Mir Alam compiles this work some time in 1807. He was a minister and trusted adviser of Nizam Ali. His work is divided into two parts, the first deals with the history of Qutb Shahis and the second with that of the Nizams of Hyderabad. The account of Asaf Jah-I is useful for the study of the internal conditions prevailing in the Deccan at that time. In addition, in the second part the author has mentioned events concerning the Subah of Bijapur. In A.H.1266 (1849 A.D) the lithograph of this work was published at Hyderabad.

IV- THE MARATHAS:

The sources for the study of Bijapur Prant under the Marathas (1760-1848) are referred from the Selections from the Peshwa Daftar. These Selections of letters and dispatches of the Maratha officers and news-writers are of immense help. From these papers plenty of information is gathered for the concerned study. The papers supply information of appointment of Maratha officers, allocation of Saranjams, the revenue details of the Paraganahs and the villages, movement of Maratha troops, struggle of Marathas with Haidar Ali, and Tipu Sultan, the Nizam and the British, currency, supply of troops, economic condition, tributary states and tribute paid by the states etc. The details of the Selections are as under:

- a) Selections from Peshwa Daftar, 'Udgir Prakarn' (G.S.Sardesai. Ed.)
- b) Selection from Peshwa Daftar, 'The Karantak Expeditions of Madhav Rao-I (1761-72) (G.S. Sardesai. Ed.)
- c) Selections from Peshwa Daftar (New Series) (Dr.P.M.Joshi. Ed.) Vol.I, II, III
- d) Selection from Satara Rajas' and Peshwas' Diaries No-I, IV, VI & IX (G.C.Vad. Ed.)

Besides, from the Pune Archives the original unpublished documents are referred.

- a) Rumal No-22, Pudake-No.2 Paper-131
- b) Daftar No-39, Pudake-No.4 & 5, (current).
- c) Daftar No-44, Pudake-No. 8 (current).

Persian Sources:

Tarikh-e-Dilir Jangi:

Quazi Munshi Mohummad Aziz-ud-Din-Ibn-Mohummad Faiz-ud-Din Dehlvi compiled this chronicle in A.H 1262 (1845 A.D). In this work the author covered the history of the Nawabs of Savanoor. He gave the details of the campaign of Peshwa Balaji Rao against Nawab Abdul Majid Khan in 1756 and the treaty of peace, which followed after the defeat of the Nawab. This work throws light on Nawabs' relations with the Maratha.

In addition, some of the sources concerning the Nizams' history, which have been, evaluated in supra pages; throws flood light on the affairs of the Marathas. The use of such sources is made.

English Sources:

Some of the English sources are of immense help for the present study Dr. R.D. Choksey contributed many works of authenticity on the Rajas of Satara. His works are based on original English documents of period concerned. The following works of his are referred.

- a) Raja Pratapsinh of Satara (1818-1839)

- b) Raja Shahji of Satara (1829-1848)
- c) Period of Transition (1818-1826)
- d) Economic History in Bombay Deccan (1818-1839)
- e) Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak (1818-1868)

In addition, other English sources referred for the period under review are i) Statistical Abstract Relating to British India from 1881-82 to 1890-91, and ii) Accounts of Captains Sydenham, Sykes and Silcock.

V- THE BRITISH:

Plenty of original published English sources have been tapped from the Pune and Bombay Archives. These sources give in fuller length the detail information on vivid subjects of Bijapur covering period from 1848-1885. Mention of these sources may be made here.

- a) General Report on Administration of Bombay Presidency 1870-71 to 1884-85
- b) Bombay Engineers' Reports for the official years 1849-50 and 1850-51.
- c) Annual Progress Reports of Public works in the Bombay Presidency 1865-66 and 1866-67
- d) Reports of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India 1881-82, 1882-83 and 1883-84
- e) Register of Abstracts of Decisions passed by the Inam Commission Under Act XI of 1852 in Talooka Beejapoor of Sattara Collectorate.
- f) List of Cash Alienations in the Kaladgi Collectorate as they stood on 1st July 1875, and
- g) Reports and Notes of English Officers named, Moor, Sydenham, Sykes, James Bird, James Burgess, W.F. Sinclair, Silcock, and A.M.Cantrel.

VI- FARMANS AND SANADS:

Pertaining to the period of study there are quite a good number of *Farmans* ^{Royal} (orders) and *Sanads* ^{Deeds} (documents) in different museums, archives and private collections. The *Farmans* and *Sanads* were issued for various

purposes viz. administration, appointments, promotions, *Inams* of *Jagirs*, *Wakf* (pious endowments for maintenance of religious), *Madad-e-Maash* (livelihood grants) etc. There are some published works of *Farmans* and *Sanads*, which have been referred; they are as under:

- a) *Farmans and Sanads of the Deccan Sultan* (1408-1687) edited by Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan. It contains many Adil Shahi *Farmans* and *Sanads* of different subjects.
- b) *Faramine-e-Salateen*: Bashir-ud-Din Ahmed Dahlvi compiled this work of collection of *Farmans* and *Sanads* of Indian rulers from Alauddin Khalji to George V (1302-1919). He also added 20 *Farmans* of Adil Shahi Sultans. In addition there are a bulk of *Farmans* of miscellaneous nature. The *Farmans* or documents are pertained to land grants, appointments of Mansabdars and *Quazis*, maintenance of religious places (*Wakf*), *Madad-e-Maash*, *Inams* etc.
- c) *Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's Reign* (1659-1706). Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan edited this work. The selected documents deal with various administrative matters, such as the collection of *Peshkash* and customs, assignment of *Jagirs* and grant of *Mansabs*, promotions, and demotions, reinstatements, appointment of those who were formerly in the services of Bijapur and Golcondah and Shivaji; and many more aspects of administrative concern.

Moreover, the present study is supplemented with the epigraphic and numismatic sources.

SCHEME OF CHAPTERISATION:

The present thesis comprises nine chapters. Except the first (Introduction) the second (Cultural aspects of Adil Shahis) and the last (epilogue) the rest of chapters represent the truer events or various aspects of the erstwhile ruling powers of Bijapur. The details of chapterisation is as under:

- i) Introduction
- ii) Some Cultural Aspects of Adil Shahis (1489-1686)
- iii) Fall of Bijapur (1686)
- iv) Bijapur Under the Mughals (1686-1724)
- v) Bijapur Under the Asaf Jahi Nizams (1724-1760)
- vi) Administrative and Revenue Divisions of Bijapur Subah (1686-1760)
- vii) Bijapur Under the Marathas
 - Part-I: The Peshwas (1760-1818)
 - Part-II: The Rajas of Satara (1818-1848)
- viii) Bijapur Under the British (1848-1885)
- ix) Epilogue

HISTORICAL METHOD:

The present research work is originally carried out by me. Throughout my research work I have strictly adhered to the historical method and observed internal and external criticism. The use of imaginative faculty is also made wherever necessary to link up the instances and historical events. In this research work I have tried my best to observe strict objectivity.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BIJAPUR:

The earliest historical references to Bijapur region is given by Ptolemy the Egyptian geographer in his chronicle (2nd Century A.D). ⁵ We have references that the Kadambas ⁶, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rastrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyani ruled Bijapur region. The inscription of Someshwar-II (1068-1076 A.D) at Bijapur states that he gave a grant of 300 mattars of land for erection of Shri. Swayambhusiddheshwar temple in Bijjanhalli (Bijapur) ⁷, King Vikramaditya-VI (1076-1116 A.D) had his residences, as in other parts of his kingdom at Vikrampur or Arasibiddi (Queen's Route) in Bijapur district and Vijayapura (modern Bijapur). Later he made Vijayapura his part time capital. Other Chalukyan king Taila-III

(1149-1156 A.D) has left one of the earliest inscription of his reign at Bijapur dated in his third regnal year on a day corresponding to 28th August 1151 A.D. Someshewar-III (1163-1184 A.D) had his feudatory named Permadi, father of Bijjala-I of the Kalchuris in Tardavadinadu in Bijapur district.⁸

After the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the Bijapur region passed into the hands of Yadvas of Devgiri. There are two inscriptions at Bijapur belonged to them, inscribed at the base of pillars of the Hindu temple inside the gate of Arkillia (citadel). The inscription of Jaitugi (1191 to 1210 A.D) announces the appropriation of a gift of land to the deity Narsinha by *Chalukya Mula Devara* (Jaitugi) in 1192 A.D. It also states that Bijapur was his capital. The inscription of Singhana-II (1210-1247 A.D) dated 1240 A.D records another gift to the same deity written in the name of Shankare Danda Nayaka, the Yadva commander.⁹ Thus Bijapur region has the honour of having capitals of the Chalukyas of Badami, Kalyani and the Yadvas. It shows that this region acquired considerable historical importance even before the Adil Shahis made Bijapur, the metropolis of their kingdom.

? Aravali
Qillahi?

Bijapur and its surroundings had Hindu and Jaina temples. An English officer named W.F.Sinclair traced the remains of the temples. In 1878 he personally noticed existence of old temples at Bijapur, Horti, Nimbal, Hippargi, Sindgi, Almel, Honatagi, and outside Fateh Gate of Bijapur fort.¹⁰

Shri.Baseshwar, the great religious reformer, who propogated Veershaivism in 12th century was born at Bagewadi in Bijapur district. The great writer Nagachandra who wrote 'Mallinatha Purana' on the life of the nineteenth *Tirthankara* of Jainas is said to have built the shrine of Mallunathajinalaya in Vijayapura (Bijapur). Vadi Kumuda Chandra a Jaina socialist may have composed the Bijapur stone inscription A-23, as it

contains some verses known to be from his works.¹¹ The existence of relics in this part of the country shows that Hinduism and Jainism flourished before the advent of the Muslims from the north.

MUSLIM RULE IN BIJAPUR:

After setting himself on the throne of Delhi Alauddin Khalji sent four invasions in the Deccan. In the last invasion (1312) his commander Malik Naib Kafur or Malik-ul-Islam conquered the whole Yadva kingdom and put to death its last ruler Shankar Dev. As a result Bijapur region passed into Muslim hands. Malik Kafur organized the administration of the conquered territory. Aziz-ud-Din Abdur Jah, one of the Khalji nobles was appointed as the first Muslim Governor of Bijapur. He was succeeded by his son Karim-ud-Din Abdur Jah, who had constructed a mosque in the citadel in 1316.¹²

After the downfall of Khaljis, the Tughluqs ascended in the Deccan. Under them Bijapur was an administrative division of their empire together with other divisions viz. Raichur, Mudgal, Gulbargah, Ganj^onti, Berar, Bidar etc. Alauddin Hasan Gang^o was the Amir or chief of Bijapur. ?

In the Deccan a rebellion broke out against Tughluqs, its leader Hasan Gang^o defeated the Imperial forces. As a result he was crowned as a king of newly founded Bahmani dynasty. He assumed the title of 'Sikandar-e-Sani.'¹³ Bijapur was a seat of Governor under the Imperial rule; and in the new set up of the Bahmanis it became a part of the province of Gulbargah.

In 1435 Mohummad Khan claimed one half of the Bahmani territory, seized Bijapur and held it till he was ousted by his brother Sultan Alauddin-II. In 1447, Devraj of Vijayanagar over-ran the country around Bijapur and ravaged it with fire and sword. In 1457 Bijapur was conferred by the Sultan on Khwaja Mahmood Gawan.¹⁴ In 1460 Hasan Khan rebelled against his brother Sultan Humayun. The royal forces defeated him, when

he was fleeing towards Vijayanagar territory via Bijapur. The Thanedar of Bijapur mud fort, Siraj Khan Junnaidi invited him under the pretext to make over the fort. He received Hasan Khan and his men with apparent respect and in the night fall all of sudden he attacked them. A number of rebels and Hazrat Shah Habib-ul-Allah, a Sufi saint who was in Hasan's company, were killed.¹⁵ Sultan Mohummad Shah-III (1463-82) captured Belgaum in 1472. While returning to his capital, on request stayed in Bijapur at Gawan's estate called *Kaala Bagh*. The Sultan admired the climate of city and intended to remain here till the end of the rainy season, but soon vacated Bijapur, due to visit of famine. In this famine there was a great loss of men and cattle, as a result majority of people migrated to Gujrat, Malwa and Orissa. It remained for two years and worst suffering was in Bijapur, hence it runs in history as 'Bijapur Famine'.¹⁶

Khwaja Mahmood Gawan, the Bahmani prime minister introduced several far-reaching reforms in the administration. In 1478, he reconstituted provinces of the kingdom into eight, in which Bijapur became separate province. Together with Bijapur, the provinces of Mudgal and Raichur came to be assigned to the premier. Later, as a result of conspiracy, he was charged with treason and put to death in 1481. In consequences Bijapur Subah was conferred on Yusuf Adil Khan, Gawan's adopted son. He was appointed as the *Tarafdar* of the Subah.

In Bijapur Khwaja Mahmood Gawan constructed a mausoleum of Hazrat Ain-ud-Din, Ganj-ul-Ilm Junnaidi, the most learned Sufi saint of the Deccan.¹⁸ The mausoleum is decorated with beautiful paintings and calligraphy of verses from Holy Quran and couplets of Persian poetry. As such, the architecture of the mausoleums of Hazrat Pir Zia-ud-Din Ghaznavi in Bijapur, Hazrat Haji Mastani at Tikotah, and Hazrat Pani Pir at Babanagar suggest that these edifices belong to Bahmani period.

THE ADIL SHAHIS (1489-1686)

In the eighties of fifteenth century seeing the impending decline of the Bahmanis its provincial governors and Jagirdars strenuously exerted themselves to fortify their own positions and in consequence as many as eleven of them succeeded in carrying out independent principalities for themselves. Out of these eleven grandees six soon disappeared, and about the ^{beginning} of the sixteenth century, five kingdoms born out of the ruins of the Bahmanis.¹⁹ The Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur is one among five which held its sway in Bijapur for about two centuries; and stands high among five dynasties in its political and cultural accomplishments. In all nine Sultans ascended in succession on the Adil Shahi throne.

In the Deccan the states of Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golcondah were always interlocked in their own internecine wars. Feeble were the affinities of religion, race or culture. They showed unity only once against the Vijayanagar forces in 1565. After their victory over Vijayanagar the normal internecine warfare once more flared up in the Deccan never to abate till the end. First the Nizam-Shahis, second the Adil Shahis and the last the Qutb Shahis succumbed to Mughal might. Simultaneously in the second part of the seventeenth century, we witness the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.

Thus in this brief historical background of the Sultans of the Adil Shahi dynasty, their warfare with neighbouring states was totally excluded; and only such aspects, which are of note worthy, have been cited.

I) Yusuf Adil Shah (1489-1510):

Historians Mohummad Qasim Farishtah, Rafiuddin Shiraji, Mir Ibrahim Asad Khani and others differ in their opinions in ancestry and early career of Yusuf. Suffice here to accept an account, which is more plausible, that Yusuf was a son of King Agha Murad of Turkey. Henry Cousen

confirms that almost all the state buildings at Bijapur are or have been surmounted by the crescent, which is the Turkish emblem.²⁰

After being saved his life by his mother Yusuf came to the Deccan and joined office of Khwaja Mahmood Gawan, who treated him as his own son. By his own personality, bravery and great skill in feats of arms and physical powers Yusuf became Sultan Mohummad's favourite. Initially he was appointed as a *Darogah-e-Astabal* (Master of horse), later as *Kotwal* and *Hawaldar* of Ahmadabad-Bidar. He also received a title of Adil Khan with a rank of 500 horse.²¹ He took part in many campaigns under taken by Mahmood Gawan, which resulted in expansion of the Bahmani kingdom. In the new set he was conferred with the *Tarafdari* of Daulatabad. In 1481, after execution of Gawan he became governor of Bijapur.²²

In strifes of the Bahmani nobles, the Afaqui-Deccani clash and ever *spilling?* decreasing authority of the Sultan compelled Yusuf to declare his independence at Bijapur. He coined money and *Khutha* be read in his name in 1489. His kingdom comprised Konkan (Gawan's estates) Raichur Mudgal etc. Soon after declaring independence Yusuf edicted Shia faith in his kingdom and got *Khutbah* read in the names of Twelve Inams (in lieu of four Khalifas of the Sunnis).²³

Having ruled for 21 years Yusuf died in 1510 at the age of 75 years.²⁴ In accordance with his last will his body was buried at Gogi under beneth tomb of Hazrat Sayyed Zalal Shah Chanda Hussaini.²⁵ The Bahmani Sultans conferred on Yusuf the titles *Majlis-e-Rafie*, *Mulkush-Shark* etc. Even after his independence he had a great respect for his masters.

Yusuf was a born soldier and commander. He always practiced fencing, archery, wrestling and the use of lance. He got up gymnasium of slaves in the art of wrestling.²⁵ Verthema, a foreign traveler states that Yusuf recruited foreigners in his army subject to passing of boxing and physical

test.²⁶ His army consisted of 12000 cavalry 14000 foot and 37 war elephants.²⁷

Yusuf was an administrator of high rank, as a Kotwal of Bidar he preserved good order in the capital and improved its streets and general appearance.²⁸ He improved agriculture in Konkan and means of revenue collection. Barbosa, a foreign traveller reports that the flourishing agriculture gave bumper crops and in his kingdom there was a prosperous inland trade.²⁹ He always warned his ministers to act with justice and integrity in administration.³⁰ Yusuf was an eloquent speaker and quite home in composition of poetry and verses. He invited many learned men and artists from Persia, Turkey and Room.³¹

Though ardent believer of Shia faith Yusuf had tolerance towards other religions. He had a great faith in saints like Hazrat Chanda Hussaini. Once he distributed 60,000 rupees among holy men and Sayyeds (descendents of Prophet) of Madina, Karballa and Najf. He had given considerable amount to Khwaja Abdullah of Hirari of Sava to construct a mosque and distribute surplus money among the poor.³² He married a Maratha lady, later named as Bubuji Khanam and set an example of secularism along before Akbar of the Mughals could do.

In the field of architecture too Yusuf showed great interest. He constructed forts of Bidar, Ahmadnagar, Shoplapur, Belgaum, Parend, Miraj and Bijapur (citadel).³³ He also built Dakhani Idgah, the Farrak Mahal, which might have served as his court and audience hall, Khwaja Jahan's mosque, in the north of Anand Mahal, the Torvi water works, the suburbs of Fatehpur and Allahpur, in the east of Bijapur; and a *Minar* (tower) near tomb of Shaikh Mohummad Siraj Junnaidi at Gulbargah.³⁴

Ismaeel Adil Shah (1510-1534):

Yusuf had four daughters and only son, Ismaeel.³⁵ As per wishes of Yusuf; Ismaeel sat on Adil Shahi throne under the regency of Kamal Khan Dakhani.

The Regent restored law and improved administration and cultivation. By all these measures he gained the affection and confidence of the subjects. He also developed cordial relations with neighbouring states; confiscated properties of dying nobles, and distributed the same among his men. On the strength of his alliances and support of his men the Regent put Bubuji Khanum, Dilshab Agha and Ismaeel under confinement declared Sunni faith as the state religion. Before he could assume power the Royal Ladies hatched counter conspiracy and got murdered Kamal Khan by their faithful servant Yusuf Turk.³⁶ Sultan Ismaeel rewarded his loyalists, the prominent among them was Khusro Aga, entitled Asad Beg. He dismissed the Deccanics and established Shia faith. The Sultan's rule existed for 24 years in which he frequently engaged in military encounters.³⁷ He died in 1534 and was buried by side of his father at Gogi.

Sayyed Ahmad Hirvi, a chronicler sums up Ismaeel's characters that he was just, prudent, liberal, generous and kind. He was proficient in the art of painting, varnishing, arrow making and embroiding saddle clothes. He was fond of company of learned men and poets and himself excelled in music and poetry. He was highly educated and well versed in Quranic studies.³⁸ He preferred Turkish and Persian arts than the Deccani. No king of the Deccan was his equal in humour.³⁹

Ismaeel was staunch Shia, he ordered his officers of his army to wear scarlet caps having twelve points (in remembrance of Twelve *Imams* of Shia). He was against the Sunnis and Deccanis, because his earliest experience taught him to be so. He relied upon the foreigners, who flocked

in Bijapur in large number. As a result of his policy we do not see any process of synthesis between the Hindu and Muslim cultures.

In 1514, he built Champa Mahal, but no trace of which now remains. He founded the suburb of Chandapur, in the south of Bijapur.⁴⁰

Mallu Adil Shah (1534-35):

Ismaeel knew the deficiencies and imprudence of his eldest son Mallu, even though he proclaimed him as a successor on birth right. Accordingly in consultation with Royal Ladies, Asad Khan fulfilled the last will of his master.

However, Mallu never restrained from vices and began to harass the commoners, the nobles and their ladies. Yusuf Khan, a noble, one of the victims of Mallu, in consent with Bubuji Khanum, invited Asad Khan Lari; and Mallu was dethroned and blinded along with Aloo Khan, his youngest brother. Thus Mallu's inglorious reign of several months ended.⁴¹

Ibrahim Adil Shah-I (1535-1556):

The concert efforts of all, enthroned Ibrahim, another son of Ismaeel. Soon after his accession he acted against his father's policy. He declared Sunni faith and prohibited wearing of scarlet cap of Twelve *Imams*. He enrolled the Deccanis and Abyssanians and removed the foreigners (*Afaqis*) with the exception of Asad Khan, Khoosh Geldy Khan, Roomi Khan and Shujaat Khan Kurd. He even ordered Asad Khan, a staunch Shia, to adopt the Sunni faith. He replaced his court language Persian with Hindvi.⁴² Now the Brahmins managed the public accounts and exercised greater influence, the twist in the state policy must have been promoted by the Maratha royal mother Bubuji Khanum.⁴³ Alike his father Ibrahim-I was constantly engaged in wars throughout his reign.

In the year 1557, Ibrahim-I passed away as a result of intemperate habits. Zaid Khan, the Quilledar of Bijapur managed his funeral and was

buried besides his grand father (Yusuf) at Gogi. He was survived by four sons and two daughters.⁴⁴

Ibrahim-I ruled for 24 years and few months, however the boundaries of his kingdom were almost same from his accession to death. His army consisted of 30,000 cavalry mostly the Marathas 23,000 infantry and 150 ⁴⁵⁰ war elephants. He had in his Royal Treasury 1,50,00000 Hons, diamonds, pearls and other valuables.⁴⁵

Ibrahim was found of vague suspicions, which led him shedding of blood of innocent people. He even killed the physician who failed to cure him. He suspected his nobles like Asad Khan and Saif Ain-ul-mulk. He inflicted heavy punishment even for a minor offence. His nature caused disturbances in the state. In spite of his shortcomings Ibrahim administered his state well. He encouraged and pleased the royats, which ultimately led to the prosperity of the state. *Bosateen* records that he was generous, liberal and kind. The Shah of Iran Tahmasph oftenly uttered that the king of Turkey (Afrasiyab) and the King of Bijapur (Ibrahim) had no equivalents in the world of bravery and magnanimity⁴⁶. Ibrahim favoured the Deccanis, the Marathas, Brahmins, local Muslims and Africans against the Afaquis (foreigners). Thus he Deccansied the Adil Shahi administration, which is Ibrahim's greater contribution to South India.

Ibrahim laid down the foundation of Bijapur fort. He also strengthened fortifications of the citadel. The trenches were dug in depth. In and around the citadel he planted beautiful gardens.⁴⁷ He founded the suburb of Ibrahimpur in the south-east of Bijapur. The *Solathambi* (16-pillared) Mahal and old Jumma Masjid (in *Sakaf Rouzah*) in the south-west of Bijapur are his works.⁴⁸

Ali Adil Shah-I (1557-1580):

Ali-I was second son of Ibrahim and the grand son of Asad Khan. His father had imprisoned him in the fort of Miraj for his Shia practices.

Soon after the death of his father Ali was crowned at the Dargah of Hazrat Shams hoodin (Shamnah) Miran at Miraj. His maternal uncle Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din Lari entitled Kishwar Khan (son of Asad Khan), Kamil Khan (Quilledar of Miraj), Zaiyat Khan (Quilledar of Bijapur) and the highest nobility of Adil Shahi court stood by him.

From Miraj Ali marched to Bijapur and stayed at Kishwar Khan's gardens, four kilometres in the west of Eijapur. From there the whole nobility and the subjects of all classes welcomed him in the city. To commemorate his accession he ordered a town to be erected near Kishwar Khan's gardens. In compliance a new town of Shahpur was built.⁴⁹

Ali inherited from his father wars and old feuds. However, he had successful campaigns against his neighbouring states which caused extension of boundaries of his kingdom and collection of enormous wealth.⁵⁰ His army consisted 80,000 cavalry, 100000 infantry and 735 war elephants. His kingdom comprised territory from Nira to Tunghbhadra in the south, from Bankot to cape Ramas in the west, on the east encompassing the districts of Raichur, Udgir, Malkhed and Bidar, and on the north were provinces of Akalkot, Naldurg and Kalyani.⁵¹

Generosity was Ali-I's hallmark, he distributed 150 lakhs Hons among the deserving people.⁵² From far and wide places like Iran, Iraq, Azerbaizan, Arab etc. people flocked to his court and used to return with great financial help from the Sultan. Once a poet pen named *Naami* wrote encomium ode and presented it with Holy Quran; Ali became happy and rewarded him a bag containing 5000 Hons. Likewise his servant Nilji received grant of 16000 Hons for marriage of his daughter.⁵³

Ali was well versed in religion, logic, sciences, syntax, etymology and grammar. He was conversant with the intricate problems of arts and science. He was calligrapher of high caliber and could write in Salus, Naskh and Riqua styles of Arabic and Persian writings.⁵⁴ He himself wrote

well and read extensively. He was found of reading to the extent that he kept big boxes of books while on tour.⁵⁵

Though Ali was an ardent Shia, but had tolerance for Sunnis and Hindus. He behaved like a Sufi or Darvesh or Qalandar. He had always a company of Sadhus and Fakirs. He wears simple clothes, sat and slept on the floors and ate the simplest food. He instructed Mansab Khan Mir Bakhawal (master of kitchen) to avoid killing of animals and fowls, which was luxury for one man and cruelty for many.⁵⁶ His palace was devoid of any decoration and embellishment. He entrusted the affairs of the state to his trusted nobles and officials and led a retired life. Some times he visited his officials and had discourse with them for five to six hours about country, finance and service of humanity. He had high moral atiquetes; that while taking leave he asked his men, with whom he had discourse, their excuse for wasting time; and hoped they would meet again.⁵⁷

Ali is considered to be a great builder of Adil Shahi dynasty. He constructed the forts of Bijapur (1565), Dharur⁵⁸ (1567) and Bankapur (1573). He also rebuilt the fort of Naldurg (1564) and repaired many others in his kingdom. He laid out the suburb of Shahpur in 1559 and rehabilitated the ruined city of Vijayanagar (Hampi).⁵⁹ He planted Ali Bagh, Alavi Bagh, Fidak Bagh and Bara Imam Bagh, the beautiful gardens of fruits and flowers.⁶⁰

He constructed the Great Jumma Masjid, Ali Rouzah (his own tomb)⁶¹, Gagan Mahal, Chanda Baudi (after a name of his Queen Chand Bibi) and Shahpur water-works called *Hauz-e-Shahpur*. Ali was considered as the great ruler of his time. He cultivated friendship with Sultan Sulieman of Room, Shah Tahmasaph of Iran and Akbar of Mughal India.⁶² The latter sent two Ambassadors to Bijapur in Ali's time.⁶³

In 1580 Ali was murdered by one of the two eunuchs (*Khwajah Sarai*) to whom he had received from Bidar. Farishtah states the reasons of

the murder that the eunuchs were loath to leave their master (Ali Barid) and resented the advances made by Ali.⁶⁴ However, Zubairi calls Ali as martyr and accuses Farishtah for his palliated statements, who attributed cause of Ali's death to disgusted and offensive reason.⁶⁵ Ali's body was buried at his Rouzah. He is the first Adil Shahi Sultan buried at Bijapur.

Ibrahim Adil Shah-II (1580-1627):

Ali had no issues hence he appointed his nephew Ibrahim, the eldest son of his brother Shah Tahmasp as his successor. After Ali's death, his widow Chand Bibi and the nobles unanimously honoured the selection. Ibrahim, a minor, was then of nine years old, therefore regency was formed with Chand bibi at the head; and Kamil Khan Dakhani was appointed as the prime minister. Other regents who served the state were Kishwar Khan-II (grand son of Asad Khan), Ikhlās Khan, Shah Abul Hasan and Dilwar Khan Habshi. By 1590 Sultan Ibrahim began to rule independently. In all Ibrahim ruled for 46 years. His rule was successful in all respects.

During Ibrahim's rule the kingdom of Bijapur reached its highest glory in administration, culture, fine arts, paintings, art and architecture etc. He always dedicated for the welfare of the ryots and his other subjects.⁶⁶

He used to sit daily in the Darbar from morning to noon and heard petitions. In addition, with almost care he looked into state documents of different nature and discharged his duties sincerely.⁶⁷ His secular nature channalised the Persian, Marathi and Kannada cultures into one ' the Dakhani Culture'. From different places Sufi saints, scholars, men of art, painters, poets, singers, musicians and others flocked into his kingdom. He patronized all of them. He himself mastered fine art, literature, calligraphy, paintings, sculpture etc.⁶⁸ Throughout his kingdom he was known as *Jagat Geer* or *Jagat Guru* (conqueror of the world or spiritual guide of the world), *Abala Bali* (protector of the weak) etc. His extra-political activities

won for him a great name and fame. It would not be wrong to call Ibrahim as 'the Akbar of the Deccan'.

He was a great consolidator of his position and kingdom. His army consisted 52,000 horse, 100000 infantry and 955 war elephants. In the field of art and architecture too he left his footprint. He constructed the town of Nauraspur, Sat Manzili or SatKhandi Mahal, Dilkhusha Mahal, Anand Mahal, Sangeet Mahal, Haidar Bruz and mosque, Malik Jahan mosque, Taj Baudi, Taz Rauzah (now known as Ibrahim Rouzah) and many other beautiful edifices in his kingdom.⁶⁹ The other structures like Mahtar Mahal and Jal Mahal or Mandir can be assigned to Ibrahim's reign on the basis of their architectural designing and delicate ornamentation.

In the year 1627 Ibrahim passed away and buried at Taz Rouzah. He had four sons and two daughters from four wives. Darvesh, Suleiman, Mohommad and Khurdsal were sons of Malika Jahan Begum, Begum Kamal Khatun, Taj Sultanah Begum and Sundar Mahal Begum respectively.⁷⁰ He gave his daughters, Sabiyah Sultanah Begum in marriage to Prince Daniyal (son of Akbar) and Fatimah Sultanah Begum to Sufi saint Shah Habibullah Hussaini.⁷¹

Mohummad Adil Shah (1627-1657):

Ibrahim-II on his deathbed nominated Prince Mohummad as his successor. Hence Mirza Mohummad Amin Lari, Daulat Khan and other nobles in consent with Badibi Sahebah (Taj Sultanah Begum) enthroned Prince Mohummad. He was then fifteen years old. The other princes were made deficient.

Besides his successful foreign policy, with the Mughals he conquered and reduced to vassalage the numerous Hindu states of Carnatic and Malnad (the Mysore plateau) in the period from 1636 to 1650. As a result the boudaries of Adil Shahi kingdom extended from the shores of the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. His kingdom comprissed 281 Parganahs

with total income of Rs.7, 84,61870 and 1.5 Annas. His sphere of influence spread in more than half of the Deccan. Thus the Sultan entitled himself 'Ghazi' (the conqueror).

In historical southern campaign Sultan Mohummad commissioned his best of his generals. Mention may be made of Randullah Khan (Rustum-e-Zaman, the brave of the world), Shahji Bhonsale, Malik Siddi Rehan Sholapuri, Farhad Khan, Peshjung Khan, Afzal Khan Shirazi, Mahummad Yakut Khan Sarni, Azam Khan, Nawab Mustafa Khan (Khan Baba), Hussain Ambar Khan, Medaji, Quazi Sayyed Ankush Khan, Muzzafar-ud-Din (Khan-e-Khanan), Hasan Miyanh, Yakub Khan, Dilawar Khan, Yeshwant Roa, Khan Mohummad Khan, Baji Rao Ghorpade, Desais of Gadag, Laxmeshewar of Koppal, Maswood Khan, Raja of Adhoni and Kampur, Bahlol Khan, Khan Ballal, Sidhoji, Mambaji Pawar, Mambaji Bhonsale, Khandoji, Ambaji, Manaji and others.⁷³

The Adil Shahi campaigns in the south brought enormous wealth, which ultimately led to prosperity of Bijapur kingdom. Under Mohummad the army consisted of 80,000 cavalry, 2,50,000 infantry and 500 war elephants.⁷⁴

After the reign of 30 years Mohummad died in 1657. R.M.Eaton says, in 1646 the Sultan fell seriously ill due to paralysis from which he never recovered during the remaining ten years of his life. In this period the day today administration fell ^{in the hands of} to his Queen Bibi Sahibah.⁷⁵ However it is crystal clear in the contemporary sources that he was physical and mentally active till he breathed last. It is true that he fell seriously ill, but soon recovered.⁷⁶

The contemporary chronicle, Mohummad Namah notes many events of the Sultan, which occurred after 1646, wherein he had activity involved in the administration. In 1647, after capture of Vellor and other regions in the Carnatic by Nawab Mustafa Khan, the Sultan personally went upto river

Krishna and received the victorious commander.⁷⁷ In the same year in November he started for the pilgrimage of Hazrat Gesudaraj of Ahsanabad (Gulbargah), from where he left for Bidar.⁷⁸ He reached Bijapur in January 1648. Above all he married Hazrat Begum Sultana, a daughter of Shah Bani-ul-Hussaini-ul-Hussaini. She gave birth to a son on 6th May 1649.⁷⁹ In the chronologically mentioned events of Mohummad Namah the marriage was taken place after 1646. Neither Mohummad Namah nor Bosateen-us-Salateen mentions that the paralysis paralysed state administration. Moreover, it is highly impossible for a serious ^{sp?} palsied patient to walk or to have journey or to marry or to take an active part in any activity.

Sultan Mohummad was the great ruler. He was just, liberal, secular, *Muhammed* kind and bountiful; and ever committed to the welfare of his subjects irrespective of religions. He was ever found in the company of learned. His court was adorned with poets, scholars, musicians, painters and artists of different trade. He was the only Sultan of the Deccan, who has been addressed by Shah Jahan as Badshah or Shah instead of Khan or Duniyadar.⁸⁰

Sultan Mohummad was the great builder as well. The great Gol-Gumbad, Asar Mahal (Dad Mahal), the fountains and tank of Kumatagi⁸¹, foundation of the suburbs of Padshahpur and Daulatpur, new gate of Padshahpur (in the east), Jahan Begum's Tank and connected water works, Sarais, mosques, etc. are his construction activities. The painting works at Jumma Masjid, Asar Mahal, Sat Manzil; Kumatagi fountains are attributed to him. The Sultan appears to have been a man of imagination, loving pomp and grandeur.

Ali Adil Shah-II (1656-1672):

After the death of Sultan Mohummad in 1656, Ali ascended in Bijapur. He inherited an intact and flourishing kingdom at the zenith of its prosperity. Earlier Adil Shahi Princes as soon they ascended encircled with

the internal problems of the regents; however, Ali was in the midst of external troubles from the Mughals and the Marathas.

In 1661, Ali took stern action against the rebel vassals of the Carnatic and tackled the internal and external dangers at his best, however he failed to arrest the rising tides of his external enemies. He was an addict of various kinds, hence in December 1672 he died of paralysis at thirty-fifth of his age.⁸² He had two sons, Hussain and Sikandar; and one daughter Padshah Bibi Shahr Banu.

Ali was a brave and generous ruler. He possessed great capacity and a spirit of enterprise. Nusrati, his court poet composed 'Ali Namah' in which he versified military campaigns of his patron. Like his predecessors Ali personally took part in military encounters. He successfully thwarted the Mughal attempt on Bijapur.

Ali was himself a poet and a patron of art and literature. His court was adorned with scholars, poets and masters of fine arts. Under his sublime patronage Dakhani Urdu and Dakhani School of painting got impetus. He was a great builder as well. He left unfinished his own gigantic mausoleum called Ali Rouzah (Bara Kaman). He constructed Husseini Mahal, Ali Mahal, Arsh Mahal, and many mosques in the city.⁸³

Sikandar Adil Shah (1672-1686):

Sultan Ali was succeeded by his second son Sikandar aged five years⁸⁴. He inherited from his father a shattered kingdom. He was under the regency of Khwas Khan, Abdul Karim Bahlool Khan, Siddi Maswood Khan and Aqua Khusro. Recent Mughal and Maratha attacks, dissensions among the nobles, their civil wars, rebellion of the vassal states, desertion of nobles and soldiers in the Mughal and the Maratha camps, the depressed economic conditions of the state and the people caused rapid loss of political authority of the Adil Shahis.

The Mughals captured the whole of the northern part, whereas the Maratha under Shivaji took the whole of Konkan, the southern Maratha country and some parts of the Carnatic. With a view to stop further loss and devastation of territory, the Adil Shahis sought the help of either the Mughals or the Marathas. Both were some times friends or foes. In this triangular clash finally the Mughals annexed Bijapur in 1686. The last Adil Shahi Sultan, Sikandar died on 3rd April 1700 as a pensioner-prisoner under the Mughal captivity at Satara.⁸⁵ Thus after a brilliant career of very nearly two hundred years the Adil Shahi kingdom became extinct.

CHAPTER-I

Notes and References:

1. John Briggs supposes that his death occurred in 1612, making him only 41 years of age.
2. Farishtah Mulla Mohummad Qasim; 'Tarikh-e-Farishtah', Lithograph, Lucknow, A.H, 1272 (1855 A.D); ff: 374-418.
3. Mallu Adil Shah's account is not separately dealt, however, it is included at the end of Ismaeel Adil Shah's (1510-34) Chapter.
4. Savanoor was the seat of the Government of the Afghan Nawabs. Their ancestors were the leading nobles of Bijapur. Presently this place lies in the district of Dharwar.
5. Campbell, James Macnabb; 'Bijapur Gazetteer', Bombay, 1884; p: 379
6. Jouveall Dubreivil; 'Ancient History of the Deccan', Pondichery, 1920; p: 101.
7. Centenary Souvenir of Bijapur Municipality (1854-1954) (CSMB)
8. Yazdani, Ghulam; 'The early History of the Deccan', Part-I, London, 1960; pp: 62, 357, 375
9. Bird, James; 'Ruined City of Bijapur', JBBRAS, Bombay, 1844; p: 372
10. Sinclair, W.F; 'Hindu and Jaina Remains in Bijapur', 1878, The Indian Antiquary, Vol-III, 1984; pp: 125-26
11. Yazdani; pp; 447-48
12. Bird; p: 373. This mosque seems to be first in Bijapur.
13. Farishtah Mohummad Kasim; 'Tarikh-e-Farishtah', Vol-II, (English Translation by John Briggs) New Delhi, 1981; pp: 178-79. Here after this source is referred as 'Farishtah'.
14. Farishtah-II; p: 279, CSBM; p: 3
15. Ibid; pp: 284-85
16. Ibid; pp: 303-04, Cf. Siddiqui, Abdul Majeed; 'Tarikh-e-Dakhan Ahad-e-Wasati Bahmani Saltanat', Hyd. 1940; pp: 128-29, 145
17. Ibid; pp: 309, 314, 318

18. Zubairi, Mirza Ibrahim; 'Rauzat-ul-Auliya-e-Bijapur' MS.No. 14813, OMLRC, Hyd. f: 25
19. Ghauri, Iftikhar Hussain; 'Muslim in the Deccan in the middle Ages, an Historical Survey', IC Vol-XLIX, No. 3, Hyd. 1975; p: 153
20. Cousen, Henry; 'Bijapur and its Architectural Remains', New Delhi, 1977; p: 81
21. Zubairi, Mirza Ibrahim; 'Bosateen-us-Salateen', (Lithograph), Hyd. 1890; f: 14
22. Farishtah-II; p: 309
23. Bosateen; ff: 14-17
24. However, regarding the date of Yusuf's death the contemporary historians differ. Cf. Ramchandraiya, O; 'Death of Yusuf Adil Shah-The Date?', IHC, Allahabad, 1939
25. Bosateen; f: 22
26. Shirazi, Rafi-ud-Din; 'Tazkirat-ul-Mulk', MS. No. 18, OMLRC, Hyd.; f: 29, Sinha, S.K; 'Medieval History of the Deccan, Vol-II', Hyd. 1968; p: 10
27. Bosateen; f: 24
28. Tazkirat; f: 32
29. Maharastra State Gazetteer, Part-II, Bombay, 1972; p: 384, Cf. Sinha, S.K; p: 2
30. Farishtah-III; p: 18
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid; p: 6
33. During the Bahmani rule the Citadel was of mud; Yusuf built it in stone; and completion is ascribed to later Adil Sultans.
34. Bosateen; ff: 22-24
35. Farishtah-III; p: 18
36. In 'Bosateen', he is addressed as 'Kaka'; f: 32
37. Tazkirat; f: 43, Bosateen; f: 26-35, Farishtha-III; pp: 19-26
38. Bosateen; f: 46
39. Farishtah-III; pp: 43-44

40. Bosateen; ff: 48-49
41. Farishtah-III; pp: 44-46, Bosateen; f: 49. It is said after his death Mallu was buried near by Allahpur Gate. At Gogi Burial there are four tombs of Adil Shahi Sultans, generally it is believed that the fourth tomb is of Mallu. However, it is stated in Mohummad Namah that the four tombs are of Yusuf, Ismaeel, Ibrahim-I and Shah Tahmasap (father of Ibrahim-II), Mohummad Namah, MS. f: 239
42. Some writers claim it as Marathi some as Dakhani Urdu.
43. Sinha, S.K; p: 28
44. Farishtah records Ibrahim had two sons, while Bosateen records four.
45. Bosateen; f: 67
46. Ibid; f: 50
47. Bosateen; MS. f: 10 (a), Cf. Tazkirat; f: 52
48. Bosateen; f: 67. The traces of Sola Thambhi Mahal are unknown.
49. Bosateen; f: 75, Tazkirat; ff: 55-56, Cf. Farishtah-III; p: 70
50. His greatest military success was against Ramaraja of the Vijayanagar in the battle of Talikotah (1565). Farishtah attributes the origin of the confederacy of Deccan Sultans against Ramaraja to Ail-I, where as Shirazi, who was an eye witness in the battle says, Hussain Nizam Shah of Ahmednagar was man behind the confederacy.
51. Duff, Grant; 'History of the Mahrattas', Vol-I, New Delhi; p: 37
52. Bosateen; f: 79
53. Ibid; f: 44
54. Ibid; ff: 78-79
55. Ibid; f: 148
56. Ibid; f: 45
57. Ibid; f: 79
58. Zubairi and other modern historians have mistaken Dharur with Dharwad. Dharur was in the Nizam Shahi kingdom, Sultan Murtuza Nizam Shah renamed it as 'Fatehabad'. It is presently in the state of Maharashtra. Whereas

Dharwad was then in the Adil Shahi kingdom and presently it is District Headquarters in Karanataka.

59. Bosateen; f: 109
60. Bosateen; f: 112
61. Owing to the structure of the Rauzah, some historians believed that it was a work of Sultan Mohummad. Ali-I was then buried in plain tomb.
62. Bosateen; f: 136
63. Farishtah-III; p: 87
64. Ibid.
65. Zubairi defends Ali and attributes the reason of his death to only interrogation of eunuchs by Ali to reveal the secrets of jewels of Ali Barid. He also believes the account of Shirazi (an eye witness) who sites that Ali's murder was because of Kamil Khan's conspiracy. Ali once kicked this noble, hence he retaliated his insult. Cf. Captain J.S.King, 'Story of Murder of Ali Adil Shah-I, Fifth King of Bijapur', As told by Contemporary Historians', The Indian Antiquary, 1888; pp: 221-24
66. Bosateen; f: 274
67. Ibid; f: 232
68. Ibid; f: 274
69. Ibid; ff: 282-83
70. Ibid; f: 281
71. Siddiqui, Abdul Majeed; 'Mokadamah-e-Tarikh-e-Dakhan', Hyd. 1940; p: 69
72. Bosateen; f: 347
73. Zahur Bin Zahuri; 'Mohummad Namah', MS.No.129, ASI Museum, Bijapur (passim references)
74. Bosateen; f: 346
75. Eaton, R.M; 'Sufis of Bijapur, 1300-1700', New Delhi, 1996; p: 181
76. Bosateen; ff: 329-30
77. Mohummad Namah; f: 333
78. Ibid; f: 341
79. Ibid; ff: 378-79

80. Bosateen: 346
81. Historians differ with regards to Kumatgi tank and its fountains and attribute its construction to different rulers.
82. Bosateen; f: 437
83. Ibid; f: 438
84. Probably, the eldest son Hussain was no more.
85. Bosateen; f: 541

CHAPTER-II

SOME CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ADIL SHAHIS

- * Administration
- * Coins and Seals
- * Diplomatic Relations
- * Social and Economic Conditions
- * Fine Arts
- * Calligraphy
- * Animate Objects
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- * Medical Aid and *Darush Shafa* (Hospitals)
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- * Art and Architecture
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CHAPTER-II

SOME CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ADIL SHAHIS

A part from their political achievements the Adil Shahis created an original and unparalleled culture in the Deccan, which is known as the Bijapur Culture. Hence, in this chapter an attempt is made to highlight some of the cultural aspects of the Adil Shahis, which have been hitherto not been covered by any scholar in the past. These aspects kept the Adil Shahis alive even to this day. The aspects like administration (central, provincial, local, justice and prison, military, revenue and other sources of income), coinage and seals, diplomatic relations, social and economic conditions, paintings, music, calligraphy animate objects, literature (religious and secular), education, Royal Library, medical aid and *Darush-shafa* (hospitals), religion and secularism, public utility works (water works, wells, markets, *Sarais* etc.), suburbs, art and architecture, Royal Ladies and eunuchs etc.

ADMINISTRATION:

The Adil Shahis of Bijapur were the successors of the Bahmanis in the regions of Konkan, Belgaum and Bijapur. Yusuf Adil Shah has inherited the administrative legacy from the Bahmanis. His successors up to ^{Adil Shah} Ali-I continued the same model of administration. During Ali-I's reign as a result of the battle of Talikota (1565) and southern conquests the limits of Adil Shahi kingdom were greatly extended and resources increased. Thus he organized the administration and army through which he could control even far off provinces and the noblemen or Jagirdars or vassals from becoming independent. It is likely that the Adil Shahi administration achieved perfectness during the reign of Mohammad. The *Dastur-e-Amal*

or perfection?

(constitution) ¹ might have been in use at the court as in the seventeenth century in imitation of Khalifa's court. The Mughals also compiled the *Dastur-e-Amal*. The other Muslim Sultanates of Deccan also prepared such constitutions.² Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi; the author of *Bosateen-us-Salateen* gives a summary of the *Dastur-e-Amal* of Bijapur court. It contains duties of the king, his daily routine work, conditions of Hindu subjects, appointments of slaves and officials, justice, forts and citadels, administrative divisions, mints, weights and measures, Friday prayers, alms houses, religious institutions, mosques and their maintenance, public utility works, public charity works, the staff of fort, commandants, currency, gardens, shops of metropolis, police, disciplinary action against the corrupt officials, conferment of *Jagirs*, branding of horses, employment of specialists in arts and science, festivals, market regulations etc.³

Central Administration:

The Adil Shahi king was all source of authority. He enjoyed absolute power. He combines in him the legislative, executive, judicial and military powers. The first three rulers of Adil Shahi dynasty had only the title of Khan.⁴ The subsequent rulers entitled themselves as Nawab, Shah or Sultan or Ghazi (victorious) and above all Ali-I⁵ and Mohummad styled as Akbar called themselves as *Zill-e-Illahi* ⁶ (shadow of Almighty) on earth.⁷ An inscription from Annegeri of Dharwar district records that Mohummad had the high sounding titles like Sriman Maharajadhiraja and Raja Simhasana Vidyapurirajadhipati Sthirajaya Ranalyava Padushaha.⁸ The Adil Shahi rulers were duty conscious. They attended administrative business from morning to late night. When Ibrahim-II ascended, the kingdom was fully consolidated; hence the Sultans devoted more and more time for their duties.⁹

The Sultan was assisted by his principal ministers called as *Vakil-us-Saltanate* or *Wazir-e-Azam*, *Madarul-Moham*, *Amir Jumalgi*, *Amir-ul-*

Umrah, sometimes *Peshwa* under the Nizam Shahi influence.¹⁰ Sultan Mohummad called his prime minister *Khan-e-Khanan* in Mughal style, which invited Shah Jahan's wrath.¹¹ The prime minister exercised greater power in civil and military administration. During minority of a king his authority knows no bounds. The other prominent ministers at the court were *Amir-e-Jumla* (finance minister) who dealt in collection of revenue from the Jagirdars, Desais and Deshmukhs and vassals. He ran the financial administration with the help of *Moostaufi-ul-Mulk* (Accountant-General) usually a Hindu.¹² The Brahmins managed the public accounts in Hindvi (Marathi).¹³

The other ministers and important officers were *Sar Sar-e-Naubat* or *Sar Laskar* (commander-in-chief), *Sipha Salar* (commander of division), head, department of *Amal Astifa* (accounts), *Sarkhel* (military officer), *Mhamat-e-kar-e-Mulki* (head of the home department), *Hajib* (lord chamberlain),¹⁴ *Amir Khazana-e-Amirah* (head of royal treasury), *Khajanchi* (treasurer), *Amin* (accounts officer), *Mir Munshi* (chief secretary), *Khwaja Sarai* (lord of royal household), *Mir Nambak* ? *Sar-e-Pardhar* (officer for bed chamber), *Havaladar-e-Mahalat* (officer for palaces), *Mir Bakhawal* (master of kitchen), *Chashnigar* or *Akhwan-e-Salar* (food testing officer). The other central departments were *Mahal-Shab-Nafis* (royal secretariat), *Mahal-e-Jamadar Khanah* (department of robes), *Mahal-e-Imarat-e-Huzur* (department of buildings), *Mahal-I-Farash Khanah* (department of furniture), *Mahal-e-Vahali* (department of wagons),¹⁵ *AmabarKhana* (department of ^{food grain} stores).¹⁶ The intelligence department was also existed. Most of the spies were Brahmins.

At central establishment there was the *Majlis-I-Kangash* (council of high ranking ministers and officers). In emergency the Sultan seeks advices from the *Majlis*.¹⁷ The transaction of the government was carried in writing.

Thus it can be assumed that a central secretariat for keeping records did exist in the capital.

Administration Of Justice And Prison:

The Adil Shahis were lovers of justice. The very word 'Adil' denotes equitable. Before Mohummad the Farrak Mahal might have served as the Royal Court. Mohummad constructed 'Dad Mahal' exclusively for judiciary.¹⁸ The Sultan was fountainhead of justice. The chief justice was called as *Quazi-ul-Mulk* or *Quazat*. The *Mufti* (expounder of Islamic Law) was consulted in cases. Mohummad Sibagatullah¹⁹ and Mohummad Ibrahim Zubairi²⁰ held the post of chief justice.

In the *Parganahs*, *Maumula* and *Quillas*, the Quazis carried the judicial business. The *Majlis* (local assembly) consisted of bureacrates and people of all classes played a vital role. Its decision called the Mahdar was binding on ex-officio president, the Quazi.²¹

At local level the Brahmasabha and Jati Sabha were existed. They decide the social and religious matters of the Hindus and gave advices to the *Majlis* whenever required to do so. The Sultan never interfered in their decisions.²²

Punishments were rewarded in accordance with seriousness of the crime. The capital punishment was also in force. Dr. I. H. Ghauri believes that no prison system existed in Bijapur.²³ It is certain that the prison cells were existed in the forts and in the capital. We have references that during Ibrahim-II's rule the Englishmen Ralph Fitch accompanied by John Newberry, William Leeds and James Storey visited Bijapur in April 1585; they were cast into prison on suspicion of being spies. Later when they produced their proof of innocence they were freed. On another occasion a Dutch by name Pieter Sachariassen had been imprisoned in Bijapur for 17 years.²⁴

Provincial And Local Administration:

In the Adil Shahi kingdom since its inception we do not find the definite concept of Subah or Taraf as in the Bahamani kingdom. However, there are many references that during the reins of Sultan Mohummad and Ali-II that the newly conquered territory in the far south were under the Subahdars. But in the rest of the kingdom the Jagirdari or Desai or Deshmukhi system prevailed. ?

Thus the Adil Shahi kingdom was divided into *Parganahs* (big districts), *Maumalas* (talukas) or Headquarters and *Quilas* (forts). The last administrative division was *Karyat* or *Simt* or *Taraf* (village).²⁵ Zubairi records from the Asaf Jahi documents that in the Subah of Bijapur 281 *Parganahs* were existed.²⁶ It is possible that when the Adil Shahi kingdom was in its zenith there might be more than 500 *Parganahs* or *Sarkars* were existed.

The Adil Shahi *Parganah* administration was diarchal one under the direct rule of the Sultan and another under the *Jagirdars* or *Desais* or *Deshpandes*. The former is called the *Parganah* of the *Zamine-e-Sultani* (crown land) headed by *Havaladar*. He is expected to perform duties like strengthening the fort, military affairs, security, justice, ensuring cultivation and prosperity of the region and collection of revenue etc.²⁷ He also supplies the provisions in the wars, when ordered by the Sultan.²⁸ The other central officials like *Naib-e-Ghaibat* (deputy Havaladar), *Sar-e-Grohan* (army commanders), *Naikwaris* (guards of the forts), *Thanedar* (police officers) and a band of Hindu clerks, who carry the official work.²⁹

In the later system of *Parganah* administration the *Desais* and *Deshmukhs* occupied a prominent position.³⁰ They were bound to perform the duties alike *Havaladar*. The Desai or Deshmukh was hereditary officer; his rights were continued in perpetuity. He has to pay fixed annual tribute to the Sultan. He is entitled to all items of revenue (*Kul-e-Bab*) except

tobacco.³¹ Out of the revenue of his *Parganah* he has to maintain soldiers, their number varied from a few dozens to several hundreds. He has to look after the defense of region and bound to send his soldiers in the royal campaigns.³² The *Deshkulkarni* or *Deshpande* assisted the *Desai* in his work.

The *Parganah* was subdivided into *Karyat* or *Simt* or village. The *Patil* (*Muqadam*), *Kulkarni*, *Mahajan*, *Naikwari*, *Chougula* and *Choudhari* perform their duties in these smaller divisions of the *Parganah*.³³ The age-old Panchayat system was prevailed in the villages.

The Sultan often granted the fiefs in the crown lands to his nobles and military and civil officers. These estates were either managed by the *Desai* or by *Mutaliquan* (agents of fief holders).³⁴ In addition, the Sultan bestows *Jagirs* (*Madad-e-Mash*) to Sufi saints and learned men.³⁵

The tributary states of Adil Shahi kingdom followed their own method of administration. They took part in the offensive and defensive activities of the Adil Shahi state. The Sultan never interfered in the internal matters of these states. He was only concerned with regular payment of tribute. However, when appealed he used his good offices to settle the disputes.³⁶

Military Organisation:

Basically the state of Bijapur was feudal in its character. Its military strength, other than the royal army, was supported by the nobles, tributary states, *Desais* or *Deshmukhs* etc. They were bound with the Sultan for military service.

After the battle of Talikota (1565) Bijapur gained immensely in wealth, prestige and territory from the annihilation of Vijayanagar Empire. For the management of the new lands the Sultan increased the strength of his forces, and standing army was created.³⁷ The Sultan headed the royal army. He personally took part in most of the campaigns. Next to him were *Sar-Sar Naubat* or *Sar Lashkar* etc. Sometimes the prime minister headed

the army. The royal army consisted *Sar-e-Rohan* (army commanders), *Havaladar-e-Afrad* (cavalry captains), *Jamat-dar* (infantry captains) *Silledar*, *Lashkar-e-Afrad* and *Lashkari* (cavalry officers and men),³⁸ *Darogah-e-Filkhana*, (head of elephant stable), *Sar Khel*, *Khas Khel* (military officers) etc.

The army consisted infantry, cavalry, war elephants and strong artillery. The forts played vital role in the defense of the country. The *Quilledar*, *Havaladar*, *Naib-e-Gaibat* (deputy *Havaladar*), *Sar Havaladar* (superior to *Havaladar*) and *Naikwaris* (guards of forts) managed the affairs of the forts. The Adil Shahi forts were laden with strong long and short-range cannons, which could create havoc in the besieging army.

In addition to royal army, the nobles, *Desais*, and *Deshpandes* maintained *Jamat-e-Khud* (own troops) having *Savaran va Ahsham-e-Khud* (cavalry and infantry).³⁹ The vassal rajas also maintained the army of their own. They helped the Sultan when asked for.

Revenue Administration And Sources Of Income:

The land revenue was the main source of income of the state. In *Parganah* administration the *Havaladar*, *Desai*, and *Deshmukhs* collected agricultural and other the taxes. They were responsible for the prosperity of the region and to ensure increase in production. The *Desai* and *Deshkulkarni* assessed (*Sanchni*) revenue of each village in collaboration with its *Patil* and *Kulkarni* and reported the assessed amount to the government. The government after verification fixed the amount to be collected (*Jamabandi*). The *Desai* collected the fixed sum from the villages through *Patils* and remitted it in the royal treasury.⁴⁰ In the crown lands the *Tahsildar* (revenue collector) collected taxes.⁴¹ The state owned fifteen diamond mines, which yielded income to the state.⁴²

Dr.I.H.Ghauri enlist thirteen state taxes from Sir Walter Elliot Manuscript Collections.⁴³ They are as follows: *Bit-o-Bigar* (forced labour),

Zar-e-Pilagi (elephants' maintenance tax), *Paposhi* (shoe tax), *Jangtin* (war tax), *Mohim Patti* (expedition tax), *Zar-e-Patti*, *Sikk-e-Humayun* (mint tax), *Chaparbandi* (temporary shelter tax), *Zar-e-Imarat* (construction of royal building tax), *Nausil Bail* (artillery bullocks tax), *Sang-e-Sanguti* (tax on cattle), *Mazbani* (feast tax), *Farmaeeshi* (local products produce tax) and *Faski* (vegetable tax). Another historian Hiroshi Fukazawa cites the names of taxes from Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal's Adil Shahi *Farmans* Collection.⁴⁴ These are *Zakat Patti* (purchase tax), *Zakat Hupdah* (well-irrigation tax), *Chikalvetah* (tax on cultivation of waste land), *Belekati* X (coconut tax), *Nausel Bel* (?), *Peshkash* (presents), *Taqaddama Vajh Ek Mah Ahudehdar* (?), *Ambrai* (mango ^{grove} tax), *Parewar* (menial service of Mahar), *Palang Suttar* (bedstead tax), *Sar* (timber tax), *Gunte* (fines), *Mahatarfa* ^{tax on traders} (business tax) etc. the state had monopoly of *Tambako* (tobacco tax) and *Patarkeni* (betel leaf or *Barg-e-Tambole* tax).

*Esh mait's
gone mait
pay --*

The taxes were collected in cash and kind. The items of revenue were known as *Kulbab* and *Kulvajuhat*.⁴⁵ The war booty and gifts presented to the Sultan on important occasion and tribute from vassals formed as other source. The state issued licenses to the private individuals to ^{mint} coin silver and copper ^{currency} money, for which they paid license fee. It formed handsome income. Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi calculated the figures of annual income of the state from the Asaf Jahi Register for the reign of Mohummad,⁴⁶ which forms 1) income from *Parganahs*: Rs. 78461870-An. 1-Ps.3. 2) tribute from 22 vassal states Rs. 52561649. and 3) income from 12 ports of Dabol, and Bashi, Khalahi, Chaul, Sankar, Goa, Rajapur, ^{Satavali} Satuli, Kharipattan, ^{Sakshi} Phalchari, Sahati, Mohummadabad alias Shidhut and Kabera Rs. 96500. In addition, in *Zawabit-e-Alamgir* on folio 159 (a) the revenues of Talkonkan (south Konkan) under Adil Shahis are noted.⁴⁷ During Mohummad's reign peace and economic prosperity prevailed in the kingdom.

COINS AND SEALS:

The Adil Shahis had a special currency of their own. They struck coins in gold, silver and copper. Of the Sultans preceding to Ali-I no coins are known so far or we may presume that they carried on transaction through the Bahamani coins and *Huns* of Vijayanagar. There was one mint at Bijapure under the charge of Mint Master. At Bagalkot as well the Adil Shahis had a mint.

From Ali-I to Sikandar (1558-1686) we have coins of this dynasty. The Adil Shahi copper coins are of several type, in round and square shapes of different denomination.⁴⁸ The copper coins bear the following legends.⁴⁹

Ali-I: (obverse) *Asadullahil-Ghalib* – lion of Allah (who) overcomes. (reverse) *Ali Ibn Abi Talib*-(Hazrat) Ali (the forth, Caliph) son of Abi Talib. *Asadullahil-Ghalib* is the title of Hazrat Ali.

Ibrahim-II: (obverse) *Gulam-e-Murtuza Ali*- slave of (Hazrat) Ali. (obverse) *Ibrahim Abala bali*-Ibrahim, the friend of weak.

Mohummad: *Jahan Zindu Mohummad Girft Zinat-o-Jahan*-the world received beauty and dignity from two Mohummads. (Reverse) *Yek Mohummad Mursal, Duam Mohummad Shah*- the one is Mohummad, the Apostle and the other is Mohummad Shah.

Ali-II: (obverse) *Ghulam-e-Haidar-e-Safdar*- slave of lion and brave (Hazrat Ali). (reverse) *Ali Adil Sani*-Ali Adil-II.

Sikandar: (obverse) *Sultan Sikandar Quadri* (reverse) *Khusro Giti Satan* (conqueror of world).

The copper currency weighed respectively 180, 120 and 60 grains. Of Mohummad it weighed 267 grains.⁵⁰ Ali-II struck an interesting silver currency to meet out the demands of foreign traders on the coastal belt of his kingdom. The currency styled as the *Laris* of Iran. In Adil Shahi kingdom also it was known as *Lari* or *Larin* in fishhook form. The *Larin* being merely a piece of silver wire or slender rod doubled on its middle

affords scanty surface for legend,⁵¹ which runs thus: (obverse) *Sultan Ali Adil Shah*, (reverse) *Zuriba Larin Dabuli*. In 1919 from Dapoli (Ratnageri district) a hoard of 359 Larins was uncovered.⁵² The numismatic Mohummad Ismaeel found the Larins issued by Mohummad also.⁵³

It is said that the women used the *Larins* as hairpins and the soldiers set them on their waistbands. In the markets they paid respectively picking out the *Larins* from hairs and waistbands. G.P. Taylor is of the opinion that probably other than the *Larins*, the silver coins of a type similar to the copper were current in the kingdom. The copper and silver currency was known as *Jitals* of different denomination cited above.⁵⁴

Generally it is believed that Mohummad was the first among the Adil Shahi Sultans who struck gold coins. However, Ibrahim-II also issued gold coins (*Huns*) evidenced by many state documents of his time. Asad Beg, the Mughal ambassador to the Bijapur court presented to Akbar *Hun-e-Nauras* of Ibrahim-II and informed him that the Sultan had devised this new coin equal to nine *Huns* of the Deccan. He also quotes the legend of the said coin i.e. *Nauras Muhar-e-Adil Shahi* (*Nauras* is the seal of Adil Shahis) and *Jagat Guru Dad-e-Ilahi* (Ibrahim, the gift of God).⁵⁵

Muhummad issued gold coins called *Muhar*, *Hun*, *Dharun* (half *Hun*) and *Partab* (quarter *Hun*).⁵⁶ His *Hun* is of 52 grains same as the *Pagoda* of the south.⁵⁷ It bears the same Persian legend of his copper coins. The bankers began to doubt and hesitate to accept the new *Hun*. On learning this the Sultan issued *Farman* dated 29th May 1654 ordering his subjects to accept the *Hun* on the pain of severe penalties. He also assured, it contained 82.69% of gold.⁵⁸ In addition, for petty transaction in the villages *Coweries* (shell money) and bitter almonds were in use.⁵⁹

The Adil Shahi Sultans and the nobles possessed different seals. On the *Farmans* collected by the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Pune, several types of seals are found. As of the coins, we have the reference of

the seals from the reign of Ali-I. Rafiuddin Shirazi writes in his *Tazkirat-ul-Mulk* that the seal of Ali-I bore the legend, “*Asadullahil Ghalib, Ali Ibn Abi Talib*”⁶⁰ (the lion of God, Hazrat Ali, the triumphant, son of Abi Talib). Likewise, the other Sultans also had the seals, which bore the following different legends.

Ibrahim-II: *Shahenshah Din-e-Mohammad Ibrahim, Dar Zair-e-Nagain Shah Shud Haft Aqlim*

Mohammad: *Ghazi Sahab-e-Zaman Bandah Mohummad Sultan.*

Ali-II: *Murid Nazaf Shah Ali Padshah-Ibn Ghazi Sultan Mohummad Shah.*

Sikandar: *Sultan Sikandar Quadri-Ibn Adil Shah.*

Most of the seals have the legends *Nad-e-Ali* and *Yah Ali Yah Ali Yah Ali* (oh! my Ali) invoking prayers. In addition, the nobles and key ministers possessed seals, which bear the names of the Sultans, their praise and overlordship, and the names of the nobles, their fidelity and servanthship. It seems that the Adil Shahis Sultans had special seals for their Royal Library, as they had for their minis. Sultan Mohammed’s Library seal contains the following writings on it.

“*Darad za Lutf Haque Sarfarazi Shah Sultan Mohammed Ghazi*”

(Emperor Sultan Mohammed Ghazi is exalted by the grace of Almighty)

The seals of the reigning kings, the librarian and the assitant librarian along with the date of receipt are generally found in the manuscripts.⁶¹

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS:

The Sultans of the Deccan fought many battles among themselves for the sake of supremacy. Among them Bijapur excelled in military power. Any Deccan state seldom defeated Bijapur forces. Dr.M.A.Nayeem writes diplomacy, conquests and condominium, economic actions, armed forces and matrimonial alliances are the instruments of Bijapur’s external policy.⁶²

The Bijapur rulers sent ambassadors in the courts of the neighbouring states, employed the spies in war and peace time, signed the offensive and defensive alliance, on show of arms strength kept the vassal states of the south under control and entered into matrimonial alliance with the Marathas, Bahmanis, Barid Shahis, Nizam Shahis, Qutb Shahis and the Mughals. Generally speaking the external policy of Bijapur is most successful. Ali-I formed an alliance of the Deccan Sultans against Vijayanagar. Ibrahim-II in league with the Mughals arrested the growing power of the Nizam Shahis. Mohummad in understanding with the Mughals caused the fall of Ahmednagar and its territory was divided between them. The latter rulers looking to the interest of the state sometime sought help of the Marathas against the Mughals and vice versa.

Against the Portuguese, Bijapur entered into alliances with other Muslim states, Zamorin of Calicut, the Dutch and the English. However, the alliance failed to dislodge the Portuguese. Because they had to depend on them for sea trade, supply of horses, movement of Hajj pilgrims to Makka and inflow of Muslims coming from the Middle East and Africa. As the other states of the Deccan, Bijapur also accepted its dependence on Portuguese and sought coerced friendship.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

The Adil Shahi society was composed of Hindus (Brahmins, ^{Marathas} Lingayat, Jains and others), Muslims, Christians and Jews (mostly settled on the western coastal belt). A considerable size of Christian population dwelt in the capital.⁶³

In the Adil Shahi kingdom the Marathas dominated in the north-west, the Lingayats, Jains and other Hindu communities dwelt in the south. The Muslim communities of Afaquis and Deccanis formed the ruling class, hence their population concentrated in the capital, its suburbs and big and small towns of the *Parganahs*. In the surrounding villages of the capital and

big towns the converted Muslims might have dwelt in with their Hindu brethren. Other than the capital and big towns, in the villages the Muslim remains like mosques, *Dargahs* (tombs or shrines of Sufi saints), *Idgahs*⁶⁴ and *Aashur Khanas*⁶⁵ can be seen. In the exterior and far off regions these remains are seldom seen. The Brahmins belonged to religious and administrative class, therefore found in every town and village of the kingdom. In the north of Bijapur at a village called Bahmanhalli (Brahminhalli) only the Brahmins lived.

The Muslim rule in the centre and *Parganahs* did not make any difference in the age-old tradition and customs of village life. As in the past the same means of livelihood continued. The Panchayat exercised greater power and every villager respected its verdicts.

Agriculture was the main occupation of the people and the state accrued major part of its revenue from it. The Adil Shahi Sultans knew that the prosperity of the state lies in flourishing agriculture. The *Desais* and the *Havalgars* in the *Parganah* were duty bound to cause the soil to be cultivated and the region to prosper.⁶⁶ If the villagers due to oppression and warlike situation had left their villages the officers had to bring them back and give assurance (*qual*) and make them settle down and carry on with cultivation.⁶⁷ The Sultans cared much for the development of the regions under their control. In the newly annexed territory and war torn regions the Adil Shahis made arrangement of administration and peasants to prosper.

The practice of farming of revenue under the local officials existed in Bijapur kingdom as in other states of the Deccan.⁶⁸ Regarding share of the state in produce no information is available in the contemporary records. Yusuf developed the revenue reforms in his kingdom: He introduced the *Kothi* system (revenue farming).⁶⁹ We can assume that his successors as well stepped in his shoes and carried the reforms, except Ali-II and

?

(Kothi)

Sikandar, whose strength was lost in incessant wars with the Marathas and the Mughals.

In the kingdom the primitive agriculture tools were in use. The peasants took the *Kharif* (*Mungar*) and *Rabi* (*Hingar*) crops. The main crops were jowar, wheat, millet, rice, cotton, grams, sugarcane, tobacco etc. The coastal belt yielded rice, coconut, pepper, cardamoms, betel palms, betel nuts, cashew nuts, mangoes, indigo etc. The vegetables and fruits in plenty were also produced.⁷⁰

Except the lands in the coastal belt and the Carnatic the majority of lands depended upon rainfall. In post- monsoon season the reservoirs, ponds and wells were the chief source of irrigation. Travenier, a French traveler describes the country of Golcondah contained a number of tanks.⁷¹ Likewise, in the kingdom of Bijapur the reservoirs, ponds, tank and wells of pre-Muslim and Muslim periods irrigated the lands. Such works were existed in Bijapur, Indi, Bagalkot, Badami, Muddebihal, Sindgi etc.⁷² The Adil Shahis constructed for irrigation Fatehpur and Allahpur tanks (in the east of Bijapur), Rangrez tank (in the north, adjacent to Shahpur and Bahmanhalli gates), Qasim tank (half a mile in the north of Bijapur) etc. Tanks at Honvad, Almel and other villages are also found. The tank of Kumatagi has the water pavilion and gardens of resorts for Royal members. It also watered lower lands. The east and west tanks constructed at Mohammadpur (now Mamdapur) by Mohummad seem biggest in the kingdom. We may assume that as such at other places also the Adil Shahis might have facilitated irrigation.

The kingdom of Bijapur had different industries of cotton, silk and carpet weaving, dyeing, woolen blankets, vessels, shoes, paper, earthen pots etc. The weaving industries flourished around ports and in uplands.⁷³

In the western coast, the Adil Shahi kingdom had important ports of Chaul, Dabol, Rajapur, Vengurula, Goa (Portuguese captured it in 1510)

Bhatakall and Karwar. After capture of the south, the ports of Port Novo and Nagapatan, on Coromandal coast had come into the possession. Through these ports the imports and exports were carried on with Gujrat, Malabar, Middle East, Africa, Ceylon, China, Maldives Islands, and European countries. The chief inland trade centres in the kingdom were Bijapur and its suburbs, Raybag, Hubli, Athani etc.⁷⁴ The articles of import in the kingdom were mainly luxury items like precious stones and metals, pearls, spices, dried fruits, raw silk, ivory and coral, copper, lead and quicksilver, zinc, velvet, scarlet, satins, wines, horses, medicinal items, musk, rosewater, saffron, porcelain utensils, sword blades, guns, gunpowder, mirrors, toys, soldiers, slaves etc. The export articles included spices, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, turmeric, cotton goods like calicoes and muslins, saltpetre, rice, sugar of a crude variety, gun lac, seed lac, borax, sulphate of copper, safflower oil seeds, dry coconuts, copra, various drugs, pearls, diamonds indigo etc.

FINE ARTS:

Though the Adil Shahis engaged in wars about two centuries with their neighbours. Nevertheless, they got ample time for the development of cultural aspects. They patronized the men of arts, scholars, musicians and others.

Painting:

Painting received great encouragement from the Adil Shahi rulers. They developed a distinct school of their own. The pieces of paintings of Bijapur School are available at many national and international museums and in the private collections of individuals. The founder, Yusuf invited several learned men and artists from Persia, Turkistan and Room.⁷⁵ Dr. Zaman Khodaey attributes the construction of Kumatagi water pavilions to Yusuf, and its paintings to his court painter, Haidar Kashi.⁷⁶ Ismaeel also adept in the art of painting. However, during the reign of Ali-I the kingdom

flourished. Hence the art of painting had been favoured and patronized. The famous *Nujm-ul-Ulum* (stars of sciences), the collection of 876 painting miniatures has been composed in 1570.⁷⁷ Jagdish Mittal places another manuscript *Ajaibul- Makhluquat* in the reign of Adil –I. He believes that it was produced around 1560 at Bijapur, and in it the Turkish style is imminent.⁷⁸ Rafiuddin Shirazi mentions in *Tazkirat-ul- Mulk* that in Ali-I's Royal Library the gilders and illuminators were working,⁷⁹ who beautified and illuminated the books with miniatures, paintings and gilding of gold. His wife Chand Sultanah was quit home in the art of painting.⁸⁰

The glorious period of Bijapur painting began in the reign of Ibrahim –II. Fortunately, his court poet-cum-historian Mullan Zuhuri who compares and excels his works with that of Abul Fazal of Akbar's court, gave references of paintings. In his *Sah Nasr* he reports that his master Ibrahim-II excels the painters in the art of painting.... while placing a mirror before him he paints his own portrait....⁸¹ Under Ibrahim-II, the competent painters like Mullan Faruk Hussain Shiraji,⁸² Murtuza Naqqash and others were working. During his reign the illustrated miniature manuscripts of *Ratan Kalia* and *Niamat Namah* were produced.⁸³

Under Mohummad also painting continued to develop and some good works were produced. The *Khawar Namah* and *Diwan-e-Urfi*, the two miniature manuscripts are traceable to his reign. Likewise, under Ali-II painting continued to receive patronage and among the known manuscripts mention may be made of *Masnavi* of Nusrati.⁸⁴ Jagdish Mittal is of the opinion that no painting executed under Sikandar. But Dr. Moti Chandra found several portraits of kings in the Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai. He is of the opinion that in spite of troublous state of Bijapur, under Sikandar the art of painting received due recognition.⁸⁵

As such the fresco or mural painting received due encouragement from the Adil Shahis. The mural paintings of water pavilion of Kumatagi, Ali-I's tomb, Mubarak Khan pavilion (in the south of Bijapur), Sat Manzil, Asar Mahal, Chinch Didi Mosque, tomb and mosque of Afzal Khan, Chota Asar and Rangeen Mosques and Jumma mosque's *Mehrab* and arch are worthy of note. We can presume that the palaces and other buildings might have been also richly decorated with fresco paintings.

At Kumatagi the existing murals show vivid scenes of polo players, hunting, portraits of kings, saints, royal ladies and some European musicians, a wrestling match etc. In the rooms of upper storey at Asar Mahal the walls are embroidered with flowers, shrubs, creepers, landscapes, flowerpots, trees, etc.

During Mohummad's time under the supervision of Malik Yakut Daboli ⁸⁶ the *Mehrab* of Jumma mosque was gilded with gold amidst the creepers, vases and flowers. The combination of gold and blue and black colours is superb. Likewise, under the main dome the four central arches facing opposite are painted with beautiful geometrical designs. At Asar Mahal also an extensive gilded ornamental painting is found.

Hence, the Bijapur School of painting had a distinct class of its own, though it was influenced by the Deccani, Turkish, Persian, European and Mughal arts of painting. The Bijapur is found of objects like full length and bust poses of kings, saints, women, dancers, animals like elephants, horses, birds, trees, shrubs, creepers, vases, flowers and palaces and pavilions appearing in background. Sometimes the Bijapur painting excelled the Mughals. Under state patronage the competent painters Haidar Kashi, Mullan Faruk Hussain Shirazi, Murtuza Naqqash, Abdul Quadir, Ibrahim Khan and others produced the paintings of high degree of accuracy, refinement and excellence.

Music:

The Bijapur rulers were the lovers of fine arts. They encouraged particularly the development of music. They were themselves great musicians. Love of music seems to be a hereditary trait of them. Farishtah writes 'his (Yusuf) taste and skill in music were superior to those of the masters of his time, whom he encouraged by munificent rewards to attend his court, he himself performed to admiration on two or three instruments, and in his gay movements he would sing his own poems'⁸⁷ The musical instruments he played on were *Tambur* (tambourine) and *Ud* (lute).⁸⁸ Ustad Gilani and Hussain-e-Qazwini were musicians of his court, once Yusuf rewarded them six thousand Huns for singing a Ghazal (love poem).

Ismaeel was also great admirer of Turkish music. Likewise Ibrahim-I occasionally relaxed and enjoyed music.⁸⁹ Music received greater encouragement under Ibrahim-II. He was the greatest musician of his age. He was a poet and singer and maintained an inordinately large number of musicians and minstrels (three or four thousand) at his court. The band of musicians was known as *Lashkar-e-Nauras* (army of Nauras) they were paid by the government regularly.⁹⁰ At Nauraspur he constructed Sangeet Mahal and residential mansions for songsters, minstrels and dancing girls.⁹¹ With great pomp the festival of Nauras (musical concert) was celebrated during his time. In number of paintings Ibrahim-II was depicted playing musical instruments like Tambur, Sitar, Veena and Guitar. Emperor Jahangir, and Mirza Asad Beg the Mughal envoy considerably praised Ibrahim-II's love for music.⁹² For his proficiency in music he was addressed in reverential terms like *Jagat Guru* and *Nad Murat*. He wrote *Kitab-e-Nauras*, the composition of verses in Dakhani, and he rendered this composition in different *Ragas* (tunes). The *Kitab-e-Nauras* is the greatest contribution of Ibrahim-II to Indian music. The succeeding rulers

Mohammad and Ali-II were experts in music. They composed songs as well. At the capital and the important towns the *Naqqar Khanas* and *Naubat Khanas* were existed before the palaces and tombs of kings and saints. The *Naqqara* (big drum) was beaten for announcement of time, opening and closing of gates and in festivals and ceremonies. The *Naubat* and *Tasha* (types of Persian music) were played in Bijapur, which amused the people on the occasions of festivals, *Aashura* Days, *Urs* of Sufis, birth of crown prince, victory over enemies etc. In this system of music the instruments used were big and small *Naqqaras*, Dhol, Dholak, long and short Shahnais, Tabla etc. Even to this day, this type of music is played in Bijapur.

CALLIGRAPHY:

Under the patronage of the Adil Shahis calligraphy flourished. The specimens of art of calligraphy are found on stones, wood, guns and manuscripts. In the Archaeological Museum of Bijapur there are inscriptions and guns bearing *Thulth* and *Nasthaliq* style of writings. At Jumma mosque under main dome, on the top western central arch the three wooden inscriptions bear some verses of the Quran and the names of the four Caliphs, in beautiful art of calligraphy. At Ibrahim Rouzah, in addition to plain inscriptions, the stone tablets of windows contain verses of the Quran; the space unoccupied by writings is removed, which serve as perforated ventilators on four sides of building. These inscriptions are the finest examples of calligraphy.

Moreover, Adil Shahi Sultans were the great calligraphers. Yusuf was an expert in *Nasthaliq*.⁹³ Ali-I⁹⁴ and Ibrahim⁹⁵ could write in *Thulth* (large *Nasqi*), *Nasthaliq*, *Nasq*, *Shikst* and *Riqua* styles. They surpassed the illustrious calligraphers and penmen of their courts. Due to patronage of Ibrahim-II calligraphers attracted from Iran and other places. Shah Khalillullah, Ismatullah, Mustafa Abdul Lateef, Mullan Zuhuri and Baqir

Khurd Kashi were the calligraphers of his court. Shah Khalillulah and Ismatullah have prepared the manuscript of *Kitab-e-Nauras*. Some of the specimen manuscripts are found in Iran and India.⁹⁶ Mullan Zuhuri praised Shah Khalillulah's an extra-ordinary skill in *Nasthaliq* style in his *Sah Nasr*.⁹⁷ In Sultan Mohummad's court Mirza Mohummad Muqqim and Kamal Khan Rustumi and others were the noted calligraphers. Mohummad conferred the title of Khatut Khan (master of calligraphy) on Kamal Khan Rustumi. Since seven generation his family served the Adil Shahis as calligraphers. Ali-II himself was calligrapher of high mark. Shah Dawal and his son Fateh Mohummad, the calligraphers adorned his court.⁹⁸

Thus a number of men of art in this field dignified the Adil Shahi court. Their presence indirectly points out that literature, prose and poetry of all sort flourished.

ANIMATE OBJECTS:

As the Adil Shahi painters presented the figures of men, animals and birds in their paintings, likewise we find the figures of elephant, lions, birds etc. on stone tablets fixed on the bastions and fort walls. The lions facing each other, and elephants sometimes single or double are carved. The front portions of some of the guns are made as the lion opened its jaws. On one bastion, in the east, on the stone tablet appears one serpent catcher-playing flute before the serpent. At Kumatagi water pavilions on the north and south sides the figures of peacock and birds are presented in stone and stucco. At the same place on front arches of Hanuman temple the figures of lion can be viewed.

Thus it appears from these animal figures of elephant and lion that the Adil Shahis might have had these animals as their state marks or emblems, as these are known for strength and power.

LITERATURE:

The Adil Shahi Sultans were great patrons of literature and themselves were scholars and poets. Men of letters from all parts of India and Persia flocked to Bijapur. In about two centuries rule, a bulk of secular and religious literature concerning history, prose, poetry, hagiography, medicine, Islamic *Fiqa* was produced. The languages like Persian, Sanskrit and Dakhani Urdu received state patronage. However, Marathi was the language of accounts flourished without state patronage.

The following works of secular nature are produced in Bijapur: Mohummad Qasim Hindu Shah Farishtah's *Tarikh-e-Farishtah* or *Gulzar-e-Ibrahimi* or *Nauras Namah*, Mir Rafiuddin Shirazi Bin Numuddin Taufiq Hussain Shirazi's *Tazkirat-ul-Mulk* and his summary on *Rauzat-us-Saffa*, Mohummad Hashim Fuzuni Astarabadi's *Futuh-e-Adil Shahiyah*, Mohummad Hassan's an appendix to *Tazkirat-ul-Mulk*, Zuhur' Bin Zuhuri's *Mohummad Namah*, an anonymous work, *Guldastah Gulshan-e-Raz*, Quazi Nurullah's *Tarikh-e-Ali Adil Shahi*, Mir Ibrahim Lari-e-Asad Khan's *Tawarikh-e-Haft Kursi* and a complete history of Adil Shahis by Shaikh Abul Hasan Bin Quazi Abdul Aziz.⁹⁹ In addition, Pandit Narhari's *Nauras Manjari*, written in Sanskrit, Zuhuri's *Nauras*, *Gulzar-e-Ibrahim* and *Khawan-e-Khalil* collectively called *Sah Nasr* and his *Kuliyat*, Nusrati's *Ali Namah*, *Tarikh-e-Sikandari*, Aatishi's verses etc. are having historical facts.

The Adil Shahi court was a heaven for the poets. If a poet turned Couplet off his hand, his fortune was made. The Sultans had mastery in poetry. They had nom-de-guerre *Savai* or *Yusuf* for Yusuf, *Wafae* for Ismaeel, *Ibrahim* for Ibrahim-II and *Shahi* for Ali-II.¹⁰⁰

The poets of Ibrahim-II's court Malik Qummi produced *Kuliyat*, *Mathanavi*, *Tarkeeb Bands*, *Tarzi Bands*, *Asrar-e-Ayimma*, *Saqi Namah* etc. His son-in-law Zuhuri wrote *Kuliyat-e-Zuhuri*, *Saqi Namah*, *Panj-Ruqqat*,

Meenah Bazar, *Sah Nasr*, *Matmah-ul-Anzar*, another son-in-law Mohummad Hashim Sanjar-e-Kashi wrote his *Diwan*, *Saqi Namah*, *Maih Khanah* etc. Mullan Haidar Zihni-e-Kashani also produced poetic collection. Once under Ibrahim-II's audience he was rewarded for every witty phrase and couplet and the amount rose to four thousand Huns in one sitting. On another occasion the reward was one camel load of gold. Abu Talib Kalim also produced his poetic Diwan. Among the secondary poets mention may be made of Baqir Kurda-e-Kashi, Abdul Quadir Naurasi, Hasan Askari Kashani, Nauras Qazuni Mohummad Nami Baqir, Shahbaz Hussaini and Abdal (composer of Ibrahim Namah).¹⁰¹ Like his illustrious father, Mohummad also continued the cultural traditions. His court poets Mirza Muqqimi wrote *Fateha Namah Bekhari*, *Diwan-e-Khamsa* and *Chandra Badan Wa Mahiyar*, Shaikh Mohummad Sharif Aziz composed *Yusuf ZuleKhan* and *Laila Majnun*, Sayyed Hasan Shah Mohiuddin Sanati wrote his *Mathanavi*, *Qissa Benazir* and *Guldastah*, Malik Khushnood produced *Janat Singar* and translated Amir Khusro's *Mathanavis* from Persian to Dakhani Urdu, they are popularly known as *Yusuf JulainKhan*, *Hasht Bahisht* and *Bazar-e-Husan*. Hasan Shauqi wrote *Maizbani Namah* and *Fateha Namah*. Mirza Daulat Shah, Shah Malik and others also produced poetic works of excellence. Though Ali-II was encircled by internal and external problems. Notwithstanding, he continued patronizing the scholars and poets. He was a poet with Shahi as a nom-de-guerre. He wrote *Kuliyat-e-Shahi* and was quite home with Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. His court was dignified by Muqqimi, Sanati, Shaikh Mohummad Sharif Aziz, Malik Khushnood, and Gawwasi, who translated *Saif-ul-Mulk Wa Badiya Al Jamal* from Arabic. Shah Dawal wrote *Kashf-ul-Wajud*, *Kashf-ul-Anwar*, *Char Ratan* or *Char Shadat* and *Nari Namah*, Mohummad Amin Ayyagi produced *Najhat Namah*, *Mathanavi Farayiz* and *Mohiuddin Namah*, Shah Alam Shugali Bijapuri wrote *Pind Namah* and *Kalam-e-Shugali*, Shaikh Nusrat Nusrati entitled *Malik-us-Shuara* (poet of poets) composed *Gulshan-e-Ishq*, *Ali Namah* and *Guldastah*.

e-Ishq, Sayyed Miran Hashmi wrote *Yusuf JulainKhan*, *Pind Wa Nassay-e-Janan*, *Risalah-e-Nijat Namah*, *Mairaj Namah*, *Mathanavi Ishqiyah* and *Diwan-e-Hashmi*. The other poets Saiwa, Shah Abu Maal were also present in the court.

In the court of Sikandar the poets Quadir Linga produced *Mauzizah-e-Khatun-e-Janat*, Mauzam Bijapuri brought *Sharah Shikar Namah*, *Gulzar-e-Chist*, *Mairaj Namah*, *Saqi Namah*, *Maftah-ul-Asrar*, *Shajarat-ul-Atqiyah* and *Diwan-e-Mauzam*, and Mukhtar produced *Mairaj Namah*, *Maulood Namah* and *Noor Namah*. Pashah Hussaini, Shah Hussain Zauqi and others were also present in the court.¹⁰²

The Sufis of Bijapur did not remain behind; they also contributed in prose and poetry. Their writings include mysticism and teaching of Islam. They addressed to the people in their languages. Their style was simple and attractive. They also wrote folk songs like *Suhagan Namah* (favourite wife's song), *Shadi* or *Lagan Namah* (nuptial songs), *Charkha Namah* (spinning wheel songs), *Pagadi* and *Ankh Machani* plays' songs etc.¹⁰³ By the folk songs people learnt a lot while engaged in daily life and their professions. Shah Miranji Shams-ul-Ushaq wrote *Ganj-e-Irfan*, *Shadat-ul-Haqayiq*, *Khush Namah*, *Khush Nagz*, *Shadat-ul-Haqiqat*, *Bashrat-ul-Zikr*, *Magz Margoob* etc. His son Burhanuddin Janam wrote *Irshad Namah*, *Hujat Namah*, *Kalimat-ul-Haqayiq*, *Mathanavi Azkar*, *Manfat-ul-Iman*, *Sukh Sahela*, *Tasim-ul-Kalam*, *Ibrat-e-Adam*, *Nuqtah-e-Wahid*, *Tauheed-e-Haqiqat*, *Panch Ganz*, *Risalah-e-Taswoof*, *Kalimat-ul-Israr*, *Marifat-ul-Quloob*, *Maqsood-e-Ibatadai*, *Hasht-e-Mayeel*, *Ramuz-ul-Wasiliyeen*, *Kufr Namah*, *Bashrat-ul-Zikr* etc. His son Khwajah Ameenuddin Aala produced *Jawahar-ul-Asrar*, *Ramuz-ul-Sauliheen*, *Mohubat Namah*, *Maftah-ul-Tauheed*, *Risalah-e-Qarbiyah*, *Wazood* and *Ganz-e-Makhfi*, *Wazoodiyah*, *Guftar Shah Ameen*, *Irshaadat*, *Zahir Wa Batin*, *Sharah Kalmah-e-Tayyeb*, *Mohib Namah*, *Narejah*, *Ishq Namah* etc. Shah Abul Hasan-I and his grand son Shah Abul Hasan-II wrote *Sukh Ranjan* and

Khajannah Silsilah-e- Qadriyah respectively. Sayyed Hashim Pir's disciple Shah Murad Bin Shah Jalal wrote *Maqsood-ul-Murad* and *Ganz-e-Asrar*.¹⁰⁴ Mahmood Bahri wrote *Urs-e-Irfan*, *Man Lagan* and *Bhangam Namah*. Shah Abdur Rahman produced a treatise on mysticism and his son, Ali Mohummad wrote memoirs of his father.¹⁰⁵

The Maratha people formed the bulk of Adil Shahi subjects, hence in the kingdom Marathi literature also flourished. The prominent contributors are Tukaram, Ramdas, Waman Pandit, Laxmipati and Yadvendra Swamy.¹⁰⁶ Besides these various minor poets and scholars found patronage with Maratha Sardars like Shahaji and others. Waman Pandit left behind a considerable number of poems and was a scholar of Sanskrit and Persian.¹⁰⁷ Likewise, Laxmipati a disciple of Rukmangada of Bijapur composed a number of Marathi and Hindi devotional songs set in musical Ragas.¹⁰⁸ Ibrahim-II and Sayyed Miran Hashmi (poet) knew Marathi language well.¹⁰⁹

Next to Persian and Dakhani Urdu, Sanskrit received an ample patronage. The court poet of Ibrahim-II, Narhari Pandit composed the poetic excellence on his master in Sanskrit, called *Nauras Manzari*.¹¹⁰ Sufi Burhanuddin Janam studied Vedanta and had great proficiency in Sanskrit.¹¹¹

In the Carnatic region of Adil Shahi kingdom some Kannada inscriptions are found. It reveals that in the said region Kannada was official language. It seems Kannada also flourished without state patronage as Marathi.

EDUCATION:

Under the aegis of Adil Shahis Bijapur became the centre of learning. Owing to its popularity in education and learning Ibrahim-II named it *Vidyapur*. All the Adil Shahi Sultans were men of letters hence; they patronized the teachers and scholars for the spread of education. Khwajah Inayatullah Shirazi and Mullan Fatehullah Shirazi were the two teachers of Prince Ali-I. Because of their teaching he was greatly fond of books. Ibrahim-II had Shah Nawaz Khan as his Persian teacher. It was routine in the capital

that the scholars met at different places and among them learned discussions were held. Sultan Mohummad, Ali-II and Sikandar also continued these traditions. At the capital the Royal Library was existed in which nearly sixty men, calligraphers, gilders of books, book binders and illuminators were busy doing their work whole day in the library.¹¹² Sesh Waman Pandit was the Royal Librarian Ibrahim-II's court poet Baqir Khurd -e-Kashi worked as transcriber in the Royal Library.

Most of the manuscripts preserved in the library had leather covers on them with designs in gold and silver. We learn from the statement of Zahur that even the most upto date books produced in northern India were procured at a great cost and preserved in the library. He writes, 'the Emperor, Mohammed Adil Shah ordered that the *Akbar Namah* of Abul Fazal should be brought from the sacred Library, which was forthwith brought and he compared with to the *Bharat Namah* (Mahabharat), the famous epic of the unbelievers and asked me to write the *Mohammed Namah* which should be an account of the sacred doings of the King, who is a *Ghazi*, a champion of the true faith.'¹¹³

The noted scholars in the capital were Shah Nawaz Khan, Abdul Rasheed -al-Bastagi, Shah Sibagatullah Hussaini, Shaikh Alamullah Muhhadis (a teacher of Sayings or Traditions of Prophet Mohummad, and Theology in Jumma mosque), Mullan Hassan Faraghi, Mullan Habibullah, Shah Mohummad Mulki and Shah Habibullah Hussaini.¹¹⁴ Shah Zayn Muqbil, a great lover of learning and books, had eight hundred manuscripts in his library, out of these, over three hundred were written by him. Miran Mohummad Mudarris was also a great teacher.¹¹⁵ At Asar Mahal there were two *Madrasas* (religious schools), one for teaching *Hadith* (Tradition) and another for *Fiqah* and *Imaan* (Theology and Belief). Free education with delicious food and stipend of one Hun to each student was provided. The mosques had the *Maktabas* (elementary schools) where Arabic and Persian studies were taught. The state supplied books free of cost. The students who performed excellently

in the annual examination received prizes in Huns, and later appointed in high and honourable positions.¹¹⁶ Besides these, most of the Sufis maintained their *Khankhas* (convents for disciples) and *Kutub Khanas* (libraries). Even to this day some of the descendents of Sufis in perpetuity continued this tradition.

MEDICAL AID AND DARUSH-SHAFA (HOSPITALS):

Dr. Zaman Khodaey is of the opinion that in the kingdom of Bijapur the medical aids and *Darush-Shafa* were existed. In the hospitals the different *Shoabahs* (departments) dealt and treated different fevers, eye and ear problems, skin and other diseases.¹¹⁷ We have references that in the kingdom the physicians practiced the Unani, Ayurvedic, Irani and European systems of medicine. Hakim Gilani, and Farnalope Firangi, an European physician and surgeon worked under Ibrahim-II. Farnalope treated his ailing patron wrongly, which caused Sultan's death. Khwas Khan caught him, and as a punishment his nose and lips were cut off. Nothing daunted, Farnalope returned to his home and cut off the nose and lips of one of his slaves, and so fastened the same to his own that he was soon cured even of scars. He lived long in Bijapur and resumed his practice with great success.¹¹⁸ Aithippa, an Ayurvedic physician, who was attached to a dispensary at Bijapur compiled for his son Champa, *Tibb-e-Bahri-o-Barri*, a treatise on medicine. It contains a short vocabulary of some parts of the human body and some drugs with their equivalent in Arabic and Hindi. It further contains hints as to the examination of patients and symptoms and treatment of diseases. He had spent a long time attending upon and getting instruction from Hakim Mohummad Hussain Unani and Hakim Mohummad Masum Isphahani.¹¹⁹ The great historian Farishtah was an expert Ayurvedic physician. He studied this system under Hakim-e-Misri and other Hindu physicians. After attaining proficiency, he started his own dispensary and prepared patent drugs and popular medicines. He possessed a great knowledge of Sanskrit, hence he studied thoroughly the works of Ayurveda like the *Samhitas* of Wagbhat, Charak and Sushrut, and

wrote *Dastur-e-Attibba* or *Iktiyarat-e-Qasmi*. In this book he mentioned the names of famous Ayurvedic physicians like Jagdeva, Sagarbhat and Savra Pandit. He cites in it the names of various diseases, herbs and drugs and also discusses simple and compound medicines and formulae of their preparation. The book is fairly comprehensive as its scope extends to Anatomy, Physiology and Therapy. It seems Farishtah was an expert in Botany as well. He gave minutes details regarding characteristics of medicinal herbs, plants and fruits of India.¹²⁰ Another physician, Hakim Rukna-e-Masih skilled in medicine stayed in the court of Ibrahim-II for some time before he joined the Mughals.¹²¹ At the instance of the same Sultan; Yunus Beg completed *Kitab-e-Tibb*, a work on medicine. The court poet of Mohummad, Hakim Aatishi possessed an unique skill in medicine and served as the Royal Physician. He was a personal physician of the Sultan, without his permission he could not attend other patients. With permission once he cured Khan-e-Khanan Ikhlas Khan. Aatishi took this onerous duty only when other physicians altogether failed. By his miraculous treatment patients recovered within three weeks.¹²² Thus the Adil Shahi Sultans and the nobles never overlooked the medical services and always encouraged the physicians giving them handsome rewards. It is because of such encouragement some of the physicians produced literature on medicine.

RELIGION AND SECULARISM:

The faith of Adil Shahi Sultans was fluctuating, either they followed the Shia or Sunni sect of Islam. Yusuf, Ismaeel, Mallu, Ali-I and II were Shias, while Ibrahim-I and II, Mohummad and Sikandar became Sunnis. Ali-I and Ibrahim-II were greatly interested in Hindu priests and Sanyasis. All Adil Shahi Sultans were liberal and they granted religious freedom to their subjects. Ibrahim-II was a genius; he even surpassed his contemporary Akbar in his liberalism. He was always found in the company of the Sufis, and to whom he regarded as his guides. Dr. Moti Chandra is of the opinion that he might have

also come into contact with the Nathpanthic saints of that period.¹²³ He used to visit Yogi Rukmangada Pandit and was to considerable extent influenced by Hindu philosophy.¹²⁴ In his Kitab-e-Nauras we notice couplets in praise of Saraswati, Ganapati, Siva, his consort Parvati, and Bhairva. Some of his epigraphs also begin and end with invocation to Ganapati and Krishna. During his time the Narsoba temple at Bijapur was constructed. Ibrahim-II was well known for his secularism. In 1614 by a special order he reinstated the annual fair associated with Hindu deity Khanderao or Malari at Naldurg.¹²⁵ Gokarnavivarna, a palm leaf manuscript preserved in the Madras Oriental Library, records the donation by Sharif Malik (Ibrahim-II's officer) to Gokarna temple.¹²⁶ In 1618-19 Ibrahim-II made some land endowments for the upkeep of a Hindu temple at Chinchwad, near Pune.¹²⁷ It is learnt from the Farman dated 2nd August 1657 that for the maintenance of age old Mahalaxmi Temple of Kolhapur, since long the Adil Shahi Sultans annually granted 10 Huns.¹²⁸

Like his illustrious father, Mohummad was also a tolerant towards all classes of his subjects. A letter preserved in the Sringeri Math (Chik-Mangalore district of Karnataka), written in 1640 to Swami Sachchidanand Bharti by Randullah Khan states that he directed the Adil Shahi officers to go in accordance with the orders of Swami in collection of produce from endowed lands of the temple. The letter concludes by stating "you (Swami) arrange to despatch letters every now and then as to how far you require help from us." Another document from same Math dated 1656 records Asadullah Khan, an Adil Shahi officer of Penugonda region made the grant of Julukunti village with all its revenue income on gold, tank, crops etc. to the Sringeri Swami. In 1640 Mohummad issued a *Farman* (recorded in copper plate), granting land to the temple of Vithoba of village Satvali in Lanje Taluqua of Ratnagiri District. It is on record that Mohammad Adil Shah made an endowment to the Kankeshwar temple and to its *Pujari* for his maintenance. He gave grant of *Inam* for the Rameshwar temple of Cheul as well.¹²⁹

In the kingdom a considerable size of Christian population (new converts) lived. Captain Meadows Taylor and James Fergusson note that there was a free movement of missionaries in the kingdom. At Chitapur, Raichur and Mudgal small churches attached with schools existed, the converts were mostly distillers and weavers possessed the *Farmans* issued by Ibrahim-II and Mohummad, which contained land endowments, collection of grains and clothes and some percentage of revenue upon the local custom duties and excise. James Douglas writes in his work "Bombay and Western India"...when Roman Catholics were brunt at Smithfield and Protestants at Goa, Christians were not persecuted at Raichur and Naldurg, but were on contrary granted *Farmans* which still exist.¹³⁰ In the kingdom for the maintenance of temples and their priests *Inam* (gift) lands were attached and the fief-holders were specially instructed to develop the same.¹³¹

In Dhabol region a custom prevailed that if a Hindu died without a son, his property was attached to the state. This practiced had caused great hardship, and on a petition being presented to Mohummad, was stopped in 1651. This benefited a lot to Hindu community. Another epigraph also ensures the Hindus of Shahpurpeth in Bijapur that hereafter the property of deceased without heir would not be confiscated.¹³² Ibrahim Zubairi writes when Mohummad comes to know that the Brahmins of capital were fed once in a day, he at once granted *Jagirs* and *Inams* to Brahmins of Bahmanhalli, a suburb in the north of Bijapur. The Naikwaris humiliated the persons of the Mahajan community when they were passing through the Allahpur gate, after receipt of the complaint, Sultan Mohummed opened a new gate of Padshahpur, in the east, for the convinience of the Mahajans.¹³³ In addition, Dr. Moti Chandra presents a portrait of Sultan Mohummad conversing with the Yogi, sitting with his disciples, speaks the tolerant spirit of the Sultan and his association with Hindu Yogis.¹³⁴ However, the learned historians like Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Zahiruddin Faruki and P.M. Joshi labeled Sultan Mohummad

as intolerant and fanatic. They take as evidence his levy of *Zizya* and his call of southern campaign as *Jihad*. In *Dastur-e-Amal* of the Bijapur court, a manual of duties to be performed by a ruler, Ibrahim Zubairi cites about *Zizya*, but whether Mohummad actually imposed it is a matter to be proved by actual evidence. As a matter of fact there is no mention in the contemporary records that Mohummad ever imposed *Zizya*. Regarding *Jihad*, it is possible that just to infuse enthusiasm and spirit in his soldiers he named the southern campaign as *Jihad*, and most probably to appease the Mughals, who tauntingly called the Bijapur Sultans as Duniyadar (desirers of world). In fact, Sultan Mohummad shouldered his southern campaign on his non-Muslim commanders like Shahaji and others. During these campaigns we have no instances of devastation of temples and forced conversions. Thus Sultan Mohummad's policy in the south was of reconciliation and assimilation of Kannada people and their culture.

In the kingdom the deities of Tuljapur, Hippargi, Saudati etc. were famous for pilgrimage. In the vicinity of Bijapur itself there are many temples, which can be traced to Adil Shahi period. The Hanuman temple of Kumatagi and another temple on roadside of Burhanpur village are of note.

Moreover, Yusuf married a Maratha lady Bubuji Khanum. Ali-I's mother was a Hindu. Dasu Pandit and Savant Roa Naikwari gave their daughters respectively to Ibrahim-II and his younger brother Prince Ismaeel.¹³⁵ These marriages contributed to the state policy of liberality towards the Hindus. In the kingdom the Nath Jogis like Machadranath, Gorakhnath, Ganapathinath and others¹³⁶ had greater influence and the people held them in high esteem.¹³⁷ The Sufis of Bijapur threw their lot for syncretism in the kingdom. It was because of their efforts we notice peace and tranquility in the state. They exercised greater influence on the Sultans. The noted among them are Shah Miranji Shams-ul-Ushaq, Muntakhab-ud-Din Quadri, Shah

Sibagatullah, Abdur Razzaq Quadri, Qasim Quadri, Burhanuddin Janam, Sayyed Hashim Pir, Ameenuddin Aala, Abul Hasan Quadri and others.

Thus the above facts sufficiently prove that the Adil Shahi state policy was liberal and tolerant. The Hindus had considerable share in the administration and they received land endowments on par with their Muslim counterparts.

PUBLIC UTILITY WORKS:

The Adil Shahi Sultans combined despotism with public welfare. Their water works, construction of Sarais, gardens, shops, markets, store houses, roads, alms houses, plantation of trees, maintenance of cleanliness etc. are worthy of note. The *Dastur-e-Amal* includes above works in the duties of the Sultans.¹³⁸

Bijapur is a dry place known for scarcity of water. However, the Adil Shahis made an elaborate arrangement of pure wholesome water for the population residing within and without fort. The water works of Torvi are attributed to Ali-I. Across the valley of Torvi, a masonry dam was constructed, which fed the reservoirs of Torvi and Afzalpur (Takiyah). From these reservoirs an underground canal of 8 x 6 feet carried water nearly three miles in the city of Bijapur. The *Arkillah* trenches and tanks of the palaces were filled with this water.¹³⁹ Later probably the Asar Mahal tank got connected. C.Schweitzer is of the opinion that the Torvi aqueduct is in itself a very credible engineering achievement of the Adil Shahis.¹⁴⁰

It seems the city was least benefited by Torvi source, as its main supply of water was for the great suburbs of Shahpur. Hence to augment the existing water supply in the city Sultan Mohummad constructed Jahan Begum Lake in the south of Bijapur. From where, water was brought in the city through earthen pipes. For distribution, relieving water pressure, and to trap the silt, 12 open square Ganj (towers) were constructed. The wells and tanks of palaces and mosques got filled with this water. It means in every

corner of the city water reached. The tanks Mustafa Khan and Chini palaces (in west and south of Bijapur) were filled from the wells close by. The water being drawn by a mot into an elevated cistern, which ran into the tank of the palace through earthen, pipes. The same engineering work we see in the water pavilions of Kumatagi. The cisterns of Sat Manzil, the pavilions of Mubarak Khan and Kumatagi served to the Adil Shahis as the holiday resorts. To supplement the water needs of the people in and around the city the Sultans and the nobles constructed wells like Taj Bawdi, Chanda Bawdi, Badi Bawdi, Bibi Bandi Bawdi, Gumat Bawdi, Chini Mahal Bawdi, Mustafa Khan Bawdi, Ilal Bawdi, Mubarak Khan Bawdi, Nagar Bawdi, Ikhlās Khan mosque Bawdi, Masa Bawdi, Nim Bawdi, Rafia Bawdi, Khwas Khan palace Bawdi and Padshah Bawdi.¹⁴¹ There are many other wells, which have probably missed the sight of Henry Cousen. They are Panch Chawri Bawdi, Pahad Khan mosque Bawdi, Allahpur mosque Bawdi, Golgumbad tank and a small well in the east, Jod Gumbad Bawdi, Naginah Bagh Bawdi, Thal Bawdi, Basri Bawdi, and another well in the south of it, Bara Kaman Bawdi, Ibrahimpur Bawdi, Hashim Pir Bawdi, Daulat Kothi Bawdi, Pir Khan Bawdi, Jansab Bawdi, another small well in the west, a well in the north of Nagar Bawdi, a well in front of Sufi Ainuddin's tomb, Agapur Bawdi, Rauza Bawdi, Gang Bawdi, another well in its west, Afzal Khan's wives Bawdi, Chaparband Bawdi etc. Some of the wells are underground. As in the city there are many such wells existed around Bijapur in the places like Torvi, Tikota, Khadijahpur, Utnal, old suburbs etc. Any army investing the city could easily be cut off outer water supply from Torvi or Begum Tank, but the wells within the walls would supply water to the besieged. Captain Sykes reports there were within the walls 700 wells with steps (Bawdis) and 300 without steps (*Kunhas* or small wells).¹⁴²

There are instances that in the kingdom the charitable wells had been dug. An inscription dated 1604 tells us the completion of a charitable well at Bilagi (Bijapur District) by Khanderao, an Adil Shahi officer.¹⁴³

BAZARS AND PETHS:

Bijapur was a big business centre in the medieval ages. The manuscript map of Bijapur¹⁴⁴ shows the following market places established respectively by the Adil Shahi Sultans in and around Bijapur.

Yusuf: Markovi Bazar, Thana Bazar, Naghthana Bazar, Daulat Bazar, Dahan Khan Bazar, Markur Bazar, Murad Khan Bazar, Palah Bazar, Mubarak Bazar and Shahpeth (old) Bazar.

Ismaeel: Kamal Khan Bazar, Naka Bazar and Bare-Khudavand Bazar.

Ibrahim-I: Jagate Bazar, Roa Bazar, Sher KarKhana Bazar, Rangeen Masjid Bazar, Fateh Zaman Bazar, Karanzah Bazar, Safa Bazar, and Shikar Khan Bazar

Ali-I: Jumma Masjid Bazar, Sikandar Bazar, Farhad Khan Bazar, Dilir Khan Bazar and Haidar Bazar.

Sultan Mohummad: Padshahpur Bazar.

Ali-II: Shahpeth (new) Bazar.

Others: Ikhlās Khan Bazar, Yusuf Rumi Khān Bazar, Shah Abu Turab Bazar, Abdur Razzaq Bazar, Langar Bazar, Mahmood Shah Bazar, Dad Mahal Bazar, etc.¹⁴⁵

We find suburban markets called the Peths in the vicinity of Bijapur. They are as follows: Habibpur Peth, Salabatpur Peth, Tahwarpur Peth, Zohrapur Peth, Afzalpur Peth (Takiyah), Shahpur Khudanpur Peth, Dayanatpur Peth, Sikandarpur Peth, Quadirpur Peth, Khwaspur Peth, Imampur Peth, etc.¹⁴⁶ The epigraphic evidences show us that in some markets the shops were endowed for religious purposes.¹⁴⁷ Similarly, the tablets fixed at Gumat Bawdi, Mal Bawdi, Taj Bawdi, one at Utnal village Bawdi and other water works tell us the wells were made *Wakf* (pious

endowment) for the use of public.¹⁴⁸ An Adil Shahi officer by name Khanderao constructed a charitable well at Bilagi.¹⁴⁹ Sultan Mohummad constructed the *Ambar Khanah* (building for keeping grains). In this building a big amount of grains could be kept, which would come in use for many months in time of emergency. Bijapur being the capital city and big business centre attracted merchants and travellers in large number from the Deccan and many parts of the country. In Bijapur they could stay in the *Sarais* (rest houses) attached to the mosques or other public buildings. Such *Sarais* are found at Taj Bawdi, Sandal, Bukhari, Pahad Khan, Allahpur gate, Jumma mosques, etc. Mustafa Khan, the noble of Sultan Mohummad built a big *Sarai*, which is now used as the District Jail.¹⁵⁰

The Adil Shahi Sultans were fond of gardens, water pavilions and resorts. Hence they beautified the city of Bijapur by the presence of gardens and orchards. We have references of gardens like Kala Bagh, Kishwar Khan Bagh, Ali Bagh, Bara Imam Bagh, Alavi Bagh, *Arkillah* Bagh, Nauroz Bagh, Nau or Naya Bagh, Ibrahim Bagh, Murari Bagh, Naginah Bagh, etc.¹⁵¹

SUBURBS OF BIJAPUR:

Within walls when shelter became difficult, the Sultans founded the suburbs. In and around the suburbs of Shahpur only a million people lived.¹⁵² From all sides the gates of Bijapur were thoroughly connected with roads, and the people living within and without it had good amenities. The suburbs spread in circumference of 15 miles of Bijapur. The noted suburbs are Fatehpur, Ibrahimpur, Aliabad, Shahpur or Khudanpur, Chandapur, Inayatpur, Ameenpur, Nawabpur, Latifpur, Fakirabad, Rasoolpur, Allahpur, Padshahpur, Rambhapur, Agapur, Zohrapur, Khadijahpur, Habibpur, Salabatpur, Yarbipur, Tahwarpur, Sharzahpur, Yakoobpur, Afzalpur, Nauraspur, Dayanatpur, Sikandarpur, Quadirpur, Khwaspur, Imampur, Ayinpur, Bahmanhalli, etc. It seems from the foundation of the above

suburbs the Sultans much cared for the habitation of the people. Ali-I rehabilitated the city of Vijayanagar Hampi after its destruction in 1565.¹⁵³

ART AND ARCHITECTURE:

The Adil Shahi Sultans had concentrated their energies almost exclusively on architecture and the allied arts, each Sultan endeavouring to excel his predecessor in the number, size, or splendour of his building projects. The epigraphs compiled in the *Epigraphia Indo- Moslemica* and architectural remains show us that the Adil Shahi Sultans and the nobles constructed forts, tombs, tanks, wells, towers, mosques, palaces, etc. in their dominion. The capital and the suburbs of Bijapur have three fort walls. The first being called the *Arkillah* constructed by Yusuf. The second surrounds the capital; its work began in Ali-I's time. And the third protects the western suburbs of Bijapur, constructed by Ibrahim-II.

Ali-I began the work of the fort. Ibrahim Zubairi records, it took two and half years for the completion of the fort. It has 120 bastions, 6000 petal embankments (*Kangorahs*), 70 windows and 6 gates.¹⁵⁴ The survey of the fort shows, it was not completed in one time. The foundation, many walls and bastions are of solid dressed stone, but the remaining portions are of temporary nature, added by the later Sultans as and required.

The fort of Bijapur is one of the impregnable land forts of the Deccan, with its perfect defense system. Its four gates are known after the names of the villages outside, as Shahpur gate, Allahpur gate, Ittanhalli (Hitanalli) gate (later, Aurangzeb renamed it Fateh gate), and Bahmanhalli (wrongly called Bahmani) gate.¹⁵⁵ The fifth gate is Makka or Arab gate, as it faces the west. The Padshahpur gate and Sarwad *Daddi* are small openings. It is evident from the remains outside the gates that for crossing the moat the drawbridges were used. The Mughal historian Ishwaridas in his *Futuh-at-e-Alamgiri* provided some information about the fort and the guns of Bijapur.¹⁵⁶

The architecture of Bijapur is a combination of Persian, Ottoman-Turkish and Deccani styles. The monuments of Jumma mosque, Ibrahim Rauzah, Malikah-e-Jahan mosque, Mahtar Mahal, Golgumbad, Asar Mahal, etc. are the specimen of Bijapur architecture. Malik Sandal, an unique architect was responsible for the construction of many artistic edifices in and around the city. Dr.Herman Goetz attributes the construction of Golgumbad to him.¹⁵⁷

It is amazing to note that in Ibrahim Rauzah, Mahtar Mahal, Malikah-e-Jahan mosque, Jal Mahal, etc. the sculptors have carved the designs in stone as the carpenters do in wood. Many buildings in Bijapur are decorated with stucco designing. In some of the buildings there are beautiful lattice works in stone and wood. Still more amazing to see is the stone roofing in the northern and southern passages of Jumma mosque, the outer slabs of Ibrahim Rauzah formed out of stone tablets of different designs, resting on jointed beams, and the vaulted passage in Golgumbad. I suppose it is the greatest engineering skill of the Bijapur architects that the roofs formed out of different sizes and measurements are perfectly standing on lateral support, without arches or beams whatsoever. The width of Jumma mosque passage is about six feet, while of Golgumbad vault roof is about fifteen feet.

The greatest shortcoming of Bijapur architecture is that in all the buildings the locally available basalt is used. I feel this stone is not durable as the stone used in the contemporary northern India. As a result of the extensive use of basalt, the cornices, arches, roofs, etc. of many buildings are damaged. Mostly the stone is gradually succumbing to the effect of climate.

ROYAL LADIES AND EUNUCHS:

The Royal Ladies of Adil Shahi dynasty contributed a lot for the establishment and consolidation of the kingdom. On number of occasions

they came forward and saved the dynasty from decay, by showing their valour and sacrificing their wish and will. They earned good name for their bravery, wittiness and administrative capabilities. ?

Right from the beginning of the Adil Shahi history we come to know about the role of the Royal Ladies. The wisdom and heroic efforts of Yusuf's mother saved his life. His wife Bubuji Khanum, the Maratha lady, was a sister of Mukhandroa, the Bahamani noble. It is probably because of her personality the Marathas threw their lot with the Adil Shahis. After Yusuf's death, Bubuji Khanum and Dilshad Aga (Yusuf's foster sister) counter hatched a conspiracy against the regent, Kamal Khan Dakhani and his son Safdar Khan and saved the throne from usurpation. Later in concert with Asad Khan Lari, Bubuji Khanum executed Ibrahim's enthronement after overthrowing the worthless Mallu.

During Ibrahim-II's minority Chand Sultanah, the Noble Queen, as Meadows Taylor calls her, managed the affairs of Bijapur kingdom. Till Ibrahim could reach the age of discretion, she brought him up. She retired to Ahmednagar in 1586. Ibrahim-II is highly indebted to her for her obligation towards him. In his *Kitab-e-Nauras*, in one of its part he praised her qualities. Because of her war-like virtues and political shrewdness Bijapur throne was saved from sinking. Other than the political abilities, she was no mean artist with her brush. She knew Persian, Arabic, Marathi and Kanerese (Kannada). Ali-I, her husband built Chanda Bawdi in her honour.¹⁵⁸ Likewise, the mother of Ibrahim-II, Aliya Hazrat Badibi Sahebah was a clever and intelligent lady. The Sultan and the nobles consulted her in the state affairs.¹⁵⁹ ?

Sultan Mohummad married Khadijah Sultanah Shahr Banu, later known as Urs Bibi and Badi Sahebah. She was a sister of Mohummad Qutb Shah of Golcondah. Her presence in the Bijapur court gave great impetus to the scholars and the poets. She exercised greater influence in the political

and administrative affairs of the state. Under her motherhood Prince Ali-II was brought up. She performed Hajj pilgrimage of Makka.¹⁶⁰ Probably, Sultan Mohummad founded the suburbs of Khadijahpur in her name.

The wives of the Bijapur nobles were of no mean order. Habibah Sultanah, the wife of Khwas Khan, the regent of Sikandar, was an intelligent lady. She managed the financial and the general administration of the state.¹⁶¹

Princess Padshah Bibi Shahr Banu, sister of Sikandar was a genius. The nobles of the state obeyed her respectfully. It was because of her good offices, Khusro Aga, the Quilledar of Raichur fort released the members of the family of regent, Maswood Khan.¹⁶² When situation compelled she reluctantly agreed for marriage with Prince Mohummad Azam (son of Aurangzeb). She agreed for this alliance only to save her brother's kingdom. In fact, she had given a great sacrifice. Probably at an early age she passed away at Aurangabad.¹⁶³

It was an instrument of Bijapur's diplomacy that the Sultans entered into matrimonial alliances with their neighbouring states. Yusuf gave her daughters, Mariam Sultanah to Burhan Nizam Shah, Khadijah Sultanah to Alauddin Imad-ul- Mulk and Bibi Masti to Ahmed Shah Bahmani.¹⁶⁴ Ali-I gave his sister Hadiyah Sultanah to Prince Murtuza of Ahmednagar. Ibrahim-II betrothed his sister Khadijah Sultanah and daughter Sabiha Sultanah to the Mughal princes Miran and Daniyal respectively.

Thus for the political reasons the Royal Ladies gave their consent for the marriages. The cordial relations never existed among the Deccan Sultanates and Bijapur, and the Mughals vice versa. Thus the Royal Ladies might have faced great hardship. Their sacrifices went in vain to restore amicable relations. Nevertheless, in the pages of history they are remembered for their virtues, talents and dedications.

In medieval Indian history we often come across with the references of *Khwajah Sarai*, literally means, the lord or in charge of royal household. However it is accepted fact that these lords were emasculate persons put in charge of Royal Seraglio. The Royal Ladies got done their works through these eunuchs. They acted as spies, confidants, attenders, messengers, etc. In Adil Shahi history some of them are known by their personal names and their duties are different from the traditional one. They achieved a unique position and some of them were enrolled in the Adil Shahi nobility. Throughout Adil Shahi history the eunuchs exercised greater influence in political and military matters. In 1580, one Barid Shahi eunuch, in league with other, stabbed Ali-I to death. Malik Sandal or Sunder to whom we ascribe some of the beautiful monuments of Bijapur was probably an eunuch.¹⁶⁵

During Ibrahim-II's reign Suhail Khan, the eunuch was one of the great nobles of Bijapur. He held the post of commander-in-chief and led separate expeditions in 1595-96 against Ahmednagar and the Mughals respectively. He caused great damage to the enemies. He held Shahdurg as his *Jagirs* and lived there in a palace like a king.¹⁶⁶ During Sultan Mohummad's time, Malik Aitebar Khan, an eunuch commander confiscated the property of Shahaji Bhonsale, after his arrest.¹⁶⁷ The end of the Adil Shahi dynasty had come from a *Khwajah Sarai*. By the order of Aurangzeb, one Khwajah Sarai poisoned Sikandar, the last Adil Shahi Sultan.¹⁶⁸

The above facts sufficiently prove that in all respect the *Khwajah Sarais* proved their abilities. However it is a matter of puzzles that why they are known as the eunuchs. Further researches in the subject may clarify the doubts concerning their individuality.

As a result of capture of Bijapur by Aurangzeb in 1686, the Adil Shahi rule ceased to exist. Thus the glorious regime of about 200 years had

come to an end. Under the Adil Shahis the cultural syncretism developed. They contributed in almost all branches of life. Still it is up to the historians to make further researches in Adil Shahi history and shed light on their contribution to the Deccan in particular and India in general.

CHAPTER-II

Notes and References:

1. Bosateen; ff. 348-60.
2. Basu, K.K. 'The Dastur-e-Amal of the Bijapur Court.' IHRC. Vol. VII, Baroda, (1940) pp. 123.
3. Bosateen; ff. 348-60.
4. Yusuf, Ismaeel and Ibrahim-I did not assume the title of Shah or Sultan probably for the reasons that the later Bahmani kings reigned up to 1538.
5. Haig, T.W. "Inscriptions in Gulbarga." EIM. (1907-08) p. 2.
6. The Mughal Emperor, Akbar styled himself as *Zill-e-Ilahi*.
7. Dahlvi, Basheeruddin Ahmed. 'Farameen-e-Salateen.' Delhi, (1929) p.214.
8. Vasanth Madhuva, K.G. 'Kannada Sources of the Adil Shahis of Bijapur-1555-1686.' IHC. Hyderabad, (1978) p. 379.
9. Ghauri, I.H. 'Kingship in the Sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda.' IC. Hyderabad, (1972) p. 46.
10. Farishtah, III; p.91.
11. Bosateen; f. 342.
12. Farishtah-III; p. 91.
13. Ibid. p.48. Ibrahim-I replaced the public accounts language from Persian to Marathi.
14. Ghauri, I.H. 'Central Structure of the Kingdom of Bijapur.' IC, Hyderabad, (1970) p.23.
15. Fukazawa, Hiroshi. 'The Medieval Deccan.' New Delhi, (1998) p.33.
16. Dr.Nazim M; 'Bijapur Inscriptions,' Delhi, 1936, p.75.
17. Ghauri, I.H. 'Central' p.25.
18. Bosateen; f.352. Presently it is called Asar Mahal.
19. Eaton, R.M. 'Sufis of Bijapur- 1300-1700.' New Delhi, (1996) p.265.

20. Zubairi, Ibrahim. 'Rauzat-ul-Aulia-e-Bijapur.' MS. No. 14813. OMLSRC, Hyderabad. f. 98.
21. Fukazawa; pp. 17-18.
22. Ghauri, I.H. 'Local Governments in the Sultanates of Bijapur and Golcondha', IC. Vol. LI No. I (Jan.1977) p. 57.
23. Ghauri, I.H. 'Central', p.25.
24. Dr. Nayeem, 'External Relations,' p: 237, Joshi, P.M. 'Johan van Twist's Mission to Bijapur- 1637', JIH. 31 (2), (1953) p.132.
25. Fukazawa; p.6-7.
26. Bosateen; f.347.
27. Fukazawa; p. 29. Cf. Faramdeen; p.220.
28. Farishtah, III; p.77.
29. Fukazawa; p. 27.
30. Faramdeen; pp. 212-13, 24. Cf. Khare, G.H. (ed.), Aitihāsik Farsi Sahitya, Volumes 5, Pune, (1973), contain Adil Shahi *Farman*s addressed to the Desais and the Deshmukhs.
31. The state had the monopoly of tobacco and betel leaves.
32. Zuhur-Bin-Zuhuri; Mohummad Namah. MS. No. 129, Bijapur Museum. f. 287 (a), Cf. Fukazawa; p. 17.
33. Fukazawa; p. 3.
34. Ibid. p. 33.
35. Faramdeen; pp. 203, 205, 210, 213, 224.
36. Khare; G.H. 'Nimbalkars of Phaltan,' *Farman* No. 10. IHRC. (1977), p.202.
37. Ghauri, I.H. 'Central,' p.19.
38. Fukazawa; p.33.
39. Ibid. p. 15.
40. Ibid. p. 19.
41. Ibid. p. 20.
42. Tavernier, J.B. 'Travels in India –1640-67,' Vol. II, Oxford, (1925), pp.352-54. Most of the diamond mines were situated in the Raichur Doab. After fall

of Vijayanagar in 1565, Raichur had come in permanent possession of Bijapur.

43. Ghauri; I.H. 'Central,' p. 27.
44. Fukazawa; p. 23. The taxes mentioned by Dr. Ghauri, I.H. are excluded here.
45. Ibid. p. 22.
46. Bosateen; ff. 347-48.
47. Sharma, S.R. 'Some Manuals of Mughal Administration,' IHRC. Vol. XV. Pune, (1938), p. 151.
48. Taylor, G.P. 'On Some Copper Coins of the Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur,' Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 11, Numismatic Supplement, (Dec.1910), pp. 678-85.
49. Mohummad Abdul Wali Khan; 'Copper Coins of Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur,' Hyderabad, (1980), pp. 5-6.
50. Taylor, G.P; 'Some Copper Coins,' pp. 686-87.
51. Taylor, G.P; 'On Bijapur Lari or Larin,' JRASB. Vol. VI. No. 11. [N.S.] (Dec.1910), pp. 687-88.
52. Shetty, B.V. 'Coins,' Marg, Vol. XXXVI, No.4, Bombay, p.16.
53. Mohummad Ismaeel; 'Some Remarks on the Coinage of the Adil Shahi Dynasty,' [N.S., XXI,], No. XXXIX, (1925), p. 46.
54. Ghauri, I.H. 'Central,' p.30.
55. Joshi, P.M. 'Asad Beg's Mission to Bijapur (1603-1604),' Potdar Commemoration Volume, Pune, (1950), p. 195.
56. Bosateen; f. 353.
57. Mohummad Ismaeel; p.45.
58. Khare, G.H. 'Some Information on Huns of Mohummad Adil Shah,' Journal of Numismatic Society of India, Vol. 16. Pt. I, (1954), pp. 130-31.
59. Tavernier, J.B. Vol. I, pp.23-24.
60. Tazkirat; (MS.), f. 174. Cf. Bosateen; f. 169.
61. 'Adil Shahi Shikke,' Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal Quarterly, (76), Pune, (April, 1939), pp. 125-33. Verma, B.D; 'Glories of Bijapur,' Poona, pp: 44

62. Dr. Nayeem, M.A. 'External Relations of the Bijapur Kingdom (1489-1686 A.D.),' Hyderabad, (1974), p. 34.
63. Joshi, P.M. 'Johan van,' p. 130.
64. A place where the Muslims perform prayers annually on two festivals of *Idd-ul-Fitr* (Ramzan) and *Idd-ul-Zuha* (Bakrid).
65. A religious place in the town or village, where the Shias observe mourning of the martyrs of Karbala from 1st to 10th of Moharram (the first month of Islamic calendar) by keeping their Alams (vestiges). Presently, in the late regions of the Bijapur Kingdom the Shia population is not there. However, the practice is so deep rooted that the Sunnis inherited the same.
66. Khare, G.H. 'Aitihasik Farsi Sahitiya,' Vol. III, Poona, pp. 136, 140.
67. Fukazawa; p. 16.
68. Moreland, W.H.; 'Agrarian System in Moslem India' Delhi, (1968), pp. 181-87.
69. Maharastra State Gazetteer; p. 384. Cf. Satara District Gazetteer; p. 335.
70. Verma, D.C; 'Social Economic and Cultural History of Bijapur,' New Delhi, (1989), p. 75-79.
71. Tavernier; Vol. I, pp. 121-22.
72. Campbell; pp. 312-13
73. Verma, D.C. pp. 84-86.
74. Ibid. pp. 89, 92-99.
75. Farishtah-III; p. 18.
76. Dr. Khodaey, Zaman. 'Persian Elements in the Culture, Art and Architecture of Bijapur,' Ph.D. thesis submitted to Osmania University, Hyderabad, (1989), pp. 304-06. Most of the historians attribute the Kumatagi water pavilion and paintings to Ibrahim-II.
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78. Mittle, Jagdish. 'Paintings,' (Medieval Deccan), p. 210.
79. Tazkirat, (MS), f. 160.
80. Cousens, Henry. 'Bijapur and its Architectural Remains,' Varanasi, (1976), pp. 12.

81. Abdul Ghani; 'History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court,' Part-III, Allahabad, (1930), p. 439.
82. Historians are divided on the personality of Faruk Hussein. Some believe that he was none other than Faruk Beg of the Mughal court, while others believe that they were two different painters.
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84. Ibid. p. 216-17.
85. Dr. Moti Chandra; 'Some Unpublished Paintings from Bijapur,' Journal of Bombay Historical Society. Vol. VI, Nos. 1-2, Bombay, (1941), p. 46.
86. Cousen, Henry and Rehatsek; 'Notes on the Buildings and other Antiquarian Remains at Bijapur,' Bombay, (1890), p.9.
87. Farishtah-III; p. 18.
88. Dahlvi, Basheeruddin; 'Wakiyat-e-Mamalikat-e-Bijapur,' Vol-I, Agra, 1915, p. 38.
89. Davare, T.N. 'A Short History of Persian Literature,' Pune, (1961), p. 89, (fn).
90. Bosateen; f. 251.
91. Ibid. ff. 275-76.
92. Alexander Rogers and Henry Beveridge; 'Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri,' Vol-I, New Delhi, (1968), p. 272. Cf. Joshi, P.M. 'Asad Beg,' p. 193.
93. Rizvi, Mir Sadat Ali; 'Kalam-ul-Mulk,' Hyderabad, (1918), p. 17.
94. Bosateen; f. 79.
95. Ibid. f. 275.
96. Dr. Nazir Ahmed; 'Shah Khalillullah Khushnavis,' IC. Vol. No. XLIV, No. 4, Hyderabad, (1970), pp. 51, 53.
97. Abdul Ghani; Part-III, pp.460-62.
98. Sayyedah Jafar and Gyan Chand; 'Tarikh-e-Adab-e-Urdu,' Vol. II, New Delhi, (1998), p. 507.
99. Davare; p. 272.
100. Rizvi; pp. 18, 24. The poetic composition of Yusuf, Ismaeel and Ibrahim-II are compiled in 'Kalam-ul-Mulk.'
101. Davare; pp.198, 241.

102. SJ & GC. Vol. II, pp. 434-99, Vol. III, pp. 510-27. Cf. Quadri, Hakim Sayyed Shamsullah; 'Urdu-e-Qadim,' Hyderabad, (1927), pp.74-92.
103. *Phagadi* was the favourite play of the Deccani girls, whereas, *Ankh Machani* was the play of children.
104. SJ & GC. Vol. II, pp. 98-164, 452. Vol. IV, p. 400. Cf. Quadri; pp. 25-81, 88-89.
105. Rauzat, (MS); f. 99.
106. Atavale, R.B. 'Yadvendra Swami,' BISM, Quarterly, (61), June, (1935), pp. 41-42.
107. Joshi, P.M. 'Cultural Aspects of Adil Shahi Rule,' Centenary Souvenir Bijapur Municipality 1854-1954, Bijapur, (1956), pp. 41-42.
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110. Ibid. Vol. I, p. 209.
111. Ibid. Vol. II, p. 167.
112. Tazkirat, (MS); f. 160. Cf. Bosateen; f. 148.
113. Mohummad Namah, MS. ff.261-63, Joshi, P.M. 'Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur and His Royal Librarian, Two Ruquas,' Sardh-Shatabdi Special Volume, Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society (New Series), Bombay, (1956-57), p. 99.
114. Davare; pp. 108-09.
115. Rauzat, (MS); ff. 96, 99.
116. Bosateen; f. 351.
117. Dr. Khodaey, Zaman; p. 137.
118. Bosateen; f. 280.
119. Askari, Hasan; 'Medicine and Hospitals in Muslim India,' IHC. Bombay, (1958), p. 183.
120. Siddiqui, M.A. 'The Unani Tibb (Greek Medicine) in India,' IC. Vol. XLII, Hyderabad, (Jan.1968), p. 165, Cf. Farishtah, Mohummad Qasim; 'Dastur-e-Attiba,'MS. No.407, OMLRC, Hyd.

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122. Ibid. p. 244.
123. Dr. Moti Chandra; 'Portraits of Ibrahim Adil Shah-II,' CSBM. p. 48.
124. Siddiqui, Akbaruddin, M. 'Sahifat-ul-Ahl-e-Huda,' Hyderabad, (1966), p. 31.
125. Khare, G.H. 'Archives of the Deshmukh Family of Sholapur,' IHRC. 31, (1955), p. 275.
126. Vasanth Madhuva; p. 382.
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128. Khare, G.H. 'Maharastrach Chaar Devate' Poona, p: 29
129. Vasanth Madhuva; p. 380. Cf. Mangalam, S.J. & Kantah, M.R. 'Grant of Mohummad Adil Shah to the Temple of Vithoba,' Bulletin of Deccan College, Vol. 46. Pune, (1987), pp. 59-62, Joshi, P.M; 'Itihasik Sadhane, 1588-1821,' Bombay, p: 2
130. Meadows Taylor & James Fergusson, 'Architecture at Beejapoor,' London, (1866), pp. 47-48. Cf. 'Bijapur,' Modern Review, Vol. II, Calcutta, (1907), p. 175.
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132. Nazim, M. 'An Inscription from Dhabol,' Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica, (1933-34), pp. 9-10. Cf. Nazim, M. 'Bijapur Inscriptions,' p. 82.
133. *Bosateen*; ff. 338-39.
134. Dr. Moti Chandra; 'Unpublished Paintings,' pp. 38-39.
135. Ghauri, I.H. 'Kingship,' p. 50.
136. Some of the Adil Shahi Sultans were greatly influenced by them.
137. SJ & GC. Vol III, p. 91.
138. *Bosateen*; ff. 348-60.
139. M.S. Map of Bijapur Museum.
140. Schweitzer, C. 'Muslim Water Works,' IC. Vol. XIII. Hyderabad, (1939), p. 81.
141. Cousens & Rehatsek; pp. 47-48.

142. Sykes (Captain), W.H; 'Notes Respecting the Principal Remains in the City of Bijapur,' BLTS, Bombay, Sep.1819, p. 61.
143. Vasanth, Madhuva; p. 378.
144. MS. Map.
145. Ibid. Bosateen; f. 359
146. Ibid.
147. Cousens & Rehatsek; Inscription Nos. 403, 456. pp. 84, 89.
148. Nazim; Nos. 477, 497, 3350. pp. 65-67.
149. Vasanth, Madhuva; p. 378.
150. Nazim; No. 498, p. 75.
151. Passim references in Bosateen, MS..
152. Gribble, J.D.B. 'History of the Deccan,' London, (1896), p. 401.
153. Bosateen; ff. 108-09.
154. Ibid. f. 112. Actually 96 bastions plus 10 bastions of the five gates are existed. Some of the bastions are added as and when necessity aroused down to the fall of Bijapur. Captain Sydenham records 109 bastions. (Asiatic Researches, XIII, p. 435.)
155. Mohummad Namah (MS); f. 65. Bahmanhalli is a village about 15 miles in the north of Bijapur. Almost all historians wrongly attribute this gate to the Bahmanis, calling it 'Bahmani Darwazah.'
156. Tasneem Ahmed; 'Ishwaridas, A Hindu Chronicler of Aurangzeb's Reign,' IC. (Oct. 1975), p. 229.
157. Hermann, Goetz; 'Ottoman-Turkish Art in India, the Architect of Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur,' South Indian History Congress, p. 525.
158. Cousens; 'Architectural Remains,' pp. 12, 124.
159. Bosateen; f. 165.
160. Ibid. f. 362.
161. Ibid. f. 447.
162. Ibid. f. 465-67.
163. Sayyid Ashraf Khan Hussain, 'Raqa'im-e-Karaim,' (Lithograph), Azizuddin Hussain, S.M. (ed.) New Delhi, (1990), Letter No. 129, pp.79-80.

164. ^ġ~~Farishtah~~-III; p. 18.
165. Sykes; p. 64. Cf. Hermann Goetz; p. 525.
166. Farishtah-III; p. 113. Cf. Quadri, Sayyid Ahmadullah; 'Memoirs of Chandbibī,' Hyderabad, (1939), p. 76, (fn).
167. Bosateen; f. 327.
168. Ibid, ff: 544-45.

CHAPTER-III

FALL OF BIJAPUR (1686 A.D)

- * External Causes

 - Bijapur-Mughal Relations

 - Bijapur-Maratha Relations

- * Internal Troubles

 - Desertion of Bijapur Nobility and the
Soldiery

- * Economic Causes

- * Some Other Causes

- * Fall of Bijapur

CHAPTER-III

FALL OF BIJAPUR (1686 A.D)

The kingdom of Bijapur the most powerful of other kingdoms of the Deccan began to show its weaknesses just after the death of Sultan Mohummad in 1656. The young Ali-II assumed power, but he failed to keep pace with growing pressure and unjust diplomacy of the Mughals and the rising tide of the Marathas under Shivaji. Sikandar, the last of the Adil Shahi Sultans inherited the confused and pell-mell state in 1672. Finally in 1686 Bijapur was compelled by situation to surrender to Aurangzeb's imperialism.

Historians have attributed different causes for the fall of Bijapur, one of them is the fundamental religious policy followed by Sultan Mohummad. Indeed, it is accepted fact that the rise of the Marathas is one of main causes. The eminent historian of Maratha history G.S.Sardesai says the desecration of Hindu temples and plundering of their wealth by Sultan Mohummad probably made Shivaji to found the Maratha Kingdom.¹ He means Shivaji emerged as the champion of Hindu religion against the fanaticism of the Sultan.

In the supra pages² we have seen that the Adil Shahi rulers were never fanatic and to their best contributed a lot for religious and cultural syncretism in this part of the Deccan. R.M. Eaton quoting Afzal Khan's actions of desecration of the temples of Tuljapur and Pandarpur, and killing of him by Shivaji, opines that these episodes even did not lead the Maharastrians (Marathas) to the wholesale abandonment of Adil Shahi services.³ Till the end of the Sultanate some of the Maratha nobles, the Desais or the Deshmukhs retained their allegiance to Bijapur court. Thus

the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji is based on purely political reasons coincided with the campaigns of the Mughals in the Deccan.

Broadly speaking the causes for the fall of Bijapur can be ascribed to the Mughal imperialism in the Deccan, supplemented with Maratha occupation of the territory of the kingdom. Secondly the internal strife, feuds and desertion of the Bijapur nobility and soldiery. Thirdly, the economic problems emerged out from the devastation of the country by the raids of the Mughals and the Marathas. Thus we may classify under three heads the main causes as under: 1) External causes: Relations with the Mughals and the Marathas 2) Internal troubles and 3) Economic problems.

1.EXTERNALCAUSES:

Bijapur-Mughal Relations:

Herein we begin with the Deccan policy of the Mughals. Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty and his son Humayun did not get time to formulate any concrete policy towards the existing states of the Deccan. In 1535 Humayun marched up to Burhanpur. The Deccan rulers in apprehension of the Mughal conquest of the Deccan wrote the letters of submission to Humayun tendering their allegiance.⁴

History reveals us that whenever the north Indian rulers had the firm footing and consolidated their empire, turned their attention towards the Deccan. Akbar is not exception to it. In their Deccan policy the Mughals were studious and steady. They sent embassies to win over the second neighbour, because the first neighbour was set on the target. After creating a favourable atmosphere they rightly struck. First they subjugated Gujrat, thus opened the way for the conquest of the Deccan. One after another, the Deccan states Khandesh, Berar, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golcondah and the Marathas (to some extent) fell prey to their attacks. The earlier rulers except Aurangzeb, never attacked the Deccan states directly, however they preferred sending diplomatic missions and waiting for a favourable time.

In 1573 Akbar sent Mir Mohsin Rizvi on a diplomatic mission to the Deccan kingdoms, so that they should refrain from giving shelter to his enemy, Mohummad Hussain Mirza of Gujrat. In 1574-75 Hakim Ain-ul-Mulk Shirazi, the Mughal envoy arrived at Bijapur court with an aim to refrain Ali-I from helping Mughal enemies like Raja Ali Khan of Khandesh.⁵ The Mughal envoy stayed at Bijapur for a long period. He was present in the city when Ali-I was assassinated by an eunuch in 1580.⁶ In 1578-79 Ali-I sent Khwajah Abdullah and Shahi Beg as his *Vakils* to the Mughal court. In response Akbar despatched Hakim Ali with an advise for submission of Bijapur Sultan. Ali-I's relations with Akbar were cordial. He gave rich presents and elephants to Akbar. The Mughals too duly honoured the Bijapur envoys with the robes and *Inams*.⁷

During Ibrahim-II's reign better relations existed between Bijapur and the Mughals, except his inclination towards Ahmednagar to maintain its geo-political position as a buffer state. In 1582 Akbar summoned Sayyed Mir Fatehullah Shirazi, the great scholar of Bijapur court. Since then he adorned the Mughal court.⁸ In 1590-91 the Emperor sent four Mughal envoys in the Deccan, Faizi, the brother of the learned Abul Fazal to Burhanpur (Khandesh), Khwajah Ameenuddin to Ahmednagar, Mir Mohummad Amin Mustadi to Bijapur and Mirza Maswood to Golcondah.⁹ On their return, these envoys communicated to the Emperor that the Deccan Sultans refused to acknowledge Mughal supremacy. As a result Akbar despatched Mirza Khan-e-Khanan. The Adil Shahi commander Suhail Khan, the eunuch, commanded the Deccani confederation. Both the armies met near Supa.¹⁰ On December 27-28, 1596 a fierce battle was fought. On the first day Suhail Khan scored a great victory over the Mughals. On the second day due to renewed attacks from the enemies he received injuries. As a result Khan-e-Khanan became the master of the field.¹¹

After the battle of Supa Ibrahim-II sent an ambassador to conciliate Akbar and consented to give his daughter Sabiha Sultanah to his son prince Daniyal. In response Akbar sent Shah Sharif Sarmadi to Bijapur to discuss the payment of *Peshkash* (presents) and probably marriage negotiations. Ibrahim-II agreed for peace, friendship and payment of *Peshkash*.¹² Through Sarmadi's mission Akbar assured Ibrahim-II that he had no aggressive designs against Bijapur.¹³ In 1601 Akbar sent Mirza Jamaluddin Hussain Inju with suitable bridal offerings, and instructed him to escort the bride from Bijapur.¹⁴ Ibrahim-II gave him royal hospitality during his stay at Bijapur. The Mughal envoy received consecutively for three years an amount of three to four thousand Pagodas from Bijapur and Golcondah. The prolonged stay of Jamaluddin and his dereliction from duty annoyed Akbar. Hence Asad Khan was commissioned to bring back Jamaluddin and the promised bride.¹⁵

The reason for the delay in fulfilling Jamaluddin's mission, as Asad Beg thinks the handsome allowances he received from Bijapur and Golcondah and other than that the tender age of princess Sabiha Sultanah might have been the case.¹⁶ The presence of Asad Beg at Bijapur made haste all the proceedings. In 1604 Jamaluddin took the bride and the stipulated dowry and delivered the same to Prince Daniyal upon the banks of river Godavari, near Paithan. At this place the nuptials were celebrated with great magnificence. Mohummad Qasim Farishtah¹⁷ and Bijapur's *Vakil*, Mustafa Khan¹⁸ accompanied the bride. However in the following year prince Daniyal died due to excess of drinking at Burhanpur.

Asad Beg concluded his mission and left Bijapur with an elephant and rare jewels presented to the Emperor. Asad Beg wore a badge as a disciple of Akbar's 'Divine Religion.' Ibrahim-II took it for examining, and professing himself as the disciple of Akbar, declared he would keep the badge for himself. However Asad Beg got it back with much trouble on a

promise of obtaining one especially for him.¹⁹ Thus by this act Ibrahim-II enrolled himself among the disciples of Akbar and accepted his spiritual leadership.

In 1605 Ibrahim-II sent Lakhu Pandit as his envoy to the Mughal court.²⁰ In the same year the famous historian Farishtah was sent to condole Akbar's death and congratulate Jahangir on his accession.²¹

Jahangir's Deccan policy was aggressive. Fearing Mughal attack on Bijapur territory Ibrahim-II influenced the new Emperor through Mughal nobles in the Deccan. Mirza Aziz Koka was of great help to him. He recommended the case of Ibrahim-II and got appointed Sultan's favourite Mir Jamaluddin as an envoy to Bijapur. He also warned the Sultan against severe Mughal action, if he turned from loyalty.²²

In the Mughal-Ahmednagar contest Ibrahim-II choose to support the latter, as he was knowing that the survival of the Nizam Shahi dynasty would help in greater extent for the defense of his own kingdom. Whenever the strife and civil wars occurred among the Nizam Shahi nobles, Ibrahim-II interfered and bent on wiping out differences and now and then insisted for unity and strong block against the Mughals. In spite of his repeated utterance of fidelity to the Mughals he responded to the calls of Malik Ambar, the regent of Ahmednagar. He handed over an important fort of Kandhar and supplied 10000 selected cavalrymen. On another occasion he helped Malik Ambar by providing 4000 of his special troops and 10000 Marathas. The combined forces fought bravely and recaptured the fort of Ahmednagar from the Mughals in the year 1610.²³ By 1612 a confederation of the Deccan states Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golcondah had come into existence against the Mughals. Malik Ambar recaptured the lost territory of Ahmednagar from the Mughals. In 1615 Jahangir sent Prince Khurram against Malik Ambar. Instead of fighting, Ambar sued for peace and agreed

to handover the captured territory.²⁴ Thus in 1617 the peace was established in the Deccan.

Later, Ibrahim-II viewed differently about the growing power of Malik Ambar. He also disliked his treatment to Murtuza-II. The capture of Bidar by Ibrahim-II in 1619²⁵ further alienated Malik Ambar. With a view to halt the growing power of Malik Ambar, Ibrahim shook hands with the Mughals. In November 1624 a fierce battle took place at Bhaturi, in which Malik Ambar crushed the combined forces of the Mughals and the Adil Shahis headed by Mughal Khan and Mullan Mohummad Lari respectively.²⁶

The death of Malik Ambar in May 1626 changed the whole political scenario in the Deccan. His efforts to save Ahmednagar from the Mughal onslaught proved fruitful to Bijapur. He bore the brunt of the Mughal arms and formed an effective barrier between the Mughal Deccan and Bijapur.

So far as Ibrahim-II's diplomacy in the Mughal-Ambar contest is concerned, it is successful. Notwithstanding the native military collaboration with Malik Ambar against the Mughals he made protestations of devotion and loyalty to the Mughal Emperor. He sent envoys like Bakhtar Khan Kalawant (1614) Sayyed Kabir Khan (1615) and others with valuable gifts. In October 1616 he feared Mughal attack on Bijapur, hence sent envoys to conciliate Jahangir. Through good offices of Prince Khurram peace was made. Ibrahim-II professed greatest loyalty, agreed to restore to the Mughals their lost territory and presented 15 lakhs of rupees.²⁷

On the other hand Ibrahim-II opened diplomatic relation with Shah Abbas-I of Iran by sending two missions under Shah Khalillulah, the *Khushnavis* in 1613 and 1618 respectively. The first letter addressed to Shah Abbas-I is highly provocative written in response to Jahangir's pressure to send envoys to the Mughal court for giving condolence on Akbar's death and congratulation for himself on his coronation.²⁸ Ibrahim-

II did not bend by the Mughal pressure and sought Shah's help to win over Jahangir not to invade the Deccan. In response Shah wrote to Jahangir, who in turn assured him that he would do no harm to the Deccan states.²⁹

Dr. Nayeem is of the opinion that Shah Khalillullah's missions aimed to create animosity in Perso-Mughal relations, inducement to Shah to attack and conquer Qandhar and the readiness on the part of the Deccan Sultans to collaborate in this venture against the Mughals by creating diversion in the Deccan in favour of Iran. It was a proposal for Perso-Bijapur alliance against the Mughals to counter balance the constant Mughal pressure over Bijapur. The Shah recovered Qandhar in 1622 while the best of the Mughal generals were busy in the Deccan.³⁰

Thus Ibrahim-II succeeded in his diplomacy. He sought favour of the Emperor, who bestowed on him the title of *Farzand* (son).³¹ He received such favours through his own consuls and wittiness. The Mughal envoys and the nobles often reported Ibrahim-II's loyalty, obedience and devotion to the Emperor, though he actively supported Malik Ambar.

Some of the scholars are of the opinion that only by the recommendation of Shah Abbas-I the kingdom of Bijapur was saved before Aurangzeb could annex it in 1686. Negotiation with Shah Abbas-I was nothing but the diplomatic move of Ibrahim-II to get his support. In the letter to Shah Abbas-I he boldly cited that the Deccan rulers were fully determined to defend their countries and would not allow the Mughals to occupy an inch of them. We have seen that the Mughals could not easily suppress Malik Ambar, who had headed the strife torn state of Ahmednagar. However Bijapur was strong enough in the twenties of seventeenth century to thwart any Mughal attack. Dr. Nayeem has rightly pointed out that Jahangir's policy being stultified by weak leadership to be a failure as it did not alter or extend the Mughal frontier in the Deccan.³²

In the beginning of Sultan Mohummad's reign the Bijapur-Mughal relations were not cordial. In 1631 Shah Jahan sent Asaf Khan to invade Bijapur. The invasion was repulsed and the Mughals were beaten back from the vicinity of Bijapur.³³ In the following year the Mughals laid siege on Daulatabad. Murari Pandit did not supply the provisions in time; hence the Adil Shahi-Nizam Shahi garrison forces handed over the fort to the Mughals.³⁴ Under the Peshwaship of Khwas Khan Bijapur's relations with the Mughals continued to be strained. The murder of Khwas Khan and appointment of Mustafa Khan in the office changed the whole course of Bijapur-Mughal relations.

The attitudes of Sultan Mohummad, his help to the Nizam Shahis and non-payment of *Peshkash* caused great inconvenience to Shah Jahan. Hence he deputed Mukramat Khan to Bijapur in 1635 with a *Farman* full of insult to the Sultan.³⁵ He compared himself with falcon and Sultan Mohummad as a woodpecker and hare. He ordered to read *Khutabah*, strike coins and introduce measures in his name in Bijapur. He threatened conquest of Bijapur if his over lordship is not accepted. On contrary, the Sultan fearlessly gave fitting reply citing that if occasion demanded the hare could ensnare and put the falcon to death.³⁶ However, he agreed for peace and payment of *Peshkash* as usual.

Due to anti-Mughal policy of Bijapur, Shah Jahan despatched Khan-e-Jahan, Khan-e-Duran, Bahlol Khan, Yakut Khan and Khan-e-Zaman to invade and lay waste the Adil Shahi country. However, he instructed to stop hostilities in case Sultan Mohummad agreed for peace.³⁷ Nawab Mustafa Khan, the chief *Wazir* of Bijapur, sent Shah Dawood, Shah Abul Hasan and Quazi Sayyid to Daulatabad. They presented the petition of the Sultan before Shah Jahan.³⁸ Thus Shah Jahan issued a *Farman*, which is known as the Mughal-Bijapur Treaty or Partition Treaty of 1636.

The Mughal-Bijapur treaty is widely discussed by the historians of the north and the Deccan. Most of them are of the opinion that it was unilateral dictated peace issued in the shape of *Farman* by Shah Jahan on the request of Mohummad. The latter had wholeheartedly accepted it by fear of the Mughal arms and his state being annexed.

No doubt, the Mughal might was superior in comparison with any Deccan state and the *Farman* was also unilateral. However Shah Jahan considered all the rights and claims of Bijapur and closed the doors of confrontation between them. The question arises what made Shah Jahan to concede the rights and claims of Bijapur? First Shah Jahan was a foresighted ruler and since long involved in the affairs of the Deccan. He was convinced with the facts that the Deccan states could not be easily humbled or annexed.³⁹ Secondly, he knew that the Deccan policy of his father, Jahangir had failed due to feeble reign, bribery and mutual jealousies of the Mughal officers, which let the war languish in the Deccan. More or less Shah Jahan inherited the same legacy. These causes prevented the effectual conquest of the Deccan.⁴⁰ Thirdly, he wanted to create a gulf between Bijapur and Golcondah, because due to their alliance the Imperial cause did not prosper. Fourthly, just after extinction of the Nizam Shahi dynasty in 1633, Bijapur and Golcondah kings began to control the adjacent forts of the ruined kingdom.⁴¹ Hence he wanted the perfect settlement of the boundaries and the position of the Mughals, Bijapur and Golcondah. Fifthly, Shahaji raised a puppet, Nizam Shah (1633) and seized all the Nizam Shahi dominions from Pune and Chakan to Balaghat and the neighbourhood of Junnar, Ahmednagar, Sangamner, Trimbak and Nasik. The Bijapur government backed him as a very useful obstacle to Mughal progress.⁴² Shah Jahan was well aware that unless the Mughals reach an understanding with Bijapur and Golcondah, Shahaji could not be finally subdued. Sixthly, Shah Jahan warned Sultan Mohummad of dire

consequences, if he failed to accept Mughal suzerainty, however he received fitting and undaunted response from Bijapur.⁴³ It shows the preparedness of Bijapur to face Mughal onslaught. Shah Jahan knew that Bijapur could not be easily annexed without bloody encounters and loss of lives and property on both ends. Seventhly, the fall of Ahmednagar made Bijapur the immediate neighbour of the Mughals, Shah Jahan probably felt that Bijapur could be dealt with full concentration and preparedness after creating favourable situation. For this he required time. Eighthly, Sultan Mohummad on the other hand was tired due to incessant encounters with the Mughals, their presence created a great havoc in the country.⁴⁴ hence he readily accepted peace. Lastly, both sides felt the need of peace and compromise. Shah Jahan sent his generals against Bijapur with the instructions to stop hostilities, if Adil Shah submitted. On the other hand the Sultan through his envoys reiterated his willingness for obedience and payment of *Peshkash*.

Zahur-Ibn-Zahuri in his Mohummad Namah gives only one article of *Sulaha Namah* (treaty) that is the partition of the Nizam Shahi dominions by the Mughals and Bijapur.⁴⁵ Bosateen-us-Salateen states the same.⁴⁶ While Abdul Hameed Lahori in his Badshah Namah gives in details the terms of the treaty.⁴⁷ The substance is as follows:

- 1) That Sultan Mohummad should follow the path of rectitude and obedience.
- 2) That he would retain his entire ancestral kingdom. Shah Jahan bestowed upon him the Nizam Shahi territory, the *Parganahs* of Bhalki, Chitgoppa and Chakan, the *Mahals* of Sholapur and Vanko, the Nizam Shahi Konkan, the fort of Parenda and all the forts situated in the bestowed country. These acquisitions comprised 50 *Parganahs* with an income of 20 lakhs *Huns*.

- 3) That he should not violate the Imperial frontiers nor his servants hinder the Mughal officers in occupying and settling the newly annexed districts.
- 4) That he should pay the *Peshkash* of 20 lakhs of rupees, to which he has agreed upon.
- 5) That he should treat Qutb Shah of Golcondah as his brother and respect his frontiers and never demand costly presents.
- 6) That he should not admit Shahu (Shahji Bhonsale) unless he hands over the forts of Junnar, Tribang (Trimbak) and other possessions.
- 7) And both sides agreed not to seduce the officers and entertain deserters of each other.

No doubt the *Farman* is unilateral and dictated, but it contained the terms of equality and the conditions to be adhered upon by both the parties. Thus Shah Jahan indirectly recognized the importance of Adil Shahis. He was convinced with the fact that in the newly conquered territory of the Nizam Shahis peace could not be established or maintained unless an understanding reached with Bijapur. Hence Shah Jahan bestowed the Nizam Shahi territory to Bijapur, that too in exchange for certain Adil Shahi territory near Aurangabad.⁴⁸

It is crystal clear from the above deliberations that Bijapur was not reduced to the position of vassal state. Rather, the Mughals recognized the importance of Bijapur. Later in 1648, Shah Jahan conferred the title of 'Shah' on Sultan Mohummad.⁴⁹

Dr. M.A. Nayeem has rightly interpreted the terms of the treaty and arrived at the conclusion that Sultan Mohummad accepted only obedience and loyalty of Shah Jahan, which does not imply acceptance of the suzerainty. Further he says by this treaty of 1636 with both Bijapur and Golcondah, Shah Jahan tried to maintain the balance of power in the

Deccan. He had fear of Bijapur gaining power and strength and adopting anti-Mughal policy.⁵⁰

Thus the treaty ended the long standing strife engulfed the Deccan since the time of Akbar. It gave free hand to Sultan Mohummad for his excursion in the south and assures from Shah Jahan respect from the Mughals for the newly demarcated boundaries. The period between 1636 and 1656 was considerably peaceful one and benefited both sides. Sultan Mohummad undertook the southern campaigns and extended his kingdom in the far south from western to eastern seashores of India. On the other hand the Mughals got the respite. They organized the Deccan administration, improved cultivation and the resources under Murshid Quli Khan, Mir Khalil and others. These measures helped the Mughals considerably for fresh preparations and new onslaughts on the Deccan kingdoms after 1656.

Soon after departure of Shah Jahan from Daulatabad, the Bijapur army complied the terms of the treaty by sending Randullah Khan for the help of Khan-e-Zaman in defeating Shahji Bhonsale. After giving stiff resistance Shahaji was compelled to surrender the forts of Junnar, Trimbak, Tringalwari, Haris, Judhan, Jund and Harsira. Then Shahaji entered into the Adil Shahi service.⁵¹

Aurangzeb as the Viceroy of the Deccan:

Aurangzeb had served in the Deccan for two terms from 1636 to 1644 and from 1653 to 1658. In the first term his relation with Bijapur were cordial. In the second term the relations became strained. On 4th November 1656 Sultan Mohummad died. Aurangzeb wrote a condolence letter to Bari Bi Sahibah, in which he praised the deceased.⁵¹ Though he expressed his grief on Sultan's death, but in fact he got a golden opportunity for his onslaught on Bijapur.

Dr.S.Moinul Haq,⁵³ Azmat Ali Beg⁵⁴ and others justified Aurangzeb's war on Bijapur in 1657 stating that Bijapur was reduced to the position of the vassal state by the treaty of 1635. Bijapur had breached its provisions and adopted anti-Mughal attitudes. However the allegations of Aurangzeb against Bijapur were baseless, null and void and unjustified on any ground.

First Aurangzeb ^{treated} behaved Bijapur as the vassal state as in case with Golcondah.⁵⁵ Secondly, he objected expansion of Bijapur and Golcondah territory in the Carnatic, and assured Mughal protection to Sriranga Rayal, the chief of Chandragiri.⁵⁶ However, Shah Jahan sanctioned the expansion of both states in the south. Thirdly, he encouraged the desertion of the Bijapur nobility and the soldiery⁵⁷ against the solemn clauses of the *Farman* (treaty). Fifthly, he questioned the coronation and the parentage of Ali-II and calls him of obscure origin. Though almost all the historians of Bijapur have mentioned that Ali-II was the real son of Sultan Mohummad. It is stated in *Mohummad Namah* that on the occasion of the circumcision of Prince Ali-II, in his 7th year, Shah Jahan had sent his congratulations and valuable presents.⁵⁸ It is obvious from the act of Shah Jahan that there was no question of obscure parentage of Prince Ali-II. Lastly, Shah Jahan assured in the treaty, respecting the common boundaries and in perpetuity Sultan Mohummad and his descendents should live in peace and amity. In Shah Jahan's lifetime itself the breach of treaty was found.

The above facts reveal that Aurangzeb just wanted a pretext to open struggle against Bijapur. He began to object the direct correspondence between Bijapur and the Emperor. He demanded it should pass through the Deccan viceroy.⁵⁹ The expansion, growing wealth, power and strength of Bijapur were an eye sore to him. The Mughal Deccan was in the deficit of 20,36000 rupees annually,⁶⁰ till he improved some resources. He complained to the Emperor that Bijapur and Golcondah had attacked

Carnatic, plundered its territory and captured its treasures and forts, but after doing all this 'they had not sent any thing to the court from the vast booty seized by them.' Moreover, the accession of the boy king, discord among his nobles and the mal-administration afforded an opportunity to Aurangzeb to interfere in the affairs of Bijapur.

In addition, Sultan Mohummad did not learn lesson from the past experiences with the Mughals. He soon forgot what happened to Ahmednagar. He never thought the same might repeat in his kingdom. He did not fortify his kingdom in the north against the Mughal inroads. In glisten of wealth and power he failed to understand the moves of the Mughals. Moreover, he facilitated and agreed with the arrangements for the convenience of the news reports and he allowed the Mughals to establish postal stations and routes and appointment of the regular staff within Bijapur kingdom.⁶² Later, when the struggle began this arrangement caused the Mughals to prosper and the Adil Shahis to suffer.

Thus Shah Jahan accepted the allegations levelled by Aurangzeb against Bijapur and sanctioned the invasion on 26th November 1657 and gave free hand to him 'to settle the affairs of Bijapur in any way he thought fit.'⁶³ He was instructed to march with Mir Jumla⁶⁴ to the Bijapur frontiers and conquer the whole kingdom if possible. Otherwise to annex that portion of the old Nizam Shahi kingdom, which had been ceded to Bijapur by the treaty of 1636, and to spare the territory of Bijapur proper on the payment of an indemnity of one and half crores of rupees and the recognition of Emperor's suzerainty, viz. the issuing of coins in his name and the public reading of his titles from the pulpit (*Khutabah*) at Bijapur.⁶⁵

Shah Jahan's instructions clearly reveal that Bijapur had not accepted the Mughal suzerainty in 1636 (as Golcondah accepted). Because of this reason he demanded acceptance of the Mughal suzerainty. By doing

this act Shah Jahan himself violated the solemn agreement. Sir Jadunath Sarkar says 'the war thus sanctioned was wholly unrighteous.'⁶⁶

In June 1657 the Mughals began the siege of Bidar. Siddi Marjan, the Adil Shahi *Quilledar* after a stout resistance handed over the keys of the fort. Next the Mughals fell on Kaliyani, its *Quilledar*, after heroic fight delivered the fort in August.⁶⁷

There is a description in Bosateen-us-Salateen that during the course of struggle a famine raged in the Mughal camp. Khan Mohummad, the Bijapuri prime minister had the opportunity of crushing Aurangzeb, but he deliberately missed it. He was charged with treachery and corruption and was murdered in Bijapur.⁶⁸

Thus the fall of Bidar and Kaliyani (the north-eastern frontier forts) opened the clear way for the siege of Bijapur. In the course of struggle, Mahabat Khan and other Mughal detachments laid waste the Bijapur country. The ruthless way in which the Bijapur territory was plundered and Aurangzeb's wish to annex the whole kingdom were wholly unjustifiable.⁶⁹

The siege of Bijapur was not pressed hard due to Prince Dara Shikoh's influence, with whom the Bijapur envoy had intrigued hard at the Mughal court. Aurangzeb also complained Shah Jahan of Dara's correspondence with Bijapur behind his back.⁷⁰ Moreover, Dara was jealous of Aurangzeb's growing popularity. He also bent on for curbing Aurangzeb's activities in the Deccan.⁷¹ Thus the intrigue worked and Shah Jahan ordered for peace with Bijapur.

The humiliating terms were imposed on Ali-II. He agreed to surrender the forts of Bidar, Kaliyani, Parenda, Nizam Shahi Konkan and the district of Wangi. An indemnity of 150 lakhs of rupees was imposed. While ratifying the terms Shah Jahan reduced 50 lakhs.⁷²

Shah Jahan recalled the Mughal officers from the Deccan to their former posts. Dara Shikoh again intervened and wrote several letters to Ali-

II advising him not to fulfill the terms of the treaty.⁷³ Taking advantage of Mughal distraction and strife Bijapur adopted delaying tactics. In meantime, Aurangzeb received the news of illness of his father. He left for the north and offered bait by writing a letter to keep Bijapur friendly. The substance of the letter is as follows: 1) He instructed Ali-II to remain loyal and keep promises. 2) He left the claims for cession of territory from Bijapur (as earlier agreed upon). 3) He reduced 30 lakhs of rupees from the war indemnity. 4) He instructed to check Shivaji. 5) And demanded 10,000 cavalry and gave promise to grant territory up to the bank of Banganga river.⁷⁴ However, Bijapur was profited by the situation and did not fulfill the terms of the treaty and set aside the fait letter of Aurangzeb as well.

From 1658 to 1665 the Mughal-Bijapur relations continued to be strained. Ali-II did not deliver the promised territory and the forts. The Mughals secured the fort of Parenda by bribing and on promise of Imperial service to Ghalib, the Adil Shahi *Quilledar*.⁷⁵ In 1660 Ali-II launched an attack on Shivaji, he received the Mughal help, by which he was able to recover Panhalah, Pawangarh and many other forts from the Marathas. But Ali-II failed to pay the promised subsidy and rather went on to say, it was he who assisted Shaista Khan against Shivaji on the promise from him to reduce 10 lakhs of Bijapur's old war indemnity. In 1665 during Raja Jai Singh's campaign against Shivaji, Ali-II sent Khwas Khan to co-operate with the Mughals. But Raja accused the Bijapuri general's co-operation in a slack and half hearted manner.⁷⁶

Raja Jai Singh's Campaign against Bijapur:

Before Jai Singh could ^{show} lay his campaign against Bijapur he brought submission of Shivaji by the treaty of Purandhar (1665). This treaty proved very fruitful in Imperial interest. First, Shivaji agreed to pay 40 lakhs of *Huns* (2 crores of rupees). Secondly, he handed over 23 forts and attached lands yielding 4 lakhs of *Huns* (20 lakhs of rupees). Thirdly, he was

alienated from Bijapur and in turn supported the Mughals against Bijapur. Lastly, Shivaji agreed to wrest the Bijapur possessions in the Western Ghats.⁷⁷

Jai Singh charged Ali-II for his failure to pay war indemnity, refusal to hand over the forts of the then Nizam Shahis (in accordance with the treaty of 1657) and slack and half hearted support to the Mughals against Shivaji.

Before opening the campaign, Jai Singh adopted the policy of seducing the Bijapuri nobles, officers, and the Zamindars of the Carnatic. Before the Bijapur envoy he pretended that he had received no orders to invade Bijapur, but only to settle the long-standing question of unpaid tribute. Even he sent the Mughal envoys Rama and Govind Pandit to lull Ali-II to sleep by means of smooth words and false stories of peace. He just wanted an excuse to open campaign and decided to put before the Bijapur envoys the demand of war indemnity in one payment, the secession of the fort of Sholapur and other Nizam Shahi *Mahals*, Chincholi and other villages in Bidar with some hard terms which Ali-II could not possibly accept.⁷⁸

As expected Ali-II sent Mullan Khurram and Mullan Ahmed to Jai Singh for soliciting peace, but the Raja proud of his 70,000 troopers and numerous infantry did not listen to his request and invaded Bijapur.⁷⁹ In addition to his troopers he was supported by 9000 Maratha troops from Shivaji and Sambhaji.⁸⁰ Bhimsen Burhanpuri writes there were 21 nobles of good fame who participated in this expedition. They were Shivaji, Nathuji, Dattaji Jadhav, Dilir Khan, Dawood Khan, Mullan Yahya Bijapuri, Purdil Khan, Abul Majeed, Kaiqubad Khan, Shahsawar Khan, Turktaz Khan, Raja Surjan Singh Bundela, Roa Raj Singh, Subhakaran Bundela, Kirat Singh (Jai Singh's son), Qutbuddin Khan and others.⁸¹ Jai Singh began his campaign from Purandhar in November 1665. In the first month he

recorded uninterrupted triumph by gaining the forts of Phaltan, Thathora, Khatav and Mangalbera.⁸² Shivaji and Nathuji showed great skill in taking forts and won much fame.⁸³ *Nathuji Palkar*

The Bijapuris under Abdul Mohummud, Ikhlas Khan, Abdul Kareem Khan, Bahlol Khan, Sharzah Khan, Rustum-e-Zaman, Siddi Maswood Khan, Siddi Abdul Aziz, Yankaji (son of Shahaji) and others generals adopted the defensive tactics and scorched earth policy. All around Bijapur for 40 to 50 Kos⁸⁴ no trace of grass or fodder was left. The tanks of Naurasapur and Shahpur had been drained dry. All the wells in the environs were either filled with earth or thrown into it the poisonous elements.⁸⁵

In this encounter against the Mughals the Bijapuri nobles, commanders, Zamindars and vassal states of the Carnatic had exhibited great united efforts and defended Bijapur fort and its territory. The Bijapuris followed the 'Cossack' tactics and guerilla warfare, making sudden and harassing raids on the Imperial army and dominating and dislocating the latter without coming face to face in a decisive engagements.⁸⁶ The Mughals were compelled to retreat twice after their siege of Bijapur in 1666. In the environs of Bijapur, at Mangalbera, Devgoan, Panhalah etc. the Mughals and their allies were crushed.

Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah had sent 12000 cavalry and 40,000 infantry under Neknam Khan, the eunuch, to assist the Adil Shahis.⁸⁷ This timely assistance was of a great to Bijapur. Thus Jai Singh's efforts to crown himself with the conquest of Bijapur failed utterly. He lost his renowned commanders and the officers like Dattaji Jadhav, Salabat Khan, Kesari Singh and others. The Adil Shahis lost Sharzah Khan.⁸⁸

Raja Jai Singh's campaign was the diplomatic and military failure. He undertook the big task with limited resources, preparation, weapons, artillery and finance, though he spent one crore rupees from his own pocket.⁸⁹ The recalcitration, non-co-operation and insubordination of his

lieutenants and the reports of the liars, pro-Deccani couriers added to his difficulties. Above all the tactics and brave defense of Bijapur allied with Zamindars and the vassals of the Carnatic and the Qutb Shahis brought failure of the Mughals. Aurangzeb refused to admit the single failure and held Jai Singh responsible. A veteran general of hundred fights died in 1667 at Burhanpur with every mark of ignominy and public disgrace.⁹⁰

Rule of Bijapur Regents and the Mughals:

In 1672 Ali-II died and he was succeeded by his infant son, Sikandar. Thus began the rule of the regents. Their rule, dissension and desertion of the nobles and the depressed economic conditions made the task of the Mughals much easier than before.

The first regent, Khwas Khan (1672-1675) tried to propitiate Aurangzeb and sent an envoy with presents of jewels and embroidery worth four lakhs of rupees as a sort of succession fee. In turn, Aurangzeb sent repeated orders to the new viceroy of the Deccan, Bahadur Khan, the Khan-e-Khanan for invading Bijapur.⁹¹ He followed the unfair policy of corrupting Bijapur nobles and threatening war, rather than by waging actual invasion. Malik Barkhurdar, the Mughal envoy at the Adil Shahi court began seducing the Bijapuri nobles. In this critical situation Khwas Khan had the only means to propose peace with the Mughals by promising the hand of Sikandar's sister Padshah Bibi alias Shahr Banu Begum to one of Aurangzeb's son and active co-operation with the Mughals against Shivaji. Aurangzeb also liked the peace proposal very much. But this could be materialized by the pacification or extirpation of the Afghans, who formed the more than half of the Bijapur army led by Bahlol Khan-II.

Bahadur Khan and Khwas Khan met on the bank of Bhima river on 19th October 1675 to device the plan for suppressing the Afghan faction. However, on getting scent of the matter Bahlol Khan imprisoned Khwas Khan and seized power.⁹²

Bahlol Khan (1675-1677) faced opposition from Sharzah Khan, the Deccani leader at the Bijapur court. Bahadur Khan supported Sharzah Khan against the new regent. Bahlol Khan crushed the allies on the plains between Aliabad and Indi (30 mile north-east of Bijapur). He compelled the Mughals to raise the siege of Naldurg fort as well.⁹³ In meantime Bahadur Khan strengthened his position, this cowed Bahlol Khan. For the safety of his own life, he allowed the Mughals to take the possessions of Naldurg (May 1677) and Gulbargah (July, 1677).⁹⁴ Thus the Mughals acquired almost impregnable Adil Shahi forts in north-eastern region. They were Kaliyani, Bidar, Parenda, Sholapur, Naldurg and Gulbargah. The Mughals now were within the striking distance of Bijapur.

The regency of Bahlol Khan ruined Bijapur. Hence Siddi Maswood and other nobles faithful to the house of the Adil Shahis appealed Abul Hasan Qutb Shah to mediate peace among the rival factions at Bijapur. Thus he brought peace by which Bahlol Khan resigned the regency in favour of Maswood.⁹⁵

Siddi Maswood (1678-1688) met Diler Khan, the Mughal viceroy at Gulbargah and made peace, by which the Bijapur regent agreed to obey the orders of the Emperor, not to make alliance with Shivaji and despatch of Padshah Bibi to the Mughal court.⁹⁶ As soon Maswood returned to Bijapur he refused to honour the terms of the Gulbargah treaty, rather he sought alliance of Shivaji. In accordance with the agreement, Shivaji sent 6000 troopers for the defense of Bijapur against the Mughals. However, Maswood closely observed the Maratha plundering activities in the outskirts of city and feared siege of Bijapur by them. Thus at once he inclined towards Diler Khan and sought his protection.⁹⁷

At Bijapur a royal welcome was given to the Mughal forces and then sent with Bijapuri auxiliaries against the Marathas. This allied force defeated the Marathas with heavy slaughters, and it captured and destroyed

their stronghold like Bhopalgarh. But finally, Dilir Khan came to know the duplicity of Maswood,⁹⁸ who sometimes allied with the Mughals or the Marathas. Maswood feared the Mughals than the Marathas, because the Mughals always bent on seducing the Bijapuris. They were waiting for the best opportunity for the capture of Bijapur. Thus Maswood's duplicity was only in the interest of Bijapur.

At Bijapur the feud between Maswood Khan and Sharzah Khan geared up. The Mughals co-operated with the former. Sharzah Khan appealed Dilir Khan for arbitration between them and offered to enter the Mughal service. Now Dilir Khan became the sole arbitrator among the warring factions of Bijapur. By a shameful breach of faith Dilir arrested and sent Sharzah Khan's wife and children to Aurangabad for want of his blind obedience to the Mughals. He even planned to arrest treacherously all the Bijapuri nobles, who gathered at Dhulkhed⁹⁹ for peace. When the secret was leaked out Dilir Khan, covered with shame begged Sharzah Khan's pardon. He bribed him for seducing many Bijapuri nobles also.¹⁰⁰

On the report of the new viceroy, Prince Mauzam, Aurangzeb censured Dilir Khan for not exacting the terms of Gulbargah treaty. On his insistence Maswood fulfilled one of the terms by sending Padshah Bibi to the Mughal court under the escort of Hakim Shamsuddin Khan.¹⁰¹ In 1678 Sikandar paid the *Peshkash* of 11 lakhs of rupees to the Emperor.¹⁰²

After sending of Padshah Bibi the matter did not end, Dilir Khan now demanded resignation of Maswood Khan in favour of Hakim Shamsuddin (the Mughal envoy) and sending of Bijapuri forces against Shivaji, while the Mughal army would defend Bijapur fort. The regent wisely rejected the demands as a stratagem of the Mughals to end the Adil Shahis.¹⁰³ Being disgusted, Dilir Khan in a fit of anger started campaign against Bijapur. Maswood took help of Shivaji.¹⁰⁴

Dilir Khan took the possession of Mangalbera and the country up to Bhima. After raiding Salotagi, Kosigoan, Almel and Akluj, he advanced towards Bijapur and reached Bahmanhalli and then Baratagi.¹⁰⁵ Before he could lay siege of Bijapur he took detour in the west, south and east of Bijapur and ravaged the country around. At last, from Aliabad he started the operations from December 1679.¹⁰⁶

Though weak the Bijapur garrison forces caused great damage to the Mughal besieging forces. Dilir Khan could not withstand for a long from the scarcity of provisions in his camp. Moreover, Prince Shah Alam (Mauzam) opposed his campaign and often complained to the Emperor that Dilir Khan was unnecessarily wasting the resources of the empire. He even demanded a bribe of 25000 Huns from Maswood for ousting Dilir from the country of Bijapur. Owing to assurances from Shah Alam and the support from Shivaji, Maswood declined the peace proposal forwarded by Dilir Khan through his agent Sayyed Makhdum.¹⁰⁷

Due to opposition from Shah Alam and unfavourable situation Dilir Khan was put into trouble. The Emperor was convinced by the complaints received from the Deccan and asked Dilir to raise the siege of Bijapur. In January 1680 Dilir Khan complied the orders and in a fit of fury devastated the country in the south and east of Bijapur. He then attacked the Desai of Jainapur and Pam Nayaka of Sagar. They faced him boldly and caused great damage to the soldiers and provisions of the Mughals. The former lost his life in the encounter.¹⁰⁸ Thus as the earlier Mughal campaigns, Dilir Khan's campaign also failed utterly against Bijapur.

Vassalage of Bijapur:

By peaceful means and assurances Shah Alam exercised greater influence over Bijapur government. His opposition to Dilir Khan was the main instrument by which peace with Bijapur was established.¹⁰⁹ Bijapur accepted the Mughal suzerainty. In March 1680 at Bijapur the *Khutabah*

was read and the gold and the silver coins were struck in the name of the Emperor.¹¹⁰ It was the greatest success of the Mughals at the hands of Prince Shah Alam. He succeeded in reducing Bijapur to vassal state, for which his ancestors failed to achieve even by military strategy. From 1680 to 1683 there was a lull in Bijapur-Mughal relations. Because the Emperor was pre-occupied in the affairs of Jodhpur.¹¹¹

In 1681 to curb the activities of Sambhaji the Mughals began campaign. During the operations the Emperor and Padshah Bibi respectively addressed two *Farmans* to Sharzah Khan, which Ibrahim Zubairi quoted in his *Bosateen-us-Salateen*. The *Farmans* sought Bijapur's help to the Mughals against Sambhaji.¹¹² However, the Bijapur government not believing upon the Mughal assurances strengthened relations much better than before, with Sambhaji.¹¹³ Considering it as the breach of peace the Emperor despatched forces under Ruhullah Khan and Prince Azam to devastate the Bijapur territory.¹¹⁴ In May 1682 Bijapur envoys Yadgar Ali and Shaikh Hasan presented peace offerings and the *Peshkash*. But the Emperor refused the offerings and dismissed the envoys with robes and cash rewards.¹¹⁵

BIJAPUR-MARATHA RELATIONS:

The Bijapur-Maratha relations seem to be the other major cause for the downfall of the Adil Shahi monarchy. The Marathas under the able leadership of Shivaji captured the western and the southern parts of the Bijapur kingdom. He carved out the Maratha kingdom at the cost of Adil Shahi territory. The regular Maratha raids ravaged the country of Bijapur. Hence, the Marathas caused greater damaged, after the Mughals to Bijapur, which led to decline and the downfall of Bijapur in the later years.

Sir Jadunath Sarkar writes 'Shivaji could raise his head or extend his dominion only at the expense of Bijapur. Rebellion against his liege lord (Adil Shah) was the necessary condition of his being.'¹¹⁶ Shivaji's original

Jagir included four major Parganahs of Indapur, Pune, Supa and Chakan.¹¹⁷

From the year 1646, he began to invade the Bijapur territory. He captured the forts of Torna and Kondana and the *Thanas* of Baramati and Indapur.¹¹⁸

Thus Shivaji started his military excursion in the kingdom of Bijapur, invested many forts and adjacent territory. For the defense of his newly conquered areas he built impregnable forts.

On learning about the conquest of the forts Sultan Mohummad planned to entrap and wrote to Shivaji, 'It is not well to capture the royal forts without my permission, to seize treasures and to trouble the peasantry. However, what is past is past. You should now give up such practices and present yourself before me, and then you will be favoured and your wishes granted.' However, Shivaji after counseling with his wife Sahi Bai rejected the offer.¹¹⁹

In the Carnatic the Adil Shahi army under Nawab Mustafa Khan and Shahaji was busy in the siege of Jinji. Due to insubordination of the later, the Nawab effected arrest of him through Baji ~~Roa~~ Ghorpade of Mudhol and Yashwanth Roa. From July 1648 to May 1649 Shahaji was imprisoned. When his sons Shambhuji and Shivaji agreed to hand over the forts of Kondana, Kundarpi and Bangalore, Shahji was released.¹²⁰ Thus Sultan Mohummad secured some of the lost forts. By this act he exercised a minor check on Shivaji's activities.

In 1656 Shivaji fell upon the state of Javali. Its ruler Chandra ~~Roa~~ More was the tributary of Bijapur. The Raja and his sons were beheaded. As a result the whole kingdom of the Javalis passed into Shivaji's undisputed possession, and he was free to invade south Konkan with ease or extend his dominion southward into the district of Kolhapur. He also captured Raigarh, Supa, Rohida, Tikona, Lohgarh, Rajmachi etc. He built the fort of Pratapgarh near Javali.¹²¹

In 1657, Shivaji wished to join the Mughal service and help their cause in the Deccan. The Mughal viceroy Aurangzeb assured Sonaji, the envoy of Shivaji, the recognition of Maratha possessions captured from Bijapur.¹²² He also wrote to Shivaji (23rd April 1657) to retain the forts that he had already captured from Bijapur and was to add some new forts like Dhabol in Konkan.¹²³ It means Aurangzeb wanted to make use of Shivaji in his struggle against Bijapur. But Shivaji made diversion in favour of Bijapur by attacking the Mughals in the south-west. Hence before leaving for the north Aurangzeb asked Ali-II to check Shivaji.¹²⁴

By 1658 Shivaji captured many forts in the west of Bijapur kingdom. Hence the Adil Shahi court considered him as a rebel.¹²⁵ To bar Shivaji's activities Ali-II wrote to Shahaji then in the Carnatic, 'Your son Shiva has caused disorder and plundered our dominion and forts. We have not taken notice of it in view of your good services. But you should make him desist from such insolence.' Shahaji replied, 'I have renounced this bad son and mother, Your Majesty may well devise some remedy.'¹²⁶

When Shahaji expressed his inability to control his son, the Bijapur government sent Afzal Khan against Shivaji. Shivaji killed him on 10th November 1659 at Pratapgarh. Flushed with their victory over Afzal Khan and the destruction of his army the Marathas poured into south Konkan captured Panhalah, Rangana, Vishalgarh, Dhabol etc.

The disloyalty and inefficiency of the Adil Shahi commanders to some extent paved the way for the overwhelming success of the Marathas. For instance, Rustum-e-Zaman was in secret alliance with Shivaji.¹²⁸

Bijapur court then sent Siddi Jauhar, who joined Fazal Khan (son of Afzal Khan). They attacked Panhalah but Shivaji managed his escape. Ali-II himself proceeded and the fortress was captured in 1661.¹²⁹ In the same year Shivaji captured Rajapur, Sringarpur and Danda Rajapuri. By 1662 he possessed the area of Konkan from Kalian to Goa.¹³⁰

Ali-II was pained to hear about the loss of Bijapur territory; hence he thought it fit to conclude peace with Shivaji. First he confirmed Shivaji's conquests from Kalian to Goa. He also recognized Shivaji's complete independence.¹³¹ As Shivaji was agreed through his father Shahaji to form the confederacy of the Deccan powers against their common enemy the Mughals, Ali-II might have confirmed Shivaji's possessions and acknowledged his independence.

Though Shivaji had agreed not to molest Bijapur any more. But against the understanding, he penetrated into the south Konkan and Canara. He took Kharepatan, Karwar, Kudal etc. Bijapur's attempts to recover the lost territory were in vain (1664). As the Mughal danger was alarming on the Deccan, Shivaji stopped his attacks on Bijapur territory and conciliated Ali-II by sending a present of 30,000 *Pagodas*, two elephants and eight horses. He also agreed to pay 30,000 *Pagodas* annually.¹³²

As soon Raja Jai Singh appeared, the whole course of politics in the Deccan was changed. The two friends (Ali-II and Shivaji) now bent to support the Mughals to extirpate each other. However, Jai Singh preferred the friendship of Shivaji for the capture of Bijapur (Treaty of Purandhar, 1665). But Jai Singh failed in his mission.

In Shivaji's absence (his visit of Agra) the Adil Shahi officers made incursions into the Maratha territory. After his return Shivaji defied the Adil Shahi attempts to retake south Konkan. In 1667 Ali-II concluded peace, by which Shivaji agreed to pay a sum of six lakhs of rupees to Bijapur by way of tribute for south Konkan.¹³³

The death of Ali-II in November 1672 led to disturbance of virtual peace. The hostilities again resumed. The Marathas attacked Bijapur-Canara, sacking many forts and rich towns like Hubli. In 1673 the Marathas captured Parli and Satara also. The Bijapur army was successful in regaining hold of some territory in Bijapur-Canara. The see-saw went for a

year till Shivaji capitulated Ankola, Shiveshewar, Karwar, Kudra and the entire Bijapur territory as far the south of Gangarathi river.¹³⁴

In 1677, Shivaji undertook an expedition in the Carnatic. The rich booty of the land, discord among the feudatories of Bijapur and his claim of patrimony from his brother Vynkoji encouraged Shivaji. Raghunath Panth, ex-minister of Vynkoji joined hands with him. He also brought an understanding with Golcondah.¹³⁵ Thus a treaty was concluded between Shivaji and Qutb Shah for the conquest of the Carnatic. It was also mutually decided that both of them would join hands and fight against the Mughals.¹³⁶ However, Shivaji quite earlier had sought the neutrality of the Mughal governor in his Carnatic expedition.¹³⁷

Shivaji began his expedition from March 1677 and by August 1678 he captured Jinji, Valdaur, Tevenapatam, Arni, south Arcot, some forts in north Arcot, Kolar, Uskota, Bangalore, Balapur, Seva Vellor etc. The conquered territory of the Carnatic contained 100 forts, yielding annually 20 lakhs of Huns.¹³⁸

In the Carnatic the Bijapuri noble, Nasir Mohummad easily surrendered, but Shivaji faced stiff resistance from Sher Khan Lodhi. He was a faithful Adil Shahi noble, who even tried to unite the Rajas of the region against Shivaji.¹³⁹ Likewise, Abdullah Khan gallantly held Vellor for 14 months and finally surrendered.¹⁴⁰ The Bijapuri officers received no help from the centre, they were compelled to surrender their possessions. Thus the Adil Shahi authority vanished from the Carnatic. Shivaji's success in the Carnatic brought Bijapur and the Mughals closer.¹⁴¹

At Bijapur with the death of Bahlol Khan, one noble by name Jamshid Khan took the reigns and agreed with Shivaji to deliver the person of minor Sikandar for six lakhs Pagodas.¹⁴² When Siddi Maswood, the new regent of Bijapur learnt about the plan controlled the situation and saved the Adil Shahis.¹⁴³ In turn, he sought the help of Shivaji against the Mughals.

He wrote to him that 'We are neighbours, we eat the same salt. You are as deeply concerned in (the welfare of) this state as I am. The enemy (Mughals) is day and night trying to ruin it. We two ought to unite and expel the foreigner.'¹⁴⁴ Shivaji responded and sent 7000 soldiers for the help of Bijapur against the Mughals. But in reality, Shivaji intended to siege Bijapur. The Marathas were disguised as the drivers of the pack- oxen smuggled arms into the fort of Bijapur. Maswood Khan suspected their movements and immediately made peace with the Mughals. The Marathas plundered and devastated the suburbs of Bijapur before they could retreat.¹⁴⁵ Shivaji even entered into conspiracy with the Bijapuri nobles like Dharmaji, Janoanand and others for the murder of Maswood Khan. But the plan was exposed and the conspirators were punished.¹⁴⁶

In October 1679, Dilir Khan laid siege ^{to} of Bijapur under orders from Aurangzeb. Once again Maswood Khan appealed to Shivaji for help.¹⁴⁷ On condition of cession of Koppal and Bellary and relinquishing ^{of} Bijapur's claims of sovereignty on his conquered territory in Jinji, Tanjore, and Shahaji's *Jagirs* (Kolar, Bangalore etc.) Shivaji agreed. He sent 10,000 soldiers, 2000 oxen-load of provisions for the help of Bijapur.¹⁴⁸ He himself plundered the Mughal territory and created a diversion in favour of Bijapur.¹⁴⁹ After rendering invaluable service to Bijapur, Shivaji wanted to see Sikandar. Maswood permitted him to come with an escort of 500 men only. However, on the advise of Trimbak Murari Pandit (who feared deceitfulness from Maswood), Shivaji cancelled the plan.¹⁵⁰ This help of Shivaji foiled Dilir's attempts to capture Bijapur. On ^{3rd} 4th April 1680 Shivaji died. His son Sambhaji succeeded him. He continued the policy of friendship with Bijapur, which his father had very lately laid.

Thus the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji had caused great damage to very existence of the Adil Shahis. Bijapur had to face for its defense two opponents viz. the Mughals and the Marathas. Though by 1680 Bijapur and

the Marathas had fairly realized that their survival was solely depended upon their mutual co-operation and solidarity against their common enemy, the Mughals. But it was too late.

INTERNAL TROUBLES:

Desertion of the Bijapur Nobility and the Soldiery:

During the reign of Sultan Mohummad Bijapur was most prosperous, flourishing and dominant power in the Deccan with all its resources. The Mughals knew fully well that they could not easily subjugate the state of Bijapur by waging direct wars. Hence they resorted to humble the Adil Shahis through indirect means of seducing its nobles, officers and soldiers to their side. They offered *Jagirs*, high Mansabs and attractive salaries.

By the treaty of 1636 the Mughals and the Adil Shahis undertook neither to seduce the officers of the other from their masters' services nor to entertain deserters. Shah Jahan also promised for himself and on behest of his sons that the Bijapur king would never be called upon to transfer any of his officers to the Imperial service. In the lifetime of Shah Jahan itself one of the provisions of the solemn treaty was violated.

In 1656 Sultan Mohummad died. A boy king, Ali-II succeeded him. There followed dissension among the nobles, which led to the collapse of central authority in the kingdom. In the Carnatic disorder prevailed. The *Zamindars* recovered much of their lands and the Bijapuri officers were driven to the shelter of the forts. This chaotic condition of the state helped rise of the Marathas. The Mughals encouraged due to favourable situation bent on for seducing the Bijapuri nobles and soldiery. From now they followed the forward policy.

In the beginning for pursuance of this policy Mir Jumla¹⁵¹ was of great help to the Mughals. He knew all the secrets of the Deccani courts, the ins and outs of the land and the exact prices of all the chief officers of

the Qutb Shahis and the Adil Shahis.¹⁵² Regarding progress of policy of seduction Aurangzeb writes to Mir Jumla, 'I am trying my utmost to win the Bijapur army over, for then the chiefs of that country will join us of their own accord.' Aurangzeb sent 20,000 rupees to Maltafat Khan, the governor of Ahmednagar with instruction to distribute it among the deserters; every Bijapuri captain who brought a hundred men to the muster was to get 2000 rupees out of the local treasury. He was ordered to welcome and conciliate every arrival from Bijapur, even when he was not a captain of known position and importance.¹⁵³ During Jai Singh's campaign this policy was rigorously followed with a lavish disregard of expenditure. Jai Singh wrote to the *Zamindars* and the Abyssinian mercenaries of the Bijapur Carnatic to join the Mughal service. He also wrote to prepare Aurangzeb for the financial drain of war, 'as soon as our army enters the kingdom, many Deccanis will have to be enlisted in our service and every one of them will have to be supplied with money according to his rank, to enable him to arm and equip (his followers).' Jai Singh used the Mullan brothers, Ahmed and Yahya as tools in seducing the Bijapuris.¹⁵⁴ He believed in this policy to such an extent that even he complained to the Emperor against Haji Shafi Khan, the Diwan of the Deccan, for his obstruction and delay in granting *Jagirs* to the Bijapuri deserters. He also requested his removal.¹⁵⁵

At Bijapur court Malik Barkhurdar, the Mughal envoy worked day and night to seduce the Bijapuris.¹⁵⁶ Dilir Khan bribed Sharzah Khan and Vynkatadari (the nobles of Bijapur) and enrolled 10,000 Adil Shahi troops of different groups. He paid one lakh rupees to Vynkatadari and 50,000 rupees to Sharzah Khan with daily allowance of 1000 rupees. In addition, Sharzah Khan's son Sayyed Ahmed Ghalib Khan was granted the *Jagirs* of Balapur.¹⁵⁷ In the closing years of the dynasty the desertion was so great

that the regent, Maswood Khan was left with only three or four thousand starving soldiers, and even these hankered for Mughal pay.¹⁵⁸

In addition, the rise of Shivaji gave impetus to desertion of Maratha soldiery from Bijapur. At the time Shivaji was busy in the conquest of Konkan 700 *Bargirs* (Marathas) from Bijapur joined his army.¹⁵⁹ Moreover, he encouraged the Maratha nobles of Bijapur to come to his side.¹⁶⁰

On the other hand the Adil Shahi administration also resorted to such policy of seduction. It corrupted the Mughal and the Maratha officers.¹⁶¹ But the Bijapuris could not keep pace with their opponents, due to decaying condition of the state.

The following is the list of the names of some of the deserters from Bijapur;¹⁶² Mullan Yahya, Mullan Ahmed, Ghalib Khan, Ali Khan, Abdul Mohummad (grandson of Ibrahim-II), Sharzah Khan and his son Sayyed Ahmed, Vynkatadari, Ikhlas Khan, Abdul Mohummad / Majd (grandson of Bahlol Khan), Abdul Gafoor, Abdul Shukoor, Abdul Jaleel, Abdul Nabi / Ghani, Abdul Jabbar, Abdus Salaam, Abdul Majeed, Abdul Hakim, Hafiz Ahmed (son of Shahbaz Khan), Mohummad Mian, Alam Khan, Bahadur Khan, Abdul Fayyaz, Hatim, Mohummad Khan, Sayyed Bayezid, Sayyed Miran, Abdul Kareem, Abdullah, Latif, Sarfaraz Khan, Fateh Jung Khan Mian, Randullah Khan Ghazi, Dawood Khan, Hakim Shamsa, Manaji Bhonsale, Raja and Ali (sons of Afzal Khan), Asadullah (brother of Mullan Ahmed), Sharzah Roa Kawa, Salabat Dakhani, Jalal Afghan, Yusuf Khan, Mir Abul Hasan, Abdul Kareem, Hafiz Mohummad, Khaljan Malik, Bari Shah; sons of Randullah Khan and Marjan; Mohummad Khan, Sarandaz Khan Batri, Shaikh Minhaj, Shaikh Mohummad Junnaidi and others.

Thus the desertion on large scale shattered the very foundation of Bijapur army, on which the Adil Shahi state was based. Bhimsen Burhanpuri has rightly pointed out that 'if the names of the deserters from the Bijapur Sultan be supplied here it would become a volume of record.'

Further he cites the armed strength under Sultan Mohummad was at 1,20,000 cavalry; under Ali-II 80,000; and at the fall of Bijapur 2000 only.¹⁶³

Moreover, some of the important nobles and the officers of Bijapur merely showed and obedience, but actually they were in conspiracy against the state either with the Mughals or the Marathas. Rustum-e-Zaman, Salabat Khan,¹⁶⁴ Dianat R~~oa~~⁶⁰,¹⁶⁵ Jamshid Khan,¹⁶⁶ Sharzah Khan,¹⁶⁷ Bahlol Khan,¹⁶⁸ Randullah Khan,¹⁶⁹ Vynkatadari, Nasir Mohummad, Muzzafar Khan and others are of note. In the Bijapur army there were many ethnic groups. The soldiers belonging to these groups were more loyal to their respective ethnic groups than the state. In such circumstances any state is bound to fall.

ECONOMIC CAUSES:

Up to the reign of Sultan Mohummad (1656) the kingdom of Bijapur had the flourishing agriculture, industries, trade and commerce and other economic activities. In his *Bosateen-us-Salateen*, Ibrahim Zubairi has calculated the figures of annual income of the state. It is as under:¹⁷⁰ 1) income from the *Parganahs*: Rs. 78461,870=1½ Annas, 2) income from ports: Rs. 96,500=00 and 3) tribute from 22 vassal states: Rs. 5,2561,649=00.¹⁷¹ Another historian, Ishwaridas Nagar gives the figures of the revenue of Bijapur as 1,32,00000 Huns, excluding Konkan.¹⁷² While in *Zawabit-e-Alamgiri* on folio 159 (a) the revenues of Adil Shahi Tal Konkan are noted.¹⁷³ In addition, the war booty and gifts presented to the Sultans on important occasions formed into extra income of the state.¹⁷⁴ Irfan Habib cites the details of ports, trading centres, inland production, mines, routes etc. of the whole Deccan,¹⁷⁵ from which we come to know that Bijapur was one of the prosperous states of the Deccan.

However, the forward policy of the Mughals under Aurangzeb and the rise of Marathas under Shivaji affected every economic activity of

Bijapur state. As a result the Zamindars and the vassal states of the Carnatic began to break their ties with the centre. In the north of Bijapur the Mughals occupied Sholapur, Bidar, Kaliyani, Parenda etc. They also took the Nizam Shahi Konkan; hitherto it was under Bijapur by the treaty of 1636. In the west Shivaji carved out his Maratha kingdom at the expense of Bijapur. The Adil Shahis lost to him the important ports of the Konkan, its hinterlands and important trade centres. Thus Bijapur was reduced to greater extent in its boundaries, power and authority. These political changes affected most the resources of the state.

Notwithstanding, the kingdom suffered heavily due to the regular raids from the Mughals and the Marathas. Under Asaf Khan, Shah Jahan sent the Mughal army to invade Bijapur. In 1631-32 it sacked Gulbargah and some frontier district of Bijapur.¹⁷⁶ In 1635 Khan-e- Duran raided the Bijapur country from Deoni, near Ausa to Bijapur including Sulanpur, Hirapur, Gulbargah and Miraj.¹⁷⁷ In 1657 Aurangzeb attacked Bijapur and its northern frontiers. Under him the Mughal army laid Bijapur villages waste with fire and sword.¹⁷⁸ Azmat Ali Beg, one of the justifiers of Aurangzeb's attack on Bijapur (1657) condemns the Mughal atrocities.¹⁷⁹ In Jai Singh's campaign (1665-66) also the country of Bijapur was reduced to wilderness.¹⁸⁰ In 1679 Dilir Khan ravaged Salotagi, Kosigoan, Almel, Akhluj, Tikota, Honvad, Telsang, Athani, Savalgi, Kakhandki, Ukli, Managoli (Don and Krishna valley), Shahpur, Sagar, Adhoni, Masoti, Jainapur, Sindgi, Mosale, Hippargi, Kolar etc.⁸¹ From 1680 to the fall of Bijapur in 1686 the Mughals resorted to the same method of deserting the country of Bijapur. Even under Aurangzeb's person we notice the same ravaging.¹⁸² Some of the Mughal invasions were specially ordered to devastate the Bijapur lands. In 1657, Mahabat Khan was instructed to ravage Bijapur territory leaving no vestige of cultivation.¹⁸³ Further,

Ruhullah Khan was sent in 1682 for attacking the defenseless villages of Bijapur.¹⁸⁴

The Marathas also stepped into the Mughals' shoes to humble Bijapur. They plundered Vengurula, Malvan, Hubli (1664), Bijapur Canara, Hubli, Bankapur (1673), Sampgoan (1674), Atgiri (1675) and Athani (1676).¹⁸⁵ In early 1679, Shivaji devastated Daulatpur (Khwaspur), Khusrupur and Zohrapur, the suburbs of Bijapur.¹⁸⁶

On the other hand Bijapur devastated its own surrounding territory for its defense. Whenever the Mughals attacked or besieged the capital, the self devastation was to such an extent that no trace of food or fodder was left in the environs of Bijapur.¹⁸⁷ Thus the Mughals, the Marathas and the Adil Shahis laid waste the country of Bijapur. The two formers for offense and the latter for defense. Moreover, Bijapur paid to the Mughals the *Peshkash* for many times, and the regular tribute from 1680.¹⁸⁸ This amount of the *Peshkash* or tribute was also a heavy burden of the decaying state.

Thus, the loss of major portion of Bijapur territory, the stoppage of tribute from the Carnatic, destruction of agriculture, fields and villages, decline of trade and commerce and economic activities affected severely on resources of the state. From 1656 to its fall in 1686 Bijapur due to its critical economic conditions failed to organize agriculture, protects its ryots, traders etc.¹⁸⁹ It never recovered its lost territory, power and the prestige. Thus the falling state of economy was one of the major causes of the fall of Adil Shahi kingdom.

SOME OTHER CAUSES:

Some historians have attributed the administrative, social and religious causes as well for the decline of Bijapur. The renowned Maratha Historian G.S Sadesai¹⁹⁰ and R.M.Eaton¹⁹¹ attribute the religious policy of Sultan Mohammad and Ali –II was one of the causes of fall of Bijapur.

As G.S Sardesai says the rise of Shivaji (which was chief cause of decline of Bijapur) was due to Sultan Mohammad's desecration of the Hindu temples and plundering of their wealth .In fact it is not so, there is no evidence to prove that Sultan Mohammad had desecrated any temple or looted its wealth.¹⁹² Likewise, R.M.Eaton says during the reigns of Sultan Mohammad and Ali-II there was orthodox reaction to Ibrahim-II's liberal policies .He quotes *Farman* of Ali-II (1658) ordered to the Quazi of the town to see that all Muslims attend the five daily prayers and pray for the eternal strength of the kingdom .¹⁹³ Further he quotes the *Farman* of Ali-II imposing *Zizya* in 1663 on Bhadranayak and other Zamindars of Carnatic.¹⁹⁴

By citing the above *Farman*s we cannot prove that Ali-II's policies were anti-Hindu. First, there was practice then that the Sufi saints and pious people were requested by the Sultans to pray for the well being of the ruling dynasty and prosperity of the kingdom. They were also granted *Madad-e-Mash* (endowment of livelihood). As such Ali-II made the request in the first *Farman* .In the second *Farman* Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi meant the *Zizya* for tribute and *Peshkash* from Bhadranayaka & other Zamindars.¹⁹⁵ the Sultans were not supposed to levy *Zizya* on their subordinates and their subjects, if any such levy, it would definitely be in their own state. Further, R.M.Eaton overstated that the Zamindars had to collect *Zizya* from Hindus, Lingayats, & other non-Muslim communities and include it in annual tribute to be paid to the Sultan. In fact as such there is no mention of communities in the contents of the *Farman*. He also quoted statement of Johannes Baljon ¹⁹⁶ who wrote... "the movement to purify Islam of Hindu accretions as a rule, this starts at a time of political decline (of Muslim states)." R. M. Eaton wants to prove that when political decline began in Adil Shahi kingdom, the rulers began to search its solution in Islam and they became anti-Hindu. But it is vice-versa in the kingdom of Bijapur.The

Sufi movements, religious activities and construction of mosques on large scale; we find only when the kingdom was on its zenith. After 1656 with the decline of state the religious activities also declined. Hence, we cannot attribute the religious policy of Adil Shahi Sultans was one of the causes of decline. Thus, the above mentioned political and economic causes only brought the rapid extinction of Bijapur state.

FALL OF BIJAPUR:

After failure of Diler's campaign (Feb. 1680) Bijapur got respite as the Mughals were busy in tackling Sambhaji. In this course Aurangzeb wrote to Sharzah Khan ¹⁹⁷pressing him to cooperate with the Mughals in crushing Sambhaji and recovering the Bijapur territory, which he had usurped (13 July, 1681). ¹⁹⁸ Moreover, Padshah Bibi Shahr Banu, Sikandar's sister also personally appealed to Sharzah Khan saying "Help the imperialists loyally for the good of the Bijapur state. Conquer the infidel's (Sambhaji) possessions (18 July, 1681). ¹⁹⁹

Aurangzeb's diplomacy did not work, the Bijapur nobility unanimously decided not to ~~live~~ ^{leave} the side of Sambhaji. ²⁰⁰ Likewise Sambhaji also stood firm on the foundation of unity laid by his illustrious father, Shivaji.

Aurangzeb clearly understood the intentions of Bijapuris. In 1682 he sent the Mughal army under Ruhullah Khan and later, Prince Azam to invade Bijapur. But they could gain nothing. ²⁰¹

In Bijapur the political condition has hopeless. Siddi Maswood after being ruled for five years left Bijapur in the pretext of visit to his *Jagirs* at Karnol. After reaching Adhoni he resigned from regency. On 19th March 1684, Aqa Khusro was invested in regency, but he ruled for only six month and died on 11 October 1684. ²⁰²

For capture of the Deccan Aurangzeb personally arrived from Ajmer to Ahmednagar after some stay at Burhanpur and Aurangabad (Nov

1683).²⁰³ By this time contending states of the Deccan had realized the need of unity and solidarity against their common enemy, the Mughals.

Sultan Sikandar entrusted the task of defense of Bijapur to Sharzah Khan and appealed to his allies for the support. Then the forces of Pam Nayak (the Berad's chief), Siddi Maswood, and Golcondah's under Ambhaji Pandit, the Marathas under Melgeri Pandit and then Hambir Rao flocked into the capital.²⁰⁴

In meantime, Aurangzeb wrote a letter to Sikandar and ordered him as his vassal to supply provisions, five to six thousand cavalry, use of Bijapur territory by Imperial forces, abstain from support to Sambhaji and removal of Sharzah Khan. In response Sikandar sent a fitting reply, humbly demanding from the Mughals to wave aside the tribute, and return exacted territory, withdrawal of outposts, not to make peace with Marathas till recovery of Adil Shahi territory from them and to hand over the same to him and finally refused to banish Sharzah Khan, on the ground that if he would do so, he might join Sambhaji and create problems (March 1684)²⁰⁵

By the end of 1684 the Mughals captured bits of Adil Shahi territory. They took possession of Mangalbera, Sankola etc. and setup their outposts in Indi, Almela, Turgal.²⁰⁶ Then Prince Azam captured Gokak, Hubli, Bankapur etc. The Bijapur generals Sharzah Khan and Bahlol Khan inflicted crushing defeat on the Mughals in which the Prince was wounded.²⁰⁷ The Bijapur army attacked the Mughal outposts, but met ^{with} little success.

Princes Shah Alam and Azam Shah were sent against Bijapur with experienced commanders.²⁰⁸ On 27th March the siege began. Ruhullah Khan and Qasim Khan opened trenches from Shahpur, Nawab Bahadur Khan from Daulatpur and Takiyah (Afzalpur), Khan Jahan Bahadur from Zohrapur, Prince Azam was in the south of the Tunghbhadra river (where

Sharzah Khan attacked him and fled away).²⁰⁹ In July the Prince reached in southern vicinity of Bijapur and encamped at Begum Tank.²¹⁰

During the Mughal siege, Bijapur was in good position of defense. It had kept 30,000 soldiers for garrison supported by the Marathas and Berad forces. Another Maratha forces under Hambir Rao was engaged in ravaging the Mughal territory. Under Sharzah Khan, Abdur Rauf Khan, Mian Khan and Abdul Nabi Khan the forces of more than 30,000 soldiers regularly attacking the Mughal outposts and cutting the lines of supplies and communication.²¹¹

It seems at that time Bijapur had more than 70,000 soldiers for its defense. It is also confirmed from a letter of Abul Hasan Shah of Golcondah that Bijapur possessed large forces.²¹² However, Zubairi writes because of desertion, Maswood was left with only 3000 to 4000 soldiers.²¹³ It is likely that the strength of Bijapur is under estimated by this learned historian.

The Adil Shahi generals bravely defended Bijapur and caused greater damage to the Mughals. Their famous tactics of *Baragi-giri*²¹⁴ harassed them. Several Mughal officers were either killed or wounded. They were forced to withdraw outpost of Indi. Moreover, the explosion of powder magazine in Azam's camp killed 500-foot musketeers.²¹⁵ Above all the scarcity of food became very acute. The soldiers were reduced to helplessness and some of them died in distress.²¹⁶

The Mughal siege was in no sense investment. The reinforcement and supply of provisions freely entered into the fort.²¹⁷ Looking to grave situation the Emperor wrote Azam to lay the siege.²¹⁸ It was the greatest triumph of Bijapur that their defensive tactics proved fruitful. After a long siege the resourceful army of the Mughals was reduced to distress and it received an order for laying siege.

Azam's all officers lost hopes but the Prince remained firm. Hence the Emperor decided reinforcement of his army. In October 1685 he sent provisions beyond calculation with a large army under Feroz Jung. At Indi Sharzah Khan with 8000 soldiers fell upon the Mughals, but after great loss the Bijapuris took to their heels.²¹⁹

Bijapur received another reverse when 6000 Berad infantry carrying provisions was crushed by Feroz Jung.²²⁰ The two reverses at the hands of Feroz Jung dampened the spirit of Bijapuris.

The Bijapuris undismayed continued their fight.²²¹ The protracted duration of the siege (15 months) made Aurangzeb determine to proceed thither in person. Before expedition he told to Shaikh Mohammad Naqshbandi (Sufi) of Sirhand, ... "I wish to go (in person) and see what sort of barrier this wall (Bijapur fort) is that it is not removed from us". Unmindful of continuous rain for many days, he reached Rasoolpur, in the west of Bijapur on 3 July 1686.²²² From there he sent a message to Sikandar saying, "Nothing has been lost yet...accept Imperial service and avoid facing destruction." But it fell on the deaf ears of Sikandar.²²³

It is mentioned in the *Zawabit-e-Alamgiri* (138) that Aurangzeb assembled at the siege of Bijapur the army containing 2900 *Barqandazes* (matchlock men), 23,027 *Ahsam* (militia), 110 pieces of artillery, 40 *Ganjals* (small guns), 154 *Shutarnal* (a long piece fired from the back of camel), 104 *Banduq* and 7561 mounds of powder. While *Chargulshan* (89 a) says 77105 horses and foot was the armed strength.²²⁴ Aurangzeb personally took the command for military operations. He selected an elevated platform in the south of Bijapur. From where the whole city can be viewed clearly. He never attacked the impregnable gates of Bijapur. The assault was made only on the southern walls, between Allahpur and Makka Gates. The marks of burnt of Mughal artillery even to this day can be seen. In this side almost all *Kangorahs* (turrets) are damaged and surrounding

moat is level based.²²⁵ Up to this day ruins of the fort stood as a testimony of Mughals' heavy artillery assaults.

The entry of Aurangzeb into the entrenchment revitalized the strength of the Mughal forces. Notwithstanding the military might of the Mughals, the Bijapuris fought bravely. The heavy exchange of fire between the two sides formed a thick layer of smoke in the sky, which turned the day into night. Occasionally, the garrison army under Sharzah Khan, Abdul Gafoor, Abdul Nabi, Bankoji, Raghoji Bhonsale and others came out of the fort and harassed the Mughals. The *Habsis* (the Deccanis) gunmen shot every body who dared to approach the moat and none could muster courage to raise his head.²²⁶

At last Mughals felt the need of filling the moat. They began the work vigorously. The Chaparband²²⁷ and others were deployed. Whoever threw one basket of earth was paid four Annas thereupon the multitudes gather, but fell victims to the shots from the garrison. Hence majority of them withdrew. As a result the rate of labour was raised to one rupee and slowly to the tune of one gold coin. However the work continued incessantly. At first the Mughal soldiers threw the corpses of men and animals then they began throwing living men and women. With these hectic efforts the moats were filled. This facilitated advancement of entrenchment to the brink of moat.²²⁸

From all sides the Mughals hemmed the fort. Transport of food grains became acute difficult. The inmates lost hope of gaining help from any quarter. In this situation Abdul Quddos, Abdul Gafoor, Hussain Mian, Sharzah Khan, Abdur Rauf Khan, Khanduji, Khande Rao Bhonsale and many others deserted Sikandar. Despite, the garrison fired from the top of the advancing army, in which a large number of Mughal soldiers were killed and the rest retreated. However, the Emperor encouraged them, and they returned to their entrenchments.²²⁹

Inside the fort the soldiers suffered a lot. Many men and horses had perished and all hopes of help from outside was gone. Thus Sikandar and his nobles decided that the only means of preventing useless bloodshed was capitulation. Hence he sent a message to the Emperor that he would accept the Imperial service and his officials would be posted on suitable jobs and offices.²³⁰

The Emperor accepted the proposal. On Sunday 12th September the keys of the fort presented to him.²³¹ Thus that day saw the downfall of the Bijapur monarchy.

CHAPTER-III

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31. Basu, K.K; 'The Bijapur Court Letters,' Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Patna 27,1941, pp: 255-56
32. Dr.Nayeem, M.A; p: 152
33. Bosateen; f: 294, Abdul Hameed Lahori; 'Badshah Namah,'(E & D) Vol.VII Allahabad, p: 28-30
34. Ibid; ff: 298-99,Badshah Namah; p: 41
35. Dahlvi, Basheeruddin Ahmed; 'Farameen,' f: 54, Bosateen; f: 303.
36. Ibid; f: 55, Bosateen; f: 304.
37. Badshah Namah; p: 54, Bosateen, f: 314.
38. Bosateen; f: 315
39. It took about fifty years to the Mughals to subdue Ahmednagar that to on partitioned basis in league with Bijapur.
40. Sarkar, Jadunath; 'History of Aurangzeb,' Vol-I, Bombay, 1973, pp: 17-18.Here after this reference is noted as 'Sarkars Aurangzeb' (S.A.)
41. Ibid; p: 18
42. S.A-IV; p: 16

43. See supra pages for *Hud Hud* and Faramcen; f: 55
44. Badshah Namah; p: 57
45. Zuhur Ibn Zuhur; 'Mohammad Namah,' MS. No.129, Bijapur ASI Museum, ff: 34-35.
46. Bosateen; f: 315.
47. Abdul Hameed Lahori; 'Badshah Namah,' Bibliotheca Indica Series, Calcutta, 1866-68, ff: 167-75
48. Khafi Khan; 'Muntakhab-ul-Lubab,' (E & D), p: 256. Here after this reference is noted as, 'Lubab.'
49. Bosateen; f: 324. Hitherto, the Mughal Emperors addressed the kings of Adil Shahi dynasty as *Khan*, *Duniyadaran* etc.
50. Dr.Nayeem, M.A; pp: 164,166.
51. Badshah Namah; pp: 59-60
52. Muqdamah-e-Rukat-e-Alamgiri; Hyd. pp: 71-72
53. Dr.Moinul-Haq S; 'Prince Aurangzeb: A Study,' Pakistan Historical Society, Vol. X, Part III, Karachi, July 1962, pp: 191-212.
54. Azmat Ali Beg; 'Aurangzeb's Second Viceroyalty of the Deccan and His Relations with Bijapur,' Islamic Culture, Hyd. Jan. 1974, pp: 39-47
55. Badshah Namah; ff: 177-80. Shah Jahan entered into a separate treaty with Golcondah, by which Golcondah agreed to read *Khutabah* from pulpit in the names of four Caliphs and the Emperor, to strike coins in Emperor's name and payment of annual tribute.
56. Dr.Moinul-Haq; p: 195
57. S.A-I; p: 146
58. Mohammad Namah; f: 221
59. S.A-I; p: 112
60. Ibid; p: 101
61. Dr.Moinul-Haq; p: 196
62. Dr.Nayeem, M.A; p: 165
63. Inayat Khan; 'Shah Jahan Namah,' (E & D), Vol.III, Allahabad, pp: 119-20

64. Mir Jumla was the great noble of the Deccan serving under Qutb Shahis, who later deserted and joined to the Mughal Court. His original name was Sayyed Ardastani; surnamed Mir Jumla. Afterwards the Mughals entitled him Mauzam Khan. (Shah Jahan Namah, p: 108)
65. S.A -I; p: 147
66. Ibid.
67. Bosateen; f: 365, S.A-I, pp: 150, 155
68. Ibid; ff: 366-67.
69. Azmat Ali Beg; p: 47
70. S.A-I; p: 155 & (fn.)
71. Francois Bernier; 'Travels in the Mughal Empire (1656-1668),' New Delhi, 1972, p: 24
72. S.A-I; p: 156
73. Dr.Nayeem.M.A; p: 170
74. Sharma, S.R; 'Mughal Empire in India,' Agra, 1934, p: 272, Sarkar, Jadunath, 'Shivaji and His Times,' Bombay, 1973, p: 54. Here after referred as, 'S.S'
75. Saqi Mustaid Khan; 'Maasir-i-Alamgiri,' translated by Jadunath Sarkar, New Delhi, 1986, p: 19. Here after this reference is noted as 'Maasir.'
76. S.A-IV; p: 84
77. Bosateen; f: 404, S.A-IV, pp: 68-69
78. S.A-IV; p: 88, Maasir; p: 33
79. Bosateen; f: 405
80. S.A-IV; p: 85. Khafi Khan writes Raja Jai Singh had 25,000 troopers, (Lubab, p: 277)
81. Bhim Sen Burhanpuri; 'Tarikh-e-Dilkushah,' Sir Jadunath Sarkar Birth Centenary Commemoration Volume, Edited by V.G.Khobrekar, Bombay, 1972, pp: 46-47, Lubab, p: 277
82. S.A-IV; p: 92
83. Lubab; p: 277
84. A distance of three miles.
85. Bosateen; ff: 106-07, Lubab; p: 278, S.A-IV; p: 94, Maasir; p: 39

*S. A = Sarkar Jadunath
Hist. of Azam Jahanshah I, II, III & IV*

86. Sarkar Jagdish Narayan; 'Raja Jai Singh's Policy in Bijapur,' Journal of Indian History, 43 (3), Dec.1965, p: 751
87. Bosateen; ff: 412-13
88. Dilkushah; pp: 47-48, Bosateen; ff: 418, 422, Lubab; p: 281
89. Dilkushah; p: 46
90. Ibid; p: 52
91. Maasir; p: 76, S.A-IV; p: 113
92. Bosateen; f: 499, Dilkushah; pp: 104-05, S.A-IV; pp: 114-15
93. Dilkushah; p: 110, S.A-IV; pp: 116-17
94. Maasir; pp: 93, 99, Bosateen; f: 452, Dilkushah; pp: 113-14, S.A-IV; p: 118
95. Bosateen; f: 455
96. Ibid; f: 456
97. Ibid; ff: 472-74
98. Ibid; f: 477, Dilkushah; p: 123
99. A small village on the bank of Bhima River, about 40 miles north of Bijapur.
100. Bosateen; ff: 481-86
101. Ibid; ff: 187, 519, Dilkushah; p: 124, Maasir; p: 117. Later Padshah Bibi was married at Delhi to Prince Mohammad Azam on 26th July 1681. Aurangzeb himself tied the *Sahra* (chaplets of flowers) to the couple. (Maasir; p: 129, Bosateen; p: 489)
102. Maasir; p: 103
103. Bosateen; f: 490
104. Ibid; f: 493
105. The villages in the north of Bijapur.
106. Bosateen; ff: 500-01
107. Ibid; ff: 501-04
108. Ibid; ff: 505-13
109. Ibid; f: 515
110. Maasir; p: 119. Cf. Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, 'Numismatic Supplement XII,' 1916, pp: 134-36
111. Bosateen; ff: 515-17

112. Ibid; ff: 520-22
113. S.A-IV; p: 260
114. Maasir; p: 133, S.A-IV; p: 261
115. Ibid; p: 134
116. S.S; p: 387
117. Bosateen; f: 369, Dr.Kulkarni.A.R; 'The Marathas (1600-1848), New Delhi, 1996, p: 18
118. S.S; p: 35
119. Tarikh-e-Shivaji; Modern Review, 1907, p: 361. Here after this reference is cited as, 'T.S.'
120. Mohammad Namah; ff: 369-75, Bosateen; ff: 325-27, T.S; p: 281, S.S; pp: 35-39. (It is mentioned in the Tarikh-e-Shivaji that Shivaji retaliated his father's arrest by killing Baji Rao Ghorpade and his members of family. He plundered Ghorpade's town of Mudhol, p: 287)
121. T.S; p: 362, S.S; pp: 41-45
122. S.S; pp: 49,53
123. Apte, D.V; 'When did Shivaji Start His Career of Independence?,' Indian Historical Research Council, Vol.XVII, Dec. 1940, p: 44
124. Sharma, S.R; p: 302
125. Bosateen; f: 370. Dr.Apte D.V asserts that the year 1656 must be regarded as the beginning of Shivaji's Independent career, p: 45.
126. T.S; p: 437
127. Bosateen; f: 371, T.S; p: 439, S.S; p: 72, Dr.Kulkarni.A.R; p: 25
128. Quazi Sayyed Nurullah; 'Tarikh-e-Ali Adil Shahiyah,' Lithograph, Hyd. 1991, f: 90.
129. Bosateen; ff: 374-77
130. Duff, Grant; 'History of the Mahrattas,' Vol.I, New Delhi, 1974, pp: 97-98, 101, T.S; p: 77, Lubab; pp: 287, 289.
131. Dr.Nayeem.M.A; pp: 198-99
132. Ibid; p: 200
133. Ibid; p: 203

134. S.S; pp: 236,243
135. Ibid; pp: 277,280,283, T.S; pp: 413-15, Cf. Srinivaschari, C.S; 'A History of Gingee and its Rulers,' Annamalai University Historical Series No.2, Annamalainagar, 1943, pp: 226-237.
136. Dilkushah; p: 88
137. S.S; p: 284
138. Ibid; pp: 293-303
139. Aniruddha Ray; 'The Tragedy of Sher Khan Lody, a Noble of 17th Century Bijapur (1669-1681),' Indian History Congress, Chandigarh, 1973, p: 193
140. S.S; p: 302
141. Bosateen; f: 468
142. It seems Jamshid Khan was in dire need of money, which he had to pay to his Afghan Soldiers. The same sum of six lakh Huns he demanded from Siddi Maswood to hand over the reigns of the government. Please vide Bosateen, ff: 457-58.
143. S.S; p; 310
144. Bosateen; f: 468
145. Ibid; ff: 472-77
146. Dr.Nayeem M.A; p: 208
147. Bosateen; f: 493
148. Ibid; f: 494, Dr.Nayeem M.A; p: 209
149. Ibid; ff: 504-07
150. Ibid; f: 497
151. The deserted noble of Qutb Shahis.
152. S.A-I & II; p: 145
153. Ibid; p: 146
154. Lubab; p: 277, Dilkushah; pp: 41,48, T.S; p: 1, S.A-IV; pp: 86-87
155. Dilkushah; p: 51, T.S; p: 4 (fn), S.A-IV; p: 103
156. Bosateen; f: 470
157. Ibid; ff: 481-84
158. Ibid; f: 486

159. T.S; p: 361
160. Sardesai, G.S; (ed), 'Shivaji's Letter to Maloji Ghorpade,' Shivaji's Souvenir, Bombay, 1930, p: 148
161. Bosateen; f: 504, S.A-IV; p: 97, Lubab; p: 278, Athar Ali, M; 'The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb,' Calcutta, 1997, p: 104 (fn)
162. Sources; Mir Ahmad Ali Khan; 'Guldastah-e-Bijapur,' MS. No' 193, Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyd., Bosateen, Maasir, Dilkushah, Lubab, S.A-IV, Sarkar's, 'House of Shivaji,' and Athar Ali.
163. Dilkushah; pp: 42,158
164. Quazi Nurullah; f: 90, S.S; p: 78
165. T.S; p: 283
166. Bosateen; ff: 457-58
167. Ibid; f: 470
168. Maasir; pp: 93,99
169. S.S; p: 222
170. Bosateen; ff: 347-48
171. Sabhasad estimated the territory captured by Shivaji in the Carnatic yielded 20 lakh Huns (S.S; p: 302). Earlier more than this income reached into the Bijapur treasury.
172. Ishwardas Nagar; 'Futuh-at-e-Alamgiri,' translated and edited by Tasneem Ahmad, New Delhi, 1978, p: 176
173. Sharma S.R, 'Some Manuals,' p: 151
174. The details of the economic system like revenue, agriculture, trade and commerce, minting and trade centres are discussed in chapter-II.
175. Irfan Habib; 'An Atlas of the Mughal Empire,' New Delhi, pp: 14 (B), 15 (B), 16 (B), 58-59, 61-63, 66-68, Cf. Sherwani, H.K and Joshi, P.M (Ed.) 'History of Medieval Deccan (1295-1724),' Vol.I, Hyd. 1973, pp: 405-10
176. Badshah Namah; pp: 28-29; Mir Abu Turab; 'Hadiqatul-Alam,' Vol.I, Hyd. 1266 A.H (1849 A.D), f: 249, Cf. Saksena, B.P; 'History of Shahjahan of Delhi,' Allahabad, 1968; pp: 156, 159-60
177. Badshah Namah; pp: 56-58

178. S.A-I & II; pp: 151-155
179. Azmat Ali Beg; p: 47
180. S.A-IV; p: 102
181. Bosateen; ff: 500-13, Dilkushah; p: 125, S.A-IV; pp: 130-36
182. S.A-IV; p: 262
183. S.A-I & II; p: 151
184. Maasir; p: 133, S.A-IV; p: 261
185. S.S; pp: 197, 230-31, 238-39, 241, S.A-IV; p: 172
186. Bosateen; ff: 468-69, T.S; p: 283
187. Badshah Namah; p: 54, Dilkushah; p: 125, Cf. Bosateen; ff: 406-07
188. Bosateen; f: 515
189. Ibid; f: 225, Cf. S.S; pp: 226-31
190. Sardesai, G.S; Vol-I; p: 37
191. Eaton, R.M; pp: 198-99
192. Please vide Chapter-II in which the religious policy of Adil Shahis is discussed.
193. Dahlvi, Basheeruddin, 'Wakiat-e-Mamlikat-e-Bijapur,' Vol-III, Agra, 1918, p: 397
194. Bosateen; ff: 394-95
195. Zizya is a capitation tax authorized by the Mohammedan Law of conquest to be imposed on all non-Muslim subjects for defense of their lives and properties. The vassals and Zamindars paid tribute and *Peshkash* not the Zizya.
196. Arberry, A.J (Ed.); 'Religions in the Middle East,' Vol-II, Cambridge, 1969, p: 127
197. Who has been recently brought to Adil Shahi side from the Mughals by Vynkatadari (Bosateen; f: 23)
198. Bosateen; ff: 520-21
199. Ibid; ff: 521-22. Shahr Banu was married to Prince Azam on 26th July 1681 (Maasir; p: 129, Bosateen; f: 489)
200. Ibid; f: 528

201. Maasir; p: 133, Bosateen; f: 529
202. Bosateen; ff: 523-24
203. Maasir; pp: 131-32, 134, 146
204. Bosateen; ff: 529, 536
205. Ibid; ff: 530-31, 534
206. Dilkushah; p: 142, Bosateen; ff: 531-33. Since 1636 the Mughals established postal stations and regular staff within Bijapur Kingdom (Dr. Nayeem, M.A; p: 65)
207. From Factory Records of Surat; pp: 109, 92, quoted in S.A-IV; p: 268
208. Futuhat; p: 154, Dilkushah; pp: 144-45, Lubab; p: 321. In July, 1685 Shah Alam was sent against Golcondah (Maasir; p: 159)
209. Maasir; p: 156, Bosateen; f: 534. Bosateen says Khan Jahan Bahadur opened trenches near Rangrez Talab, just in the north of Bijapur.
210. Bosateen; f: 536
211. Ibid; f: 536, Futuhat; pp: 154, 168, 170, S.A-IV; p: 269
212. Maasir; p: 159
213. Bosateen; f: 486
214. Dilkushah; p: 71
215. Maasir; p: 161, Bosateen; f: 536, Dilkushah; p: 156
216. Futuhat; p: 155, Lubab; p: 322, Bosateen; f: 536, Maasir; p: 162. The price of ration shot up to 15 rupees per *Seer*, that to be available with difficulty, (Dilkushah; p: 152)
217. S.A-IV; p: 269
218. Maasir; p: 162. The Emperor had come to Sholapur from Ahmednagar in April, 1685, (Ibid; p: 158)
219. Futuhat; p: 155, Lubab; p: 322, Dilkushah; pp: 152-53, Bosateen; f: 537. Dilkushah says the battle was fought at nearby village Nagthan.
220. Maasir; pp: 163, 185
221. Bosateen; f: 537, Lubab; p: 322, Futuhat; p: 167
222. Maasir; p: 169, Futuhat; p: 167, Bosateen; f: 137
223. Futuhat; p: 168

- 224. S.A-IV; p: 265 (fn.)
- 225. Even to this day in the east, west and the north the bastions, walls, turrets, and surrounding deep moat are intact.
- 226. Futuhat; pp: 168,170, Maasir; p: 170
- 227. Those dexterous in constructing huts. They reside near Allahpur gate, in the east of Bijapur.
- 228. Futuhat; pp: 170-71
- 229. Ibid; pp: 172-73
- 230. Lubab; p: 323, Bosateen; f: 540, Dilkushah; p: 156
- 231. Maasir; p: 171, Dilkushah; p: 156, Futuhat; p: 173. Khafi Khan writes Bijapur was surrendered in October, 1686, (Lubab; p: 323)

CHAPTER-IV

BIJAPUR UNDER THE MUGHALS

(1686-1724 A.D)

- * Unjust Mughal Diplomacy
- * Fate of Sikandar
- * Triumphant Entry of Aurangzeb into Bijapur
- * Movements of Aurangzeb and His Visits to Bijapur
- * Further Mughal Conquests in the Ex-Kingdom of Bijapur
- * Reorganisation of the Deccan States
- * Plague at Bijapur (1688)
- * Governors of Bijapur and Their Political Activities
- * Last Will of Aurangzeb
- * Governors of Sira
- * Some Reformative Works of the Mughals in Bijapur
- * Destruction of Paintings and Royal Library of Bijapur
- * Administration of Subah
- * Mughal Currency
- * Poets of Bijapur Subah
- * Mughal Monuments in Bijapur

CHAPTER-IV

BIJAPUR UNDER THE MUGHALS

(1686 A.D to 1724 A.D)

The Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur was one of the celebrated kingdoms of the Deccan. Its rulers contributed a lot in all the aspects of life like administration, society, culture, literature, religion and secularism, economy, art and architecture etc. Militarily also it was most strong enough. After the death of Mohammad Adil Shah in 1656, the incessant Mughal and Maratha incursion caused greater damaged to the power and prestige of Bijapur.

Though it was weak, but withstood with great determination and spirit against the Mughal onslaughts. The Mughals did not capture the kingdom so easily; they had to face stiff resistance. Their important generals like Asaf Khan, Prince Aurangzeb (viceroy), Raja Jai Singh, Bahadur Khan, Dilir Khan, Prince Azam, well known for their bravery, swordsmanship, leadership, techniques and tactics of warfare had failed to subjugate the kingdom. It is only the personal ability, determination and to some extent stubbornness of Aurangzeb, Bijapur was capitulated. That to after investment of all resources of the Mughal Empire.¹

No doubt, apparently Aurangzeb concentrated his full strength and resources of his Empire against Bijapur. But the kingdom did not fall prey to the military assaults of the Mughals. The desertion of officials, stoppage of supply of provisions want of military help from the allies, the food scarcity inside fort, and above all to avoid the useless bloodshed Sultan Sikandar had submitted. Despite all these shortcomings the garrison had

killed a large number of Mughal soldiers, just before submission, which caused their retreat from the trenches.²

Aurangzeb did not acquire the kingdom of Bijapur so easily. He paid costly price for it. His major expeditions under best of his generals had failed. Many of generals like Amanullah Khan, Sayyed Fateh Ali Khan Barha, Fateh Mamur Khan and others were killed. Kamaluddin Khan, Fateh Jung Khan Mian, Kishor Singh Hada, Dalpat Rai and others sustained injuries.³

The Mughal generals Ghaziuddin Khan, Feroz Jung, Dalpat Rai, Mujahid Khan, Ruhullah Khan, Saif Shikhan Khan (Mir Astish) ⁴ and Jalal alias Sarbarah Khan (the trench maker) rendered venerable services during the siege.⁵

On the other hand the garrison force of Bijapur defended the capital bravely. Their Deccani style of attack (*Baragi-giri*), the artillery service from the *Habsis* (Deccanis), destruction of trenches, cutting of the supply lines of provisions and communication created panic in the Mughal camps. Mention must be made of generals like Sharzah Khan, Abdur Rauf Khan, Bankoji, Raghoji Bhonsale, Mian Khan, Abdul Nabi Khan, Abdul Quddus, Abdul Gafoor, Hussain Mian, Khanduji, Khande Rao Bhonsale and others, ⁶ their insubmissive efforts kept fighting alive against the most formidable forces of the Mughals.

After ascending of Aurangzeb in the Deccan, the siege of Bijapur was laid. It took 18 months (from March 1685 to September 1686) in total for surrender of the fort. So much so that the siege prolonged for 72 days (3 July to 12 September 1686) under the personal command of Aurangzeb. Probably the siege of Bijapur and investment of all resources of the Empire for its surrender was one of the tough fights the Mughals ever faced in their history.

UNJUST MUGHAL DIPLOMACY:

In their fight against Bijapur, the Mughal diplomacy did not resort on the legitimate means. First, they were committed under Shah Jahan by the Treaty of 1636 that Bijapur was their equal partner. Secondly, both agreed not to insist their officials to desert their respective states. During the lifetime of Shah Jahan itself the provisions of the Treaty were disrespected. Thirdly, though Bijapur was not the vassal state, Aurangzeb in the capacity of viceroy of the Deccan asked permission for accession of Ali-II. So much so that he questioned his legitimacy on the ground that he was of obscure origin. As a matter of fact the Adil Shahi sources like Mohammad Namah of Zuhur-bin -Zahuri.⁷ and Tarikh-e Ali Adil Shahiyah by Quazi Nurullah⁸ and Bosateen-us-Salateen of Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi⁹ provide proofs of his legitimacy. Mohammad Namah records Shah Jahan sent presents on the occasion of circumcision of Prince Ali. It is a clear proof of legitimacy of the Prince, which Aurangzeb later questioned. More surprisingly later in 1681, he got married Ali-II's daughter with his son Prince Mohummad Azam.¹⁰ Fourthly, the Mughals vigorously ~~stick~~ *stuck* up to the policy of dissension of Bijapur officials. Fifthly, when failed to capture Bijapur, the desperate generals in a fit of anger resorted ravaging the Adil Shahi country, they burnt villages and left no traces of cultivation. This act continued incessantly for decades. During the siege the Mughal soldiers threw living men and women in the moat for just want of gold coins.¹¹ Such atrocities could not be expected from the Mughals, who were known for civilization of their own. Sixthly, he alleged that Bijapur was a Shia state and justified himself on the ground that he was champion of Sunnism and thus waged war. Actually speaking, in Bijapur the influence of *Afaqis* (most of them were Shias of Persia) gradually perished from the accession of Ibrahim-II, they were replaced by the Deccanis and the Afghans who were Sunnis. His son Sultan Mohammad was ardent Sunni. However, Ali-II

practiced Shiasim, but it was within the four walls of his palace. His nobility and subjects were Sunnis. The last ruler Sultan Sikandar was a staunch Sunni. It is apparent on his seals and coins¹² which bore the legends like '*Sultan Sikandar Quadri, Khusro Giti Satan*'¹³ (Sultan Sikandar Quadri-the conqueror of the world).

The word Quadri denotes his spiritual relations with Sufi saints, who belonged to the Quadria Order.¹⁴ He was a follower of Hazrat Shah Nayeemullah, who was his mentor.¹⁵ But most of the historians believe that Sikandar was Shia, and headed the Shia state is not true. Seventhly, before submission Sikandar deputed a group of Muslim theologians who questioned Aurangzeb, "You are an orthodox believer, versed in *Shariat* and doing nothing without the warrant of the Quran and the decrees of theologians. Tell us how you justify this holy war against brother Muslims like us..." But he raised the issue of Sambhuji and said, "Surrender him and next moment I shall raise the siege."¹⁶ This time he put a new condition, which Bijapur would never fulfill. Lastly, before taking expedition in the Deccan he sought *Fatwa* (Decree) from Shaikh-ul-Islam, the Quazi-ul-Qazat for his action against the Adil Shahis and the Qutb Shahis. On the ground of being Muslim states the Quazi refused to pass the *Fatwa* in favour of Aurangzeb. Because of this reason the Quazi was forced to resign his post. Likewise his successor Quazi Abdullah advised Aurangzeb not to invade the above states in order to prevent killing of Muslims in the course of campaigns.¹⁷ But nothing could prevent Aurangzeb from the capture of the Deccan. Probably he intended the subjugation of the Deccan at any cost. It had become his prestige issue. At Sholapur he has rightly asserted before Shaikh Mohammad Naqshbandi (Sufi) of Sirhind that, "The only benefit we kings derive from our position in the world is the gaining of fame..."¹⁸

Thus Aurangzeb was a master diplomat. His policy changed from time to time and he was always alert to find excuses from Bijapur and

championed his cause of annexation. Even he never hesitated to get sanction from the decree of *Shariat*. In the background of above facts, annexation of Bijapur by Aurangzeb cannot be justified.

FATE OF SIKANDAR (1686-1699):

The last Sultan of Bijapur, Sikandar Adil Shah was most ill fated. Having ascended the throne when a boy of five only (1672) he had passed 14 years as an impotent puppet in the hands of his regents and nobles, and another 14 years as pensioner-prisoner under Mughal captivity.¹⁹

After accession to the throne Sikandar gradually picked up maneuvers of politics and began to understand the diplomacy of his counterparts. After ascendancy of Aurangzeb in the Deccan, Sikandar took bold decisions for the defense of his kingdom. He took the side of Sambha and relied upon him as the only friend in time of need. When in the capacity of over-lord, Aurangzeb ordered his vassal Sikandar to supply provisions and army to the Mughals against Sambha he gave very diplomatic answer and politely refused to do so. By his pathetic appeals he successfully enlisted and gathered support from his allies like the Marathas, Golcondah, Pam Nayaka, Siddi Maswood and others.

After resignation of Maswood Khan (1681) Sikandar single handedly managed the toughest affairs of his state (probably faced by no one of his age) against the giant diplomat of his time, Aurangzeb. He always counselled with his ministers and stood for some time as a symbol of unity of the Deccan States. Under his leadership the Deccan powers gave tough resistance to the Mughals. Even Aurangzeb asked Prince Azam to raise siege and return to Sholapur.

When Sikandar was caught amidst helpless situation he did not prolonged useless war and agreed for capitulation. By doing this he avoided unnecessary bloodshed. Sikandar, an ardent Sunni has his mentor Hazrat Shah Nayeemullah.²⁰ He possessed *Silsilay-e-Mashayik* or *Khilafat*

(spiritual succession) from the *Quadria* Order.²¹ No Adil Shahi Sultan had such honour. Once he asked Shaikh Mahmood Bahri, a great mystic of his time, "What is soul?" On another occasion he enquired from a *Fakir* (mystic), "What is world?"²² He was always found in the company of Sufis. From them he received spiritual bounty. The Mughal historian Ishwaridas Nagar writes, "Sikandar was very young and in beauty was the second Joseph".²³

As earlier discussed, on 12th September 1686 the Adil Shahi state of Bijapur ceased to exist. When Sikandar came out of the fort the prominent Mughal nobles like Ghazi-ud-Din Khan, Mahabat Khan, Rao Dalpat, Ikram Khan, Fateh Jung Khan, Ruhullah Khan, Bahramand Khan, Lutfullah Khan and Mukhlis Khan welcomed and escorted to him to the Imperial camp at Rasoolpur. At the presence of all his nobles in *Diwan-e-Khas-o-Aam* (audience hall) Aurangzeb asked Sikandar to stand before him and said, "May the mercy of God be on you. You have thought well and understood your own welfare. God willing exalt you with all kinds of concessions and rewards. Be compact and at peace in everyway." He was then allowed to sit on right side, next to Prince Sultan Muiz-ud-Din (son of Prince Muazam).²⁴ Aurangzeb treated Sikandar kindly and bestowed upon him a special robe, valuable presents with an annual pension of 1 lakh rupees and a title of Sikandar Khan.²⁵ A *Daira* (tent) was fitted up for his residence within *Gulalbar*.²⁶

As per the terms of submission Sikandar's nobles and officials like Rustum Khan, Abdur-Rauf Khan, Jamshid, Siddi Salaam and many were given *Mansabs* and positions.²⁷ By orders of the Emperor fingers of left hand of 16 members of Sikandar's family were cut off. They were granted stipends for their maintenance and ordered to stay at Sholapur with their children and families.²⁸ From the royal camp Sikandar with his family was despatched to Daulatabad fort.²⁹ Later he was married with a daughter of

Abul Hassan, (ex-Sultan of Golcondah) a co-prisoner.³⁰ After some time he was again carried about with the camp of Aurangzeb in the keeping of Hamiddudin Khan Bahadur. As a captive he died on 3rd April 1700 at the foot of Satara fort, which Aurangzeb was then besieging.³¹ ?

Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi tells a story that Sikandar was murdered by Aurangzeb. He ate a poisoned melon given to him by a *Khwajah Sarai* under the instruction from Aurangzeb. He further tells, during the siege of one *Gadi* ³² Aurangzeb received a message that its Quilledar uttered the words that "he would fight and remain loyal to his master (Sikandar) till he survive." This alarmed Aurangzeb and he feared that if Sikandar would live long he might gather support from his vassals and subjects and pose danger to new acquisitions of the Mughals. Hence he resorted to such means of murdering Sikandar. Probably, earlier on the same ground Aurangzeb rejected the plea of Sikandar for grant of fief in the trans-Krishna region.³³ On 18th December 1691 at Jumma Masjid of Bijapur at the time of Friday prayer, a mad pauper unsheathed his sword and ran towards the Emperor, the body guard captured him.³⁴ Saqi Mustaeed Khan did not write the cause of the event. Perhaps that man had developed grudge and held Aurangzeb responsible for the downfall of the Adil Shahi dynasty. Therefore he advanced to make an assault on the Emperor.

For the people of Bijapur, Sikandar was a lovable hero. At the time of his departure from Bijapur he passed amidst the tears and lamentations of his subjects who lined in the streets. As such after his death when his bier brought into Bijapur the whole city went into mourning thousands of women wept, broke their bracelets and performed such other ceremonies as if they had been widowed."³⁵

On the other hand, Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes about Sikandar that he harassed Muslims and enjoyed no trust or respect of public.³⁶ In the background of above facts his statements holds no water. At the age of 32

Sikandar died. As per his wish he was buried at the foot of sepulchre of his mentor, Hazrat Shah Nayeemullah.³⁷ Sikandar was survived by a daughter named Aayeesha³⁸ and a son Sultan Mohammad.³⁹ History is silent about their whereabouts.

TRIUMPHANT ENTRY OF AURANGZEB INTO BIJAPUR

The submission of Sikandar on 12th September 1686 fulfilled the most cherished lifetime desire of Aurangzeb for which he was striving hard from the sixties of 17th century. After a week Aurangzeb's tent was removed from Rasoolpur to a tank (of Allahpur), a mile outside the Allahpur gate.⁴⁰ From there on 19th September⁴¹ the triumphant Emperor sitting in a *Takht-e-Rawan* (portable throne) rode into a fort by way of trenches (from east to south) of Saif Shikhan Khan (Mir Aatish). The gate from which he entered, named it as Fateh Darwazah (gate of victory) previously it was known as Atin-Halli (Hitanalli) gate.⁴² Ishwaridas Nagar writes that Aurangzeb erected a new gate called *Fateh Mubarak* is not true.⁴³ The epigraphical evidences show that a massive gate already existed there. Along the roads of the city Aurangzeb marched scattering handful of gold and silver coins, right and left, filling the laps of the poor and needy. He inspected each and every house and palace. Afterwards he went into Jumma Masjid and offered two *Rakat Shukarana* (*Do-gana* or two-fold thanks giving prayers).⁴⁴

The Emperor then visited the palaces of Sikandar. "Ishwaridas Nagar writes, how can the tongue describe the beauty of the palaces? Every edifice and palace was studded with gold and silver. Some peculiar and rare paintings were also there. The law of *Shariat* did not permit it, so His Majesty ordered them to be destroyed." He stayed for sometime there and then left.⁴⁵

As per the orders of the Emperor, Mohammad Ali Khan took into the possession of all the *Karkhanajats* (stores) of Sikandar and confiscated

them into the state.⁴⁶ The *Karkhanajat* contained *Mahi-maratib* (fish and standard, the highest insignia of distinction), umbrella and other insignia of kingship.⁴⁷

Aurangzeb also ordered to record his greatest victory on Malik-e-Maidan Gun. Bhimsen Burhanpuri writes the Gun had two inscription on it, the first citing the name of its dyer Hasan Rumi Khan, the servant of Nizam-ul-Mulk of Ahmednagar and the second of Mohammad Adil Shah of Bijapur. The latter reads thus, “the Heavenly Sultan Mohammad Ghazi under whose protection comes the whole world took away with the stroke of his swords, within the twinkle of eye, the Malik-e-Maidan *Toup*(gun) from the hands of Nizam Shah.”⁴⁸ (translation)

Surprisingly the second inscription is missing from the Gun. It is possible that Aurangzeb might have removed this inscription, where in Sultan Mohammad’s victory was mentioned, which was prelude to Aurangzeb’s victory of Bijapur. Probably by removing this inscription Aurangzeb posed himself as the only conqueror. After his victory the new inscription was engraved on Malik-e-Maidan Gun. It reads thus:⁴⁹

Allah Wala Savah

Fee san 30 Zulus wala mutabiq sanh 1098 Hizri

Shah Alamgir Ghazi Padshah Din Panah

Ankeh dad adal dad Wa mulk shahan ragrift

(There is) Allah and no one beside Him. In the regnal year 30, equivalent to the year 1097 of the Hijra Era Shah Alamgir, the Ghazi, the Padshah who is the asylum of religion. He who administered justice and took the realm of kings. He conquered Bijapur and for the date of his victory, the words *Malik Maidan Rahgrift* yield 1096 (A.H) to which the face of *Iqbal* or 1 is added to make 1097 (A.H), which was the date of the conquest of Bijapur. (translation)

Bhimsen Burhanpuri also records the date of the conquest of the fort of Bijapur from the following words: "The owner of the fort and Malik-e-Maidan were caught due to the mastery over the art of swordsmanship," the Persian words of the above translation amount to the year 1096 (A.H), (1685-86 A.D).⁵⁰

Aurangzeb gave new name Darul-Zafar⁵¹ (a place of victory) to Bijapur. From where the Mughal armies moved in all directions of the Deccan for further conquests. By its fall, Bijapur became one of the Subahs of Mughal Empire. For the administration of the new Subah, Aurangzeb appointed the following members of staff.⁵²

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1) Ruhullah Khan | -Nazim or Subahdar |
| 2) Azizullah Khan
(Son of Khalillullah Khan) | -Quilledar of Bijapur fort |
| 3) Muhammad Rafi | -Diwan of Subah |
| 4) Saadat Khan | -Bakshi and news writer |
| 5) Siddi Ibrahim | -Kotwal and Faujdar |
| 6) Haji Muquim | -Darogah of artillery |
| 7) Zain-ul-Abidin | -Darogah of Dagb |
| 8) Mohammad Jafar | -Darogah of Tashih |
| 9) Adul Barkat | -Quazi of state |
| 10) Mohammad Afzal | -Censor of the new territory |
| 11) Qasim Khan ⁵³ | -Faujdar of Bijapur Carnatic |

MOVEMENTS OF AURANGZEB AND HIS VISITS TO BIJAPUR:

After annexation of Bijapur, Aurangzeb made necessary administrative arrangements and despatched his generals for further conquests. As the climate of Bijapur was unsuitable for him, he ordered that Sholapur should be made the place of his encampment.⁵⁴ From where he intended to operate the further conquest in the Deccan viz. Golcondah, and

its dependencies, ex-kingdom of Bijapur, the Carnatic and the Maratha region. Though he removed his encampments to Sholapur, but did not stay there longer. On account of its geo-political position Aurangzeb made Bijapur his temporary headquarters. The following is his itinerary:

- 1) With a view to take in person the command of the army for the conquest of Bijapur, Aurangzeb started from Sholapur on 14th June 1686.
- 2) He reached Rasoolpur, in the east of Bijapur on 3rd July 1686. A week after capitulation of Bijapur his encampment moved from Rasoolpur to the area of Allahpur tank, half a mile opposite Allahpur gate (19th September).
- 3) On that day of 19th September he inspected every house and palace of the city. He rested for some time at Sikandar's palace. Along the roadside distributed a handful of gold and silver to the poor and needy. He offered *Do-gana Shukarana Namaj* (two fold thanks giving prayer) at Jumma Masjid.
- 4) When the climate of Bijapur was unagreeable to him he ordered his encampments to be shifted to Sholapur. Hence it started moving on 30th October 1686. Thus in his first visit to Bijapur Aurangzeb stayed for about 4 months from 3rd July to 30th October 1686.
- 5) He reached Sholapur on 6th November, after a stay of about a month he started from Sholapur on 5th December to visit the tomb of Hazrat Sayyed Mohammad Gesudaraz at Ahsanabad Gulbargah. For many times he visited the tomb of the Saint. He presented 20,000 rupees to the descendents of the holy Saint and the residents including the hermits and beggars. He stayed at Gulbargah for a week, and then started for Zafarabad Bidar.
- 6) At Zafarabad Bidar he stayed for 20 days but no news of Golcondah's conquest or surrendered reached there. Hence as in the case of Bijapur,

he mounted his horse on 14th January 1687 to punish Abul Hasan, the ruler of Golcondah.

- 7) In the last week of January he reached Golcondah and stayed there till it was subdued. After the siege of 8 months Abul Hasan surrendered (28th November)
- 8) Aurangzeb's another desire of conquering Golcondah was fulfilled. He made necessary administrative arrangements appointed his staff for the new Subah of Darul-Jihad, Hyderabad (a place of Holy war). On 25th January 1688 he started for Bijapur.
- 9) He reached Zafarabad Bidar on 7th February and stayed there for 3 days (8,9 and 10th February). He left Bidar for Gulbargah on 11th February.
- 10) On 25th February after reaching Gulbargah he paid visit to holy shrine of Gesudaraz. He stayed for 7 day (12 to 18 February) at Gulbargah and started for Bijapur on 19th February.
- 11) He reached ~~to the~~ city of Bijapur on 15th March and stayed at the palace of Khwas Khan. He gave charity to all kinds of the inhabitants, fakirs, and hermits, who had fallen into want through the ruin of the city and its environs. In the months of October/November the great plague visited the city, as a result he was compelled to vacate Bijapur. This was his second visit to Bijapur in which he stayed for 9 months (March to November 1688).
- 12) In November he started from Bijapur and reached Asad Nagar (Akhluj).
- 13) For some days he stayed at Akhluj and then reached Koregoan (18 miles from Poona, on the bank of Bhima) on 3rd March 1689. On 2nd April he came out of the camp to see the fort of Islamabad (Chakna).
- 14) At Koregoan he encamped for 10 months (March to December 1689) and left for Bijapur on 18th December.
- 15) On 18th December the Imperial camp started on the return journey for Koregoan towards Bijapur. It reached Bijapur on 3rd January 1690. After

passing 15 days (4 to 18th January) the camp was removed on 19th January to the village of Badri about 35 miles in the south of Bijapur. This was the third visit of Aurangzeb to Bijapur.

- 16) The camp reached Badri on 9th February. Aurangzeb remained at his encampment of Badri from 9th February to 18th May.
- 17) From Badri on 18th May 1690 the Imperial encampment proceeded to Qutbabad (Galgali, a village on the southern bank of river Krishna, about 30 miles in the south of Bijapur). It remained there up to 23rd February 1691.
- 18) On 23rd February the Emperor marched from Galgali and alighted outside the fort of Bijapur, opposite the Allahpur gate (2nd week of April). This being Aurangzeb's fourth visit to the environs of Bijapur.

For the second time on 3rd May 1692 the Imperial camp moved from Bijapur to Qutbabad. On 1st April 1695 it started again from Qutbabad and reached Bijapur on 3rd April. The encampment was made at Naurasapur and Afzalpur in the west of Bijapur. Earlier, the Mughal encampments were placed at Rasoolpur and Allahpur in the east.

This was the fifth and last visit of Aurangzeb to Bijapur. Aurangzeb passed the month of Ramzan at Bijapur, and on 11th May 1695 he reached Islampur (Brahmagiri) on the bank of the Bhima. From May 1695 to October 1699 the Emperor stayed at Islampur. Due to inadequate facilities for Ramzan prayers at Islampur he shifted to Sholapur only for Ramzan months of 1696, 97, 98 and 99. From Islampur he marched to Miraj (October 1695). After part conquests of the Maratha forts he set out for Waggin Khera in the Subah of Bijapur (October 1704). After his stay at Waggin Khera and Devapur, in the Subah of Bijapur, he set out for Pedgram (Bahadurgarh) (October 1705). ⁵⁵

From 3rd July 1686 to 11th May 1695 Aurangzeb made Bijapur as his temporary headquarters. Save his stays in Golcondah, Akhluj and Koregoan,

most of his years were spent in Bijapur and its suburbs like Badri and Galgali (Qutbad). In this period from Bijapur Aurangzeb not only sent military expeditions in the south and Maratha region but made administrative arrangements of north and north-western parts of his Empire. For the period of ten years the affairs of the Empire were managed from Bijapur.

FURTHER MUGHAL CONQUESTS IN THE EX-KINGDOM OF BIJAPUR:

On the surrender of Bijapur Aurangzeb made appointments of his own officers in the new Subah of Bijapur. His generals were sent to the different parts of the newly conquered country to make a revenue settlement, maintain peace and to take charge of the forts.⁵⁶

Of the old-Adil Shahi kingdom the north-western region (Tal-Konkon) was under Sambhaji and the territory situated south of Krishna and Tungbhadra was under small chieftains, vassals and Zamindars. Noted among them were Pam-Nayaka of Sagar, Siddi Maswood of Karnol and Adhoni and the Rani of Bednur.

As the capital of Adil Shahi kingdom had come under Aurangzeb, he issued an Imperial *Farman* to the commandants in the above regions asking them to surrender their forts to the Imperial officers appointed for this purpose and then come and pay their respects to him. They were promised rewards and high mansabs.⁵⁷ As no reply of submission had come; the Emperor ordered his generals to take possessions by assaults. Ishwaridas Nagar writes that by November 1686 Qasim Khan (the Fauzdar of Sira) captured 20 forts belonging to Bijapur.⁵⁸ Early next year (1687) Qasim Khan and Feroz Jung captured the forts of Torgal and Ibrahim Garh (Yadgir) respectively.⁵⁹ The Mughals also captured the fort of Sangola (May 1687).⁶⁰ One contingent was sent against the Raja of Sunda in Kanara country (1687).⁶¹ But from February to September 1687 the Imperial forces

with full resources concentrated at the siege of Golcondah, and it was only after the fall of that fort, the Mughals could renew their activities in the provinces of the old Adil Shahi kingdom.

The Mughals undertook the following important military operations in the ex-kingdom of Bijapur.

a) Pam Nayaka of Sagar (1687):

The chief of Berad clan, Pam Nayaka was one of the important vassals of the Adil Shahis. He ruled over the delightful, fresh and fertile land situated between Bijapur and Hyderabad. His capital Sagar had one of the strongest forts of the Deccan, with possession of some other strongholds. He commanded 12000 troops and 10,000 infantry and he was not less in strength than the Sultans of Bijapur and Golcondah.⁶² As a vassal Pam Nayaka helped Bijapur on many occasions. In 1679-80 Dilir Khan raised the siege of Bijapur and attacked the country of Sagar. Pam Nayaka audaciously faced the Mughals and inflicted a crushing defeat on them.⁶³ Sikandar highly rewarded the victorious Berad cheiftain.⁶⁴ During the siege of Bijapur under Prince Azam the besiegers were freshly reinforced by Feroz Jung. The Mughals vigorously assaulted Bijapur, and the garrison lost all hopes of support from outside. In this critical time Pam Nayaka came forward and helped Bijapur by sending 6000 infantry with full provisions. Unfortunately, the alert Mughal army under Feroz Jung crushed the Berad infantry and the provisions could not reach into the fort.⁶⁵ During the siege of Golcondah, Pam Nayaka repeatedly aided the Qutb Shahis also. Thus he was indeed a friend in need for Bijapur and Golcondah Sultanates. Hence it was the sufficient pretext for the Mughals to invade his territory.

After subjugation of Golcondah (September 1687) Aurangzeb sent Khanahzad Khan (son of Ruhullah Khan) against Sagar. Pam Nayaka agreed for peace and surrendered his kingdom (November 1687). By doing

this he diligently avoided useless bloodshed, destruction of his country and people. Sagar was renamed as Nusratabad.

Aurangzeb treated Pam Nayaka and his sons kindly and they were rewarded with suitable mansabs. But the chieftain died soon after. Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes that because of the conquest of Sagar by the Mughals, 'since the foundation of the world for the first time the *Azaan* (prayer call) was uttered there'.⁶⁶ His statement seems incorrect. During the Bahmani rule Sagar was as an important religious centre. The famous literate Sufi of Bijapur Hazrat Ain-ud-Din *Ganj-ul-Ilm* lived in Sagar from 1336 to 1371 and ran his movement.⁶⁷

b) Siddi Maswood of Adhoni (1688):

Siddi Maswood was the most powerful noble of Bijapur. He was an expert in defending forts. He served Bijapur as a regent for 5 years (1678 to 1683). At Bijapur when situation became out of control he resigned from regency and settled in his *Jagirs* of Karnol and Adhoni. Saqi Mustaeed Khan believes that he carried off the chief treasure, buried hoards, choice articles and precious jewels of Adil Shahis to Adhoni.⁶⁸ During the Mughal siege he responded to the pathetic appeal of Sikandar and aided him by sending a strong force.⁶⁹

Still under Siddi Maswood Khan, the former Wazir of Bijapur the Adil Shahi rule was lingering. On 25th January 1688/Aurangzeb sent Feroz Jung against him with 25,000 troops.⁷⁰ Rustam Khan and Fateh Jung Khan were ordered to join him. They captured Sancholi and Harkanur. These forts served as a base of supply to Adhoni. Mughals established four *Thanas* (out-posts) between Adhoni and Bijapur.⁷¹ On reaching Adhoni Feroz Jung invited Maswood for submission. But he refused and gave tough fight to the Mughals. The casualties were noted on both sides. Then Feroz Jung resorted to devastation of the country as earlier seen in the case of Bijapur, and compelled the garrison for submission. Adhoni and Karnol

were renamed as Imtiyaz Garh and Qamar Nagar respectively.⁷² Aurangzeb treated kindly to (Maswood) his sons Hussain Khan and Badshah Quli Khan and his relatives. Maswood was bestowed *Watandari* of Mudgal, fauzdari and Jagirdari of Moradabad with mansab of 7000/7000 zat and sawar. His sons and relatives also got proper posts. After some time Maswood died.⁷³

c) Capture of Belgaum (1688):

Belgaum was one of the strong forts belonging to Bijapur. Its commandant Siddi Khan Mohammad was a leading Adil Shahi noble with strength of 10,000 to 12,000 troopers. Aurangzeb sent his generals to reduce the fort. It is stated in *Maasir-e-Alamgiri* that the garrison men made a boy of former governor of Bijapur as their chief and continued their fight.⁷⁴

Looking to the Mughal strength first he submitted and later turned from his words. Then in 1688 Aurangzeb sent Prince Azam, Tarbiyat Khan, Kamiyab Khan, Rao Mukham Singh, Raja Durg Singh, Raja Kishor Singh, Shah Quli Khan and Hussain Khan against Belgaum. Finding his position precarious Siddi Khan Mohammad surrendered the fort and offered submission. The fort was named as Azamnagar.⁷⁵

d) Capture of Jinji (Kanjivaram, 1689-98):

The fort of Jinji was one of the most impregnable forts of the south. Sultan Mohammad Adil Shah had captured it in 1647 and it remained under the Adil Shahis up to 1677. In 1677 Shivaji captured this fort and it remained under the Marathas till the Mughals captured it in 1698.

Aurangzeb sent Zulfiquar Khan for capturing Jinji. The Maratha chief Rajaram, who took shelter in the fort offered tough fight in league with Ismaeel Malik, Archeppa Nayaka the (ex-Qutbshahi officers) and other Zamindars, but he was defeated. The Mughal commander captured many forts in the region and laid siege on Jinji fort.⁷⁶ Later in 1691 Asad

Khan (Zulfiquar's father) and Prince Kam Baksh were ordered to join the siege.⁷⁷

In the course of siege difference aroused between Kam Baksh and Asad Khan and Zulfiquar Khan. Moreover, the rumour spread that the Emperor was dead. Hence the Prince opened correspondence with Rajaram to acquire the throne of Delhi. It came to the knowledge of father and son; hence they arrested the Prince and sent him to the Emperor at Galgali.⁷⁸

During the siege Zulfiquar was offered tough resistance by the great Maratha generals like Santaji Ghorpade, Dhana Singh Jadhava and others. They often cut the Mughals' supply and communication lines. In consequence famine always raged in the Mughal camp. Only the timely reinforcement from Sayyed Lashkar Khan and Ali Mardan Khan saved the Mughals. There were always give and take battles, neither party emerged victorious. Zulfiquar Khan even gathered supports from the English and the French. The English supplied him 200 maunds of powder and 300 iron shots. He recruited 100 white men in his army. On the other hand the Raja of Tanjore aided Rajaram throughout the siege with men, money and provisions.⁷⁹

Finally, after a long siege of 9 years the fort of Jinji fell to the Mughals in February 1698. Zulfiquar Khan captured Trinomoli and many forts in south Arcot district with the cooperation of Archeppa Nayaka. The Raja of Tajore submitted and Zulfiquar took possession of 100 other forts with the ports of Europeans.⁸⁰ Zulfiquar Khan was credited with this success. Bhimsen Burhanpuri charges him of unnecessary delay in the capture of Jinji and he writes, "If he (Zulfiquar) had wished it (on the first day that he reached Jinji) he could have captured the fort. But it is the practice of generals to protract operations". Mannuci also is of the same opinion.⁸¹ It is obvious that Zulfiquar had understanding with the Marathas hence he deliberately prolonged the siege. It had been also reported by Kam

Baksh and Archeppa Nayaka to the Emperor that Zulfiquar Khan caused unnecessarily delay in capturing Jinji.⁸² Sir Jadunath Sarkar thinks, "Zulfiquar had to do so in order to keep his army together, enjoy his emoluments and escape the hardship of active duty on some new expeditions."⁸³ Zulfiquar let Rajaram to escape to Vishalgarh (February 1698) Khafi Khan writes Rajaram was paid money hence he evacuated the fort and retired. There might be any cause, however the entire work of the Emperor's long siege of Jinji was undone.⁸⁴

After capture of Jinji, Zulfiquar named it as Nusratgarh. He made administrative arrangements and appointed Kakar Khan, the Quilledar of fort and Gazanfar Khan, the fauzdar of district. In accordance with Imperial order Mohammad Sayyed Khan became *Diwan*, Lala Dakhani Roy the *Diwan-e-Peshkar* and Lala Todar Mal the *Sheristadar* of the Carnatic.⁸⁵

In 1700 Aurangzeb gave Jinji as a Jagir to Raja Samp Singh (1700-1714). After his death his son Raja Desing ruled only for 10 months (January to October 1714). Later it passed into the hands of Nawab of Arcot and then the European powers.⁸⁶

e) Rani of Bednur (1689):

The state of Bednur was situated in the south of Tungabhadra River in the district of Shimoga in Karnataka. A Maratha Rani by name Dal-Kho ruled over there⁸⁷ as a vassal of Bijapur. After the fall of the Adil Shahis in 1686, by the efforts of Zulfiquar Khan, the Rani switched over her allegiance to the Mughals and agreed to pay a tribute of eight lakhs rupees (5 lakh to the Emperor, 2 lakhs to the treasury of Bijapur Subah and 1 lakh to Zulfiquar Khan).⁸⁸

But in the middle of 1689 the Rani was suspected of having concealed Rajaram and afterward let him go. Aurangzeb sent Jan Sipar Khan to invade her state. She pleaded her innocence and the Emperor was convinced. She was fined 2500 Huns and 2000 footmen in accordance with

the custom prevalent in Talkonkan in the time of Adil Shahis, so that they might serve under the fauzdar of that place. She thanked the Emperor and sent Jotak Pandit with 1,15,000 rupees (part tribute), two elephants and ten horses.⁸⁹

f) Capture of Raichur:(1689)

Elakbora, a Berad chief having gained the help of anti-Mughal forces sieged Raichur. In July 1689 the Emperor sent Ruhullah Khan and Mukhtar Khan against Raichur. Dalpat Rao, the Quilledar and fauzdar of Adhoni sent Hafiz Mohammad Murad and Samadur Khan, the Quilledar and fauzdar of Gulbargah and he himself joined the besieging force. In November 1689 Ruhullah Khan captured the fort by his diplomatic cunningness. Many Berads lost their lives.⁹⁰

g) Capture of Waggin-Khera (1705)

Between 1689 to 1704 Aurangzeb was intensively engaged against the Marathas. After conquests of some of their forts he set out towards Waggin Khera to punish the Berad rebels.⁹¹

Pidia Nayaka, the nephew and adopted son of Pam Nayaka had succeeded to the headship of the Berad clan after the Mughal conquest of Sagar and the death of his uncle.(1687-88). He removed Jagia, a son of Pam Nayaka, who later took service under the Mughals.⁹²

Pidia Nayaka as a vassal rendered a great service together with Ruhullah Khan during the siege of Raichur (1689). From there he went to Waggin Khera, his ancestral abode, on the pretext of replenish his equipment and quota of troops, and from there he turned rebel. Under him the persistent but elusive bands of Berad horsemen kept in constant disturbance and the roads were closed to caravans in the Sarkar of Gulbargah of Bijapur Subah. Besides, they helped the Marathas against the Mughals.⁹³ He possessed 12,000 to 13,000 musketeers.⁹⁴ Ruhullah Khan employed forces against him but he was submitted. Again Pidia resumed

same task, then the Emperor sent at different intervals Kam Baksh and Bahramand Khan, Prince Azam and Feroz Jung. He was submitted and paid 8 lakhs, and 9 lakhs on two occasions as a tribute. But very soon followed rebellion. The Emperor himself set out for Waggin Khera and reached there in February 1705.⁹⁵

Pidia appealed to Tarabai for assistance. The Maratha generals Dhana Jadav and Hindu Rao appeared with 5,000 to 6,000 infantry for his help.⁹⁶ As in the case of Bijapur and Golcondah the Emperor deployed full resources and finally after the great loss of men and resources the Mughals captured Waggin Khera in April 1705. Pidia Nayaka took flight unhurt.⁹⁷

Thus Aurangzeb humbled the last reminiscent (vassal) of Adil Shahis. After some time Pidia Nayaka established himself at Shorapur, where the descendants of the royal family continue to reside till today.⁹⁸

h) Other Conquest:

The Mughals already acquired Dharwar, Bankapur, Torgal, Sira, Shahpur and some other parts. Qasim Khan captured Bangalore and Penukonda.⁹⁹ Umadatul Mulk Asad Khan who was sent to acquire country beyond Krishna captured Nandiyal¹⁰⁰ and some other places.

Then from 1656 to 1686 the Mughals gradually sliced off the Bijapur territory. After fall of Bijapur, from 1686 to 1706 the whole territory of ex-Kingdom supposed to be acquired by the Mughals.

REORGANISATION OF THE DECCAN STATES:

Before 1686 the Mughal Deccan was consisted of four Subah of Khandesh, Berar, ⁹ Telangana and Daulatbad including Ahmednagar. In the beginning Daulatbad was seat of the viceroy. During Aurangzeb's time it was shifted to Aurangabad.

From 1656 to 1686 the Mughals gradually sliced off the Adil Shahi territory (Sholapur, Dharur, Naldurg, Kaliyani, Gulbargah, Kandhar, Parenda, the Nizam Shahi and Adil Shahi Konkan etc.). After the fall of

Bijapur in (1686) and Golcondah in (1687) the Mughals supposed to be acquired the whole ex-kingdoms and their boundaries reached up to Trichinopoly, in the far south. Hence the need of reorganization of the Subahs was felt and the whole Deccan was organized into six Subahs of Aurangabad (Khazistah-Buniyad), Khandesh, Berar, Bidar (Mohammadabad), Bijapur (Darul-Zafar) and Hyderabad (Farkhundah Buniyad). The territory of ex-Adil Shahi kingdom was divided into three Subah, the details are as under

1. Bijapur-18 Sarkars

2. Bidar¹⁰¹-out of 6 Sarkars (except Nanded) the five Sarkars of Bidar Akkalkot, Kalyani, Yadgiri (Ferozgarh) and Malkhed (Muzzafarnagar) were captured from Adil Shahis.

3. Aurangabad¹⁰²-It was consisted of 12 Sarkars, out of which 4 Sarkars of Paranda, Solapur, Dharur (Fatehbad) and Talkonkan were taken from Adil Shahi territory.

The Subah of Bijapur (18 Sarkars) was the second largest Subah of the Deccan after Hyderabad (43 Sarkars). It was divided into two Subahs namely Bijapur and Bijapur Carnatic respectively administered from Head quarters of Bijapur Haveli and Sira (in Tumkur District)¹⁰³

PLAGUE AT BIJAPUR-(1688):

Usually the deceases appeared in the aftermath of the battles. After the fall of Bijapur a terrible epidemic broke out in the city and its suburbs.

Bijapur was not the first place where plague visited, earlier which had been in the Deccan as far as the port of Surat and the city of Ahmedbad.¹⁰⁴ By 1683 it spread in Khandesh and in other parts of the Deccan.¹⁰⁵ But in November 1688 it broke out with violence in Bijapur and the Royal camp.

The historians have recorded the symptoms of the plague that a bubo appeared in the armpit or the corner of the thigh, high fever and

unconsciousness raged and a redness was perceptible round the pupils of the eyes.¹⁰⁶

At Bijapur the middle class and the poor people, both Hindus and Muslims who died cannot be counted, but are conjectured to have been not less than one and half lakhs, the rest of saved had been left with disorder of brain or loss of sight, speech or hearing.

The unclaimed corpses were taken into the carts and thrown in the forest. Bosateen records on one day 700 corpses were taken out for burial from Allahpur gate only. In the night, when the doors of the houses were closed, next morning none was left alive to open the doors. Some houses remained closed for 5 to 6 months. It seemed dooms day had come, which made great and small alike loose their lives. In the Mughal camp many royal ladies, officials and slave girls died.¹⁰⁷ Among the victims were Aurangzeb's old and devoted wife Aurangabadi Mahal, Maharaja Jaswant Singh's son Mohammadi Raj, Fazil Khan, Mir Hasan and many other grandees. Feroz Jung (the father of Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk) lost his eyesights.¹⁰⁸ At the time of getting Aurangabadi Mahal's coffin towards Naubag 13 participants died on the way.¹⁰⁹ Thus Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes that historians have not recorded any such havoc in any former age. The oldest man living has not seen or heard of such an epidemic, which lasted for two months in Bijapur.¹¹⁰ (from 14 November 1688 to January 1689).

As the *Shariat* Law does not permit to vacate the pestilence-affected land, Aurangzeb firmly stayed at Bijapur. However his nobles got declared a *Fatwa* (Religious Decree) from a Quazi to vacate Bijapur. Hence the Imperial army left for Akhluj against the Marathas.¹¹¹

It is interesting to note that a local historian Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi accuses Aurangzeb for outbreak of plague in Bijapur and he writes¹¹² '*Waba Tawon Dar Bijapur Shud Azbarkat kadam bood Alamgir*' (The

plague and pestilence visited Bijapur due to vouchsafe of Alamgir's arrival).

Probably he meant that during the Aurangzeb's siege of Bijapur innumerable persons died, many places were destroyed and deserted. Thus misery brought into the city. Above all the plague and pestilence visited Bijapur, which desolated the country. Hence the author accused Aurangzeb.

effects on state not discussed

THE GOVERNORS OF BIJAPUR AND THEIR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

From 1686 to 1724 the Mughal Emperors appointed many governors in the Subah of Bijapur. Among them were the Princes, Khanazads (those, whose fathers or senior relations had previously been under the Mughal service) and the nobles who actively involved in the siege of Bijapur and later responsible for the capture of the regions of ex-kingdom. All the Mughal governors of Subah of Bijapur were well accustomed with the political situation existed in the Deccan. Hence due to their experience and knowledge they were preferred for such a responsible post. Most of Bijapur governors were either in the conquest of the rest of Bijapur country or commissioned against the Marathas. In their absence, the deputy governors equally qualified, carried the administration of the Subah.

Mir Mohammad Hassan Ruhullah Khan-I (1686-1689):

He was son of Khalillullah Khan, who supported Aurangzeb against Dara Shikoh in the war of succession and served on important positions like the governor of Lahore Subah. After his death in 1662, the Emperor.¹¹³ favoured his sons Ruhullah Khan, Mir Khan and Azizullah with other relatives with robes

Ruhullah's mother Hamidah Banu was a daughter of Malikah Banu, the sister of Mumtaz-uz-Zamani (Aurangzeb's mother). He belonged to Irani race.¹¹⁴ Under Aurangzeb he served on important positions like Fauzdar of Dhamuni and Saharanpur, twice appointed for *Akhtabegi*

(master of horse), and became *Mir Bakshi* (Pay-Master General) as well. In 1682 he was sent to attack Bijapur. In 1683 he took part in Konkan expedition of the Mughals. When in 1684 Prince Shah Alam besieged Bijapur, Ruhullah Khan was sent with strong army to reinforce him.

During the siege of Bijapur in 1685 Ruhullah Khan and Qasim Khan opened trenches from the side of Shahpur (north-west). Owing to his great services, after the fall of Bijapur, when the new Subah of Bijapur was created he was appointed as its first Subahdar.

Mere capture of Bijapur did not bring the whole ex-kingdom under the control. Still the work remained unfinished. The rebels of the Empire were to be punished. Hence the new Subahdar, Ruhullah Khan was engaged administering the disordered Subah of Bijapur (September 1686 to July 1687). Then he was ordered to join the besieging army at Golcondah. He is credited with the arrest of Abul Hasan, the last Qutb Shahi Sultan of Golkondah.

As it was the prime responsibility of the Subahdar to maintain law and order and punish the rebels in the Subah, in 1689 Ruhullah Khan was sent against Raichur, which he captured it by his cunning diplomacy. Though the Berads of Sagar were submitted in 1687 but they did not cease their anti-Mughal activities. Hence he was sent against them in 1691.¹¹⁵

In 1692 Ruhullah Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Prince Mohummad Azam. In the same year Ruhullah Khan died at Galgali (Qutbabad). Aurangzeb visited him in his last moments. He was highly trusted nobleman of Aurangzeb.¹¹⁶ His son Khanazad Khan Ruhullah-II rendered great service to the Emperor against the Marathas.

Abdullah Khan Barha alias Sayyed Mian (1689):

He was the deputy Subahdar of Bijapur under Ruhullah Khan. In the absence of Subahdar Ruhullah Khan, (while in expeditions) he managed the administration and other affairs of the Subah.

Earlier too, he served in important positions. He was servant of Prince Shah Alam. Along with Ruhullah Khan he took part in the Konkan expedition. He served under Prince Shah Alam in the siege of Golcondah and was wounded. During siege of Bijapur, the Prince became an object of suspicion and some of his companions along with Abdullah Khan were imprisoned. By Ruhullah Khan's intercession and influence he was released and his faults were forgiven.¹¹⁷ In 1689 he was appointed as Subahdar of Bijapur. He was well acquainted with the political and administrative affairs of Bijapur. In the same year by Aurangzeb's command he had been deputed to capture two strong forts (?) in the dependencies of Bijapur.¹¹⁸ Now Aurangzeb ordered Abdullah Khan Barha to pursue Rajaram. In meantime he learnt from Jewaji, a servant of Rajaram that his master took refuge in territory of Rani of Bednur. The Khan sent his oldest son Hasan Ali, and then proceeded himself to Rani's dominion, after crossing Tungabhadra river.¹¹⁹

Before the Khan could reach the place, Rajaram escaped to Jinji, his subordinates gave him tough fight. At last, after loss on both sides, the Khan emerged victorious by capturing Rupa Singh Bhonsale, Hindu Rao, Venkoji (the brother of Santa), Bahari and Mania Ghorpade and others. More than hundred were taken prisoners. By the order of the Emperor they were put in the prison of Bijapur fort.

However Hindu Rao, Baharji and some others about more than twenty escaped from Bijapur. Some of the escaping prisoners fell down from the fort walls, broke their legs and arms and were captured. They were executed with the rest, totally numbering eighty.

The escape of Maratha leaders and others was in concert with the guards of the fort. Wajh-ud-Din, the deputy Quilledar of the fort, and Fauzdar Khan, the Kotwal were punished for dereliction of duty and they got diminution of their mansabs. Thus the tenure of Abdullah Khan Barha

(1689-90) ended desperately as some of the Maratha leaders escaped from the Bijapur fort and joined their people and raised tumult.

Abdullah Khan was demoted as the deputy Subahdar of Bijapur. In 1690 he was appointed as Fauzdar of Nanded.¹²⁰ He has many sons among them the famous were two Sayyed brothers of Barha.

Sayyed Lashkar Khan (Jan Nisar Khan) entitled Munawwar Khan (1689):

He was a son of Sayyed Khan Jahan Shehjahan¹²¹ alias Qalandar Khan. He was one of the important nobles of Aurangzeb. In 1684-85 he was appointed to punish the Berads of Sagar. He also took part in a battle fought near Malkhed, against the Golcondah forces.¹²² In 1685 he was appointed to guard the royal belongings at Sholapur and to despatch food and necessary articles regularly (to Bijapur). Later, he was called from Sholapur and was given post of *Ziladari* together with assignment of chasing the Marathas. After the death of his father (Quilledar of Golcondah) he was appointed in his position.¹²³ In 1686-87 he served as Quilledar of Bijapur also.¹²⁴

On account of failure of Abdullah Khan to arrest Rajaram, Aurangzeb displeased and removed him from the Subahdarship of Bijapur. In his place Sayyed Lashkar Khan was appointed. Abdullah Khan served as his deputy.¹²⁵ He remained in this designation of Subahdar upto 32nd regnal year (1689) of Aurangzeb. In 1691 during the Mughal siege of Jinji, Lashkar Khan supplied provisions and money from Kadappa to Zulfikar Khan, which gave much relief to the besiegers. In 1692-93 he was appointed as the *Thanedar* to guard Prince Kam Baksh's camp. He also encountered the Maratha attacks around Jinji.¹²⁶ In 1695 he was relieved from Jinji and was reinstated as Subahdar of Bijapur. He remained in office up to 1698.¹²⁷ In the war of succession he was with Shah Alam-I. Thus

Sayyed Lashkar Khan was an able commander and the administrator, who had rendered good services for the cause of the Mughals in the Deccan.

Fateh Mamur Khan (1699-1700):

He was a son of Dilir Khan. He belonged to Afghan race. In 1699, 42nd regnal year he was appointed as the Subahdar of Bijapur. He served in this Subah only for two years.¹²⁸

In 1682 when Ruhullah Khan was sent to attack Bijapur, along with other officers Fateh Mamur Khan was ordered to join Ruhullah Khan. In 1683 he was entitled as Dilir Khan (II) after the name of his father. He was rewarded for a victory against enemy (Bijapuris).¹²⁹ In 1690 he took part in the battle against the Maratha, near Tuljapur. In 1703 he was appointed as Fauzdar of Sultanpur (Nandurbar). In same year the Maratha's under Dhana Jadhav's son besieged the fort, but retired.¹³⁰

Fateh Mamur Khan was having a prestige of seeing *Moh-e-Mubarak* (few hairs of Prophet Mohammad's beard) along with Sufi saint of that time Hazrat Sayyed Shah Mustafa Quadri.¹³¹

His father Dilir Khan much intended to register victory of Bijapur in his name but failed. However, his son Fateh Mamur Khan became the Subahdar of Bijapur.

Lutfullah Khan (1700-1702):

He was a son of Sadullah Khan. He served as the Subahdar of Bijapur from 43rd to 45th regnal years (1700-1702).¹³² He was one of the brave and efficient nobles of the Mughals. He served as the *Darogah* of *Arz-e-Mukarar*, *Goshtkhana*, *Filkhana*, *Khas Chauki* etc. In 1680 under Prince Azam he became deputy Subahdar of the Punjab (Lahore). In 1696 he was appointed as an *Akhita Begi* (Master of horse).¹³³

During the siege of Bijapur by the Mughals, he was one of the commanders of besieging army. After the fall of Bijapur, along with other nobles he escorted to last Sultan, Sikandar to the Emperor's tent.¹³⁴

Because of his experience in the Deccan the Emperor appointed him as the Subahdar of Bijapur. In 1702 he was transferred to Aurangabad and then to Berar Subahs in the same capacity. However, before he could reach to Berar, he died in the way in 1702. Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes, 'Lutfullah Khan was endowed with learning and great bravery, and repeatedly did excellent service and spent most of his life in high offices at the court or in commanding troops outside.'¹³⁵

Fatehullah Khan Bahadur Alamgir Shahi, Mohammad Sadique (1702):

After transfer of Lutfullah Khan, Fatehullah Khan was appointed as the Subahdar of Bijapur for some time in 1702.¹³⁶ During the Mughal sieges of Satara, Parli, Parnalla, Wandan Khelna etc. he was actively involved against the Marathas. In May 1703 he was appointed to the post of Subahdar of Kabul.¹³⁷ In the war of succession he sided with Shah Alam-I.

Chin Qulich Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah (1702-1706):

From 45 to 50th regnal year (1702 to 1706) Chin Qulich Khan, son of Ghaziuddin Feroz Jung served as the Subahdar of Bijapur. In 1711 for second time he was restored to the same position.¹³⁸

Prince Mohammad Azam, Walah Shah Alijah (1706-1707):

He was third son of Aurangzeb, born to Dilras Banu Begum. He was appointed as the Subahdar of Bijapur in 51st regnal year (1706-1707). In his tenure of few months he stationed his troops and held the court in the capital.¹³⁹

Of all the Subahdars of Bijapur Prince Azam was most experienced. Earlier he worked in the same capacity in the Subahs of Multan, Bihar, Bengal, Punjab, Gujrat, Ajmer, Khandesh and Aurangabad. In the siege of Bijapur and Golcondah he played a dominant role. In the aftermath, he captured many forts including Belgaum and Satara, which were named after him as Azamnagar and Azam-Tara respectively. He equally proved capable against the Marathas in siege and capturing their forts.¹⁴⁰

Prince Azam was a son-in-law of Bijapur. In 1681 he had married Princess Padshah Bibi Shahr Banu (sister of Sikandar). Later named as Taj Sultana or Bijapuri Mahal.¹⁴¹

During frequent fits of illness of Aurangzeb, Prince Azam planned to remove his rivals (other princes) from his path¹⁴² for securing the Mughal throne for himself. In January 1707 he was sent to remedy the disorders of the Subah of Malwa.¹⁴³ In the war of succession, against Shah Alam-I (his elder brother). He died at Jajau, after fighting bravely on 8th June 1707.¹⁴⁴

Prince Mohammad Kam Baksh (1704-1707):

Kam Baksh was the fifth and last son of Aurangzeb, born to Udaipuri Mahal on 24th February 1667.¹⁴⁵

In 1704 Kam Baksh was appointed as the Subahdar of Bijapur for some time. On behest of him Daud Khan governed the Subah as his deputy.¹⁴⁶ Again in January 1707 the Emperor reinstated him in the same position.¹⁴⁷

Earlier he served as the Subahdar of Berar (twice) and Hyderabad. In 1687 he reinforced the Mughal besieging army at Golcondah. In 1691 he was sent against Jinji. During the siege he opened negotiations with besieged Rajaram, against Zulfiquar Khan and Asad Khan. Hence, he was confined and sent before Aurangzeb. In 1705 the Prince worked as a mediator to bring Pidia Nayaka's submission to the Mughals.¹⁴⁸

Nazir Ali Khan:

He was the Subahdar of Bijapur. Basheeruddin Ahmed Dahlvi writes, he was a pious administrator and a scholar. Even to this day the people remember him for his justice and equity. He is buried in the enclosure of Sufi saint Shah Habibullah's tomb.¹⁴⁹

Sanaullah Khan:

He headed as a Subahdar of Bijapur. We learn from the Tarabai Papers that Sambhaji, a son of Rajaram addressed letters to Sanaullah Khan

and expressed his happiness on his appointment as Subahdar. He urged to him to cooperate in punishing their common enemies and for better administration in the region. During his term he had shown the relics of Prophet Mohammad, deposited at Asar Mahal, to Sufi saint Shah Murtuza Quadri, a grandson of Hazrat Hashim Pir.¹⁵⁰

Murad Khan:

Murad Khan became the Subahdar of Bijapur by orders of Emperor Shah Alam-I in January 1709¹⁵¹. Much is not known about his tenure as a Subahdar of Bijapur.

Khwajah Hamid Khan (1710):

He was fourth son of Khwajah Abid Qulich Khan (the grand father of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah). By the command of Aurangzeb he was to convey treasure to besieging army of Prince Mohammad Azam at Bijapur. He rendered vulnerable service to the Emperor. After Aurangzeb's death, in ensuing war of succession he joined Prince Azam. After the defeat and death of the ill-fated Prince he joined the victorious Shah Alam-I. In 1710 the new Emperor appointed him as a Subahdar of Bijapur¹⁵².

Khwajah Hamid Khan also served the succeeding Mughal Emperors in different capacities upto 1720. He was the deputy of his nephew Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah in the Subah of Ahmedabad. Under his Subahdari of the Deccan, the Nizam appointed him to the Subahdari of Nanded. During the Nizam's campaign of the Carnatic he passed away in 1727 at Gulbargah.¹⁵³

Daud Khan Panni (1709):

He was one of the leading nobles of the Mughals. He served under Prince Mauzam. In 1700 he was appointed as the *Nayab* (deputy) of Zulfiquar Khan. He assisted his superior in punishing Dhana Jadhav. Aurangzeb appointed him as the Faujdar of the Bijapur Carnatic. In 1704 he was posted as a *Nayab* of Kam Baksh for governing the Subah of Bijapur. When in 1705 Rustum Dil Khan became the *Nayab* of Subah of

Hyderabad, Daud Khan Panni worked as his subordinate. In 1705 he actively took part in the siege and capture of Waggin Khera.¹⁵⁴

In 1709 Shah Alam-I conferred Zulfikar Khan in the Subahdari of the Deccan. He was allowed to remain in the capital (Delhi). On behest of him Daud Khan Panni was ordered to remain in the Deccan as his deputy with the Subahdari of Bijapur, Berar and Aurangabad. He was permitted to make Aurangabad his Headquarters.¹⁵⁵

Mansur Khan (1713):

He took part in the Mughal campaigns in the Deccan in 1713. He was the *Darogah* of the Deccan Artillery. In 1705 during the siege of Waggin Khera he rendered invaluable services.¹⁵⁶ In 1713 under Emperor Farakh Siyer he served as the Subahdar of Bijapur.¹⁵⁷

Kam Baksh and the war of succession (1707-1709):

Of the three surviving sons, Shah Alam-I, Azam Shah, and Kam Baksh, Aurangzeb had greatest affection for the latter. When Aurangzeb learnt that Azam Shah planned to murder Kam Baksh, who was one of contenders of the throne, he appointed the brave and faithful Sultan Hasan (Ahsan Khan) alias Mir Malang as the Prince's *Bakshi*. He was entrusted with responsibility of Kam Baksh's defense.¹⁵⁸

To keep Kam Baksh away from Azam Shah, Aurangzeb appointed him as the Subahdar of Bijapur and sent him with a large force and all the signs and honours of royalty to Bijapur. On the other hand Azam Shah got the Subahdari of Malwa.¹⁵⁹ Both the Princes could have not reached the distance of 50 to 70 miles they received the news of Aurangzeb's death (21st February 1707). Azam Shah arrived back, while Kam Baksh resumed his march to Bijapur with Mohammad Amin Khan, on advice of Ahsan Khan.¹⁶⁰

LAST WILL OF AURANGZEB:

Before his death, Aurangzeb said to have left his last will under his pillow on the deathbed. In which he gave directions for his own burial and for the partition of the Empire among his three sons.¹⁶¹

Taking the provinces and the revenue in *Dam* (forty to the Rupee) as stated by James Fraser the proposed distribution would have given the following results...

Bahadur Shah	12 Subahs	5,175,956,440 Dams
Azam Shah	6 Subahs	4,704,255,400 Dams
Kam Baksh	2 Subahs (of Bijapur and Hyderabad)	2,191,665,000 Dams
In all 20 Subahs	Total	12,071,876,840 Dams

Moreover, Aurangzeb specially instructed to whoever among his sons becomes king, to leave Kam Baksh unmolested, should he content himself with the new provinces that are Bijapur and Hyderabad.¹⁶²

Kam Baksh and his Movements:

As per the instructions of Aurangzeb and his own adviser Ahsan Khan he was marching towards Bijapur, meanwhile near Parenda, news of Emperor's death reached. Hearing it his chief commander Mohammad Amin Khan and others deserted him and joined Azam Shah. This led to the plunder of much of the Prince's baggage. In great disorder he hastened on till he was within sight of Bijapur.

On reaching Bijapur Kam Baksh found the gates of city closed. Its Quilledar Sayyid Niyaz Khan, nephew of Chin Qulich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah) refused to handover the fort. Negotiations were opened, and after two weeks through the exertions and skillful management of Ahsan Khan, the Quilledar made his submission to the Prince.¹⁶³

Kam Baksh made Bijapur his headquarters. From there he formulated his strategy for acquiring the Mughal throne. His men worked hard and the city of Bijapur and its environs were brought into a state of order. His stationing of troops and holding of court brought splendors in Bijapur.

From Bijapur Kam Baksh declared himself as the Emperor of India and assumed all the attributes of independent sovereignty, granted mansabs and *Khitabs* (titles), appointed ministers and other chief officers of state. Ahsan Khan alias Mir Malang was made *Mir Bakshi*, and the portfolio of *Wazir* was given to Hakim Mohsin, with the title of Takarrub Khan. Other adherents were also rewarded with jewels and titles. He assumed the throne and got *Khutbah* to be read in his name under the title of *Din-Panah* (Defender of Faith) and coined money in his own name. Kam Raj, the author of *Azam-ul-Harb* (45-47) writes that Azam Shah sent a *Farman* to Kam Baksh confirming his rule over Bijapur and adding the province of Hyderabad to his possession.¹⁶⁴

At Bijapur there were less than 500 concubines in Kam Baksh's Harem. The most notable of them was Mehar Surat, an Armenian of mixed parentage. Portuguese traders described her beauty as "a goddess of love come to earth to exhibit in person the divine craftsmanship of nature."¹⁶⁵

After assuming sovereignty he collected seven to eight thousand cavalymen and marched towards eastward. He captured Gulbargah and appointed Sayyed Jafar as its Quilledar. Then a siege was laid on Waggin Khera. Its chief Pidia Nayaka surrendered through the mediation of Ahsan Khan. By the order of Kam Baksh his son Ferozmand and Ahsan Khan attacked Karnol. After negotiation its Quilledar paid 3 lakhs of rupees. Ahsan Khan then attacked Arcot and did much for his master.¹⁶⁶ Thus the next campaign was directed against Golcondah and Hyderabad. When the Quilledar of Golcondah refused to surrender, he was left untouched.

However Ahsan Khan persuaded Rustum Dil Khan, the Subahdar of Hyderabad to surrender.¹⁶⁷

Thus by the time Shah Alam could make assault on him, Kam Baksh gathered considerable strength in men and money. But ill luck fell on him. As Khafi Khan expresses it, "he hacked his own foot with the hatchet of ill-success." Under the impression of ill-intentioned and foolish advisers like Takkarab Khan, Sayyed Ahmed, Ihtida Khan and others, Kam Baksh in fits of madness and suspicion without making any investigation killed his faithful officers and adherents like Rustum Dil Khan, Saif Khan, Arshad Khan and his grandson, and even Ahsan Khan. Their relatives were imprisoned. So much so that he invited 75 citizens of Hyderabad to a feast and ordered their execution. Matabar Khan, Bahadur Shah's envoy was imprisoned and subjected to indignities.¹⁶⁸ Thus Kam Baksha made his position insecure, he killed many of his faithful officers, and the rest deserted to Shah Alam-I.

Kam Baksh's men lost Gulbargah to Shah Alam. Matabar Khan, Shamshir Khan, Sayyed Gazanfar, Dilir Khan Bijapuri and many others deserted him. In November 1708 Shamshir Khan, Pam Nayaka, brother of the Zamindar of Waggin Khera and other local chiefs, at the head of 30,000 horse and 6,000 foot had departed during the night from Kam Baksh's camp at Hyderabad and marched towards Bijapur. It was thought that Kam Baksh might attempt to escape by sea to Persia; hence orders were sent to all ports to intercept him.¹⁶⁹

In the battle of Jajau on 8th June 1707 Azam Shah lost his life. The victorious Emperor Shah Alam next paid his attention towards Kam Baksh, the surviving contender.

Before direct encounter Shah Alam-I wrote a kind and admonitory letter to Kam Baksh, stating, "Our father entrusted you with government of two Subahs of Bijapur and Hyderabad with all their subjects and

belongings upon the condition according to the old rule of the Dakhān that the coins shall be struck and *Khutbah* read in our name. The tribute which has hitherto been paid by the governors of these two Subahs we remit.”

However, the words of letter fell on deaf ears of Kam Baksh, who preferred to fight with only remaining 500 to 600 cavalymen. In the battle fought near Hyderabad, Kam Baksh received severe injuries and died on 3rd January 1709.¹⁷⁰ Thus an attempt of Kam Baksh to acquire the throne of Delhi from Bijapur had failed. If he had satisfied with the Subahs of Bijapur and Hyderabad, he would have carved out kingdom of his own.

He was favourite son of Aurangzeb, special care was taken for his education, and hence he was most learned among the Princes. He memorized *Quran* and acquired a great knowledge of Turkish language and skill in writing various kinds of hand. He was a poet also. The other characteristics of the Prince were his bravery and liberality.¹⁷¹

GOVERNORS OF SIRA:

For the sub-Subah of Bijapur called Bijapur Carnatic, Sira was made its headquarters. The following is a professed list of the Subahdars of Sira as given in the Mackenzie MSS.¹⁷²

1.	Qasim Khan	1686-1694
2.	Aatish Khan	1694-1697
3.	Karad Manur Khan	1697-1704
4.	Dhakata Manur Khan	1704-1706
5.	Pudad Ulla Khan	1706-1707
6.	Dawood Khan	1707-1709
7.	Sadat Ullah Khan	1709-1711
8.	Amin Khan	1711-1713
9.	Ghalib Khan	1713-1714
10.	Darga Khuli Khan	1714-1715
11.	Abid Khan	1715-1716

12.	Mulahavar Khan	1716-1720
13.	Darga Khuli Khan	1720-1721
14.	Abdul Rasul Khan	1721-1722
15.	Tayar Mohammad Khan	1722-1724
16.	Dilavar Khan	1724-1756

Some of the Subahdars of Bijapur Carnatic (Sira) were the efficient administrators, maintained good law and order situation, and put down the disturbances. Many noted edifices have seen erected by some of the Subahdars in Sira.¹⁷³

SOME REFORMATIVE WORK BY THE MUGHALS IN BIJAPUR:

Soon after the annexation of Bijapur, Aurangzeb appointed provincial administrative staff. The land was cleared off from mischief-mongers and the administration was improved. Ishwaridas Nagar writes, "the inhabitants of the place, who had not experienced equity and justice felt relieved of all anxiety. Soon they became prosperous".¹⁷⁴

Canal from the Krishna River to Bijapur:

During heydays of Adil Shahis, the Bijapuris were fed with fresh and clean water from the aqueducts of Torvi and Jahan Begum Tank. However, during the siege, the water channels, earthen pipes and the distribution system as a whole, were nearly destroyed for offensive and defensive purposes.

After fall of Bijapur, there was scarcity of water,¹⁷⁵ hence Aurangzeb ordered a canal to be dug from the Krishna into the fort of Bijapur. Sayyed Hasan, *Mushrif-ul-Ashan* prepared the estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 35000. The Emperor ordered the amount to be paid from the Imperial Exchequer.¹⁷⁶ The task of cutting canal was given to Muklis Khan, the *Mir Aatish*.¹⁷⁷

Presently no trace of such canal is existed in Bijapur. It is also difficult to presume that from which direction the canal was brought into the city. The Krishna River flows from the west to the south of Bijapur, at the distance of about 70 to 80 kilometers. Because of elevated position of Bijapur plateau it seems difficult even in this age to cut a canal from the Krishna and bring water into the city.

Census of Bijapur:

During the reign of Mohammad Adil Shah Bijapur's glory reached its zenith. Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi records that it was only in the suburbs of Shahpur there were 9,00,000 houses, save the other suburbs, peths and the houses inside the fort.¹⁷⁸ The population of Bijapur and Shahpur suburbs amounted to 20,00,000 souls.

After visit of plague in Bijapur (1688) which took 1,50,000 lives, Aurangzeb took census and recorded 9,84,000 houses. James Campbell takes the houses as souls and writes, there was decrease of 10,16,000 souls since Mohammad's time. He believes decrease was due to incessant Mughal attacks on the suburbs and the visit of plague.¹⁷⁹

Tank and Garden of Shahabad:

Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes that Aurangzeb founded the tank and garden of Shahbad (Bijapur). Probably, the Emperor restored the deserted tank and garden of Shahapur. Prince Shah Alam visited the tank and garden for some time in order to enjoy delights.¹⁸⁰

Charity and Madad-e-Maash Grants:

Aurangzeb never left the Bijapuri nobles, soldiers, men of letters, the descendents of Sufis and the deserving people unattended. He enrolled the Bijapuri nobles and conferred them on suitable mansabs. He enlisted many of Bijapur soldiers in his army. From the day of his entry into Bijapur he began to distribute charity among the deserving people.¹⁸¹

Aurangzeb had great respect towards the Sufi saints. He repeatedly visited their shrines. In 1686 and 1688 he visited the tomb of Hazarat Sayyed Mohammad Gesudaraj of Gulbargah. In 1689 he granted *Madad-e-Maash* grants to Sayyed Badiullah, the successor of the saint.¹⁸²

The Adil Shahi Sultans also used to give such grants to the scholars and the Sufis.¹⁸³ The grants of lands, cash allowances and endowments given by Adil Shahis were confirmed by Aurangzeb and even increased.

In continuation of the *Madad-e-Maash* grants given by Mohammad Adil Khan (Shah), Aurangzeb issued a *Farman* in his 32nd regnal year (1690) to descendents of Shaikh Mohammad alias Pir Maabari Khandayah confirming their rights of *Jagirs* in the village of Tennehalli in Parganah Tambah of Sarkar Bijapur. These grants were given for *Oud* (frankincense), offering flowers, lighting and *Langar* (alms house) or maintenance of the tomb of the Sufi. Aurangzeb issued the second *Farman* in his 33rd regnal year (1691) towards the same assignees of village Tennahalli.¹⁸⁴

During the reign of Shah Alam-I (1707-12) Sayyed Hasan (probably a leading noble) constructed a mosque, garden and orchard in Bijapur in A.H 1120 (1708 A.D). These constructions he made for God and His apostle (Prophet Mohammad).¹⁸⁵

Henry Cousen quotes, Aurangzeb in his 40th regnal year granted certain lands to two individuals, tax-free. In 1716 Farakh Siyer, on receiving petition, restored land that had been alienated. During his visit to Bijapur Henry Cousin collected few old *Sanads*.¹⁸⁶

Captain W.H. Sykes writes, "his attendant called Fakir possesses a grant from Aurangzeb of two neighbouring villages for 8.5 rupees daily, for the supply of oil and etc? for lighting and maintenance for the tombs of Baree Ali (I), Mohammad Shah (Golgumbaz) and Ibrahim Shah (II) (Ibrahim Rouzah) and Jumma Masjid.¹⁸⁷

On August 6, 1723, Emperor Mohammad Shah (1729-1748) granted one *Chawar* land as *Madad-e-Maash* to Sayyed Mohiuddin and sons, the descendents of Hazrat Haji Rumi of Bijapur (early Sufi).¹⁸⁸

DESTRUCTION OF PAINTINGS AND ROYAL LIBRARY OF BIJAPUR:

Under the Adil Shahis a distinct school of painting in Bijapur was developed. Ishwaridas writes, "every edifice and palace (in Bijapur) was studded with gold and silver. Some peculiar and rare paintings were also there."¹⁸⁹ At Asar Mahal beautiful paintings were existed, among them the portraits of Sultan Mohammad and with his mistress were there. Aurangzeb defaced many of the portraits with his own hands.¹⁹⁰ In the law of *Shariat*, the portraits of pictorial representations being offensive, hence Aurangzeb ordered them to be destroyed.¹⁹¹

From the account of Ishwaridas we may presume that wherever such paintings were found in Bijapur, Aurangzeb ordered them to be destroyed. At Asar Mahal, the Royal library of Bijapur was existed. It contained books or manuscripts of many disciplines and interests. Aurangzeb took all the important and valuable manuscripts away in cart loads (to Delhi).¹⁹² On remaining manuscripts he stamped his own seal besides Adil Shahi seals,¹⁹³ as in the case of Malik-Maidan gun, on which he engraved inscription of his victory over Bijapur.

At the Oriental Public Library, Bankipur one well-known commentary on the Quran entitled, "*Al-Kashsh Fan Haqaiq al Tanzil*" is found, which belonged to the Royal Library of Bijapur. It bears the name of Qabil Khan; Librarian of the Imperial Library, Delhi, in the time of Aurangzeb, indicates that the manuscript was brought after the conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb.¹⁹⁴

Other Material:

It is also believed that Aurangzeb destroyed material belonged to Jumma Masjid. Captain Sydenham charged Aurangzeb that he had spoiled velvet hangings and carpets and of a large ruby hung by a massive silver chain from inside the dome ¹⁹⁵ (of Jumma Masjid). Likewise Meadows Taylor and Fergusson write many superb Aurangzeb took brocades, velvet curtains and a massive gold chain hung from the apex of the dome, away... (They) most likely formed part of the prize money of his army.¹⁹⁶ It also said that he removed the pearl beads of the mosque. Probably, Aurangzeb removed the decorative material of Jumma Masjid for the reason that he was against the embellishment, and preferred simplicity.

Whatever might be the reason Aurangzeb cannot escape from the criticism of the historians for destruction of paintings and removing manuscripts and other valuable material belonging to Bijapur.

ADMINISTRATION OF SUBAH:

The administrative agency in the Subahs of the Mughal Empire was an exact miniature of that of the Central Government. The provincial and local officials with their powers and functions are mentioned as under.

The Subahdar:

He was also known as *Nazim*, *Sahib-e-Subah*, *Fauzdar-e-Subah* etc. The Emperor directly appointed him. Generally, the appointment in this post was made from amongst officers holding the highest ranks or mansabs, or the Princes were preferred. He was to hold office only for two or three years and transferred to some other positions.¹⁹⁷ His essential duties were to maintain law and order, to help the smooth and successful collection of revenue and to execute the royal decrees and regulations sent to him. He should encourage cultivation; cherish Shaikhs, Quazis, Darveshs and Fakirs and disallow practices prohibited in the *Shariat*. He had to see that the strong army might not oppress the weak. He collected the tribute from the

vassals. He was dispenser of civil justice as well. He could recommend worthy officials for promotion, and report every fortnight the occurrences of his Subah.¹⁹⁸

Deputy Subahdar:

In the Subah of Bijapur many a time the *Naib* or Deputy Subahdar officiated in the absence of Subahdar. In the newly organized Subahs of the Deccan, the Subahdars were sent to conquer the lands of ex-kingdoms; hence in their absence their deputies run the administration. The followings are the names of the deputy Subahdars of Bijapur Subah-¹⁹⁹

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Abdullaha Khan Barha | Deputy of Ruhullah Khan |
| 2. –DO– | Deputy of Sayyed Lashkar Khan |
| 3. –DO– | Deputy of Chin Qulich Khan |
| 4. Mamur Khan | Deputy of Chin Qulich Khan |
| 5. Saif Khan | Deputy of Chin Qulich Khan |
| 6. Daud Khan | Deputy of Prince Kam Baksh. |
| 7. Sayyed Niyaz Khan | Deputy of Prince Kam Baksh. |

The Diwan of Subah:

He was second important official in the Subah. On the recommendation of Imperial Diwan, the Emperor appointed him. He should work directly under the Imperial Diwan. In the Subah he dealt necessarily the financial matters. He was to report twice a month, the occurrences of the Subah with a statement of cash balance with him. He should improve the habitation and cultivation, collect arrears, realize *Taqavi* loans etc. He was empowered to appoint the *Amins*, *Karoris*, and *Tahsildars* in the Subah. He acted as a check on the Subahdar as well.²⁰⁰

Mohammad Rafi (1686), Amanat Khan (1690), Abdul Mukaram (1690) and others were the Diwans of Bijapur.²⁰¹

The Fauzdar:

His main duty was to maintain peace in his area. He was the commander of military force kept in the sub-division of the Subah. He dealt mainly the refractory forces. He should guard the roads, to protect the revenue payers and their *Gumashtahs* (agents), and forbid the blacksmiths to manufacture matchlocks. He also acted as the criminal judge or the censor.²⁰²

The Kotwal:

He was essentially an urban officer, being the chief of the city police. At midnight he patrolled the city. He also has the duty of arresting thieves and criminals punish them or on the order of the Quazi execute the sentence.

He has to see that there should be no prostitute or distillation of spirit in his region. He should necessarily keep knowledge of every house and inhabitant of the city. He deployed watchmen and sweepers, who fed him information from every street.²⁰³

News Reporters:

Four types of the news reporters called the *Waqai-Navis*, the *Sawaneh-Nigar*, the *Khufia Navis*, and the *Harkarah* worked in the Subah under the direct control of *Darograh-e-Dak Chawki*. They regularly kept informed the Emperor about the occurrences in the Subah and the activities of the staff deployed.²⁰⁹

Judicial Administration:

The judicial administration of the Subah was working independently and it has no connection with central judiciary.

The Quazi:

The Quazi-e-Subah was the provincial Quazi as well as the Quazi of the capital of Subah. Some time his jurisdiction was extended for one or more Parganahs or towns. Similarly the Quazis were appointed to the

Sarkars, Parganahs and towns and forts having a sufficiently big population. The Emperor appointed all the Quazis.

The Quazi-e-Subah was dismissed from his office whenever he fell into the disfavour of the Emperor. No term of office was specified, and he could be allowed to hold office till his death.²⁰⁴

The Quazi-e-Subah performed the secular and religious functions. In his secular duty he exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction and decided civil suits, criminal proceedings, canon law cases, and held inquiry and investigation into questions in dispute referred by the Subahdar. He holds the prayers of Fridays and *Idds* and enforces the *Shariat* laws. He also acted as the Registrar for sale, mortgage and gift deeds and conveyances, as magistrate he accepts bails and surety bonds. He attested *Farmans* of the Emperor, and acts as custodian of stolen property.²⁰⁵ When consulted determines the prices of grains and puts his seal on the schedule of exchange and market rates of commodities.²⁰⁶

He was not subordinate to Quazi-ul-Quazat (Imperial Quazi) however his department was under the Subahdar and assisted the Subahdar and Fauzdar in judicial matters when called for.²⁰⁷ The Quazi was given a mansab of *Zat* and *Sawar* and also the *Madad-e-Maash* grants and daily allowances.²⁰⁸

Revenue Administration:

The land revenue was the main source of income of the state. Hence the government took utmost care of improvement of cultivation. From the study of the *Nigar-Namah-e-Munshi* of Malik Zada (Aurangzeb's reign), Abdur Rashid has thrown light on the revenue administration²¹⁰ which reveals that:

- 1) The state demand was fixed at 50 percent of the produce.
- 2) The government made every effort to prevent the levying of unauthorized taxes over and above the state demand.

- 3) The government emphasized with all the force the need for increasing cultivation.
- 4) Strenuous attempts were made to check the accounts, to define duties of different officers of the revenue department and to punish slack or corrupt officials and to clean up the administration.

The important revenue officials were *Amin* (chief revenue officer), *Bitikchi* (recorder), *Khazanadar* (treasure), *Shiqdar* (executive officer), *Karkun* (accountant), *Krore Bandi* (collector of revenue) etc.²¹¹

In the Subah of Bijapur the offices of *Deshmuki*, *Deshkulkarni* and *Sar-Nad-Gaudas* were formed into one office. *Despandes*, *Majumundars*, *Kanungoyas*, and Kulkarnis were maintained according to the forms long established in the dominions of Bijapur.²¹²

Shireen Moosvi believes that the reforms such as measurement of land, crop sharing, *Taqavi* advances (cultivation loans) etc. of Murshid Quli Khan were introduced in whole Deccan. The surveys of British officers like Buchanan and Munro in southern Mysore and Madras regions (the then Bijapur Subah) reveal the survival of the Mughal land revenue system upto the opening of 19th century.²¹³

Other Officials:

The other officials worked in the Subah were *Mustaufi* (auditor of accounts), *Mir-e-Saman* (head steward), *Diwan-e-Bayutat* (registrar of the property of deceased persons), *Mushrif* (treasury officer) *Darogahs* (suprintendents) of artillery, *Dagh* (branding) and *Tashiha* (mustering of horses), *Tahwildar* (cashier) etc.

Despite all administrative and revenue arrangements the general masses and the ryots might have faced great hardship due to the incessant wars between the Deccan states and the Mughals and the Marathas vice-versa.

MUGHAL CURRENCY:

After 1657 the Mughals began slicing off Bijapur territory one after another. Before the fall of Bijapur in 1686 there were many mints working in Sholapur and the south. In March 1680 by the efforts of Shah Alam, Bijapur was reduced to Mughal vassalage. At the capital the *Khutbah* was read and the gold and silver coins were struck in the name of the Emperor.²¹⁴

After the fall of Bijapur, in the new Subah of Darul-Zafar Bijapur the Mughals established mints at many places. The noted mint towns are as under:

Bijapur, Ahsanabad (Gulbargah), Azamnagar (Belgaum), Azamnagar Gokulgarh (Gokak), Nusratabad (Sagar), Carnatic Nusratabad (Dharwar), Bankapur, Imtiyazgarh (Adhoni), Ferozgarh (Himmatgarh), Torgal, Chinapatan, Narnol (Karnol or Qamar nagar) and Feroznagar (Raichur).

We have references from the different numismatic sources that the Mughal Emperors Aurangzeb, Shah Alam-I, Kam Baksh (Prince), Jahandar Shah, Farakh Siyer and Mohammad Shah issued gold, silver and copper coins from the mints of Bijapur.

The mints of Bijapur Subah:

The followings are the details.²¹⁵

Aurangzeb:(1680-1707)

1) Darul-Zafar Bijapur Mint:

a) Bijapur Mughal Rupee of 1091.A.H.

Nusratabad (Sagar) Mint, Gold coin No.6

Weight: 170, size: 85, date: A.H 1114 (1702) 46 R.Y.

Obverse: *Sikah zad dar Jahan Chu mohar munir Shah Aurangzeb Alamgir*
1114

Reverse: *Manus mainmanat sanh 46 Julus Abad Zarb Nusrat.*

2) Imtiyazgarh (Adhoni) Mint: No.12. Date: 430 R.Y (1700)

Obverse: as on coin No.6, *Badr Munir* instead of *Mohur Munir*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat Julus 43 zarb Imtiyazgarh*

3) Azamnagar (Belgaum) Mint:

Nos.1&2, weight: 178, size: 9 Date: A.H 1110 (sic) 48.R.Y.(1698)

Obverse: *Alamgir 1110 Aurangzeb zad Chu badr munir sikah dar Jahan*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat Julus 48 zarb Azamnagar*

No.10 Date: 50 R.Y. (1707)

Obverse: as on No.6, *Badr Munir* instead of *Mohur Munir* (no date)

Reverse: *Manus maimanat Julus 50. Azamnagar*

4) Ahsanabad (Gulbargah) Mint:

The Emperor minted gold coins from Gulbargah

5) Chinapatan Mint:

He minted silver rupees from this mint.

6) Bankapur (Azamgarh) Mint:

No.11 Date: A.H 1113 (1701) 44 R.Y.

Obverse: as on No. (*Badr Munir*) Date A.H 1113 (1701 A.D)

Reverse: *Manus maimanat sanh 44 Julus zarb Bankapur*

Shah Alam Bahadur-I (1707-1712)

1) Chinapatan (Mailapur) Mint:

No.13, weight: 178, size: 94 Date: A.H 1120, 2 R.Y

Obverse: *Badshah Ghazi Shah Alam Bahadur 1120 Sikah Mubarak*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat Ahad sanh 2 Julus zarb Mailapur*

2) Ferozgarh (Himmatgarh) Mint (gold and silver coins):

No. 20/21 weight: 168, size: 85 Date: AH 1122, 3 R.Y (1710)

Obverse: *Badshah Ghazi 1122 Alam Bahadur Sikah Ferozgarh*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat sanh 3 Julus zarb Ferozgarh*

3) Torgal Mint: No.22, weight: 165, size: 8, Date: A.H (?), 4 R.Y. (1711)

Obverse: *Badshah Ghazi Shah Alam Bahadur*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat sanh 4 Julus zarb Nurkal* No.23, Date: A.H 4 R.Y (1711)

Obverse and Reverse same as No.22

Shah Alam-I minted gold and silver coins from Torgal

Kam Baksh (1707-1709)

1) Darul-Zafar Bijapur Mint (1707) ²¹⁶

Obverse: *Dar Dakhan zad sikah bar Khurshid wa mah*

Reverse: *Badshah Kam Baksh Deen panah*

The Emperor, Kam Baksh, the Asylum of the faith put his stamp on the sun and the moon in the Deccan.

2) Nusratabad (Sagar) Mint:

No.9, weight: 179, size: 9 Date: A.H 1707

Obverse: *Badshah Kam Baksh Deen bar Khurshid wa mah dar Dakhan.*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat sanh Julus abad zarb Nusrat*

3) Torgal Mint:

No.10 weight.178, size: 1.05, Date (1707)

Obverse: *Deen Panah Badshah Kam Baksh bar Khurshid wa Mah Sikah*

Dar... and Reverse: *Manus Maimanat Ahd Sanh Julus Zarb Torgal*

Jahandar Shah (1712):

Darul Zafar Bijapur Mint: ²¹⁷ He also issued coins from Bijapur Mint. One coin of Jahandar Shah was found to me at Bijapur. The inscription of the coin reads thus:

Obverse: *Jahandar Shah Ghazi*

Reverse: *Zarab Darul-Zafar Bijapur* ²¹⁸

Farakh Siyer (1712-17)

1) Darul-Zafar Bijapur Mint: Date (1712)

Obverse: *Az fazl Haque Shah da bahr wa bar Farakh Siyer sikah za*

Reverse: *Julus maimanat manus sanh ahd Darul-zafar Bijapur zarb*

2) Azamnagar (Belgaum) Mint:

No-17, weight: 177-4, size-91.

Obverse: *Bahr wa bar Farakh Siyer Shah Haque bar seem wa zad bad Fazl sikah zad az*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat sanh Julus Azamnagar zarb*

3) Bankapur (Azamgarh) Mint:

No-18, weight: 175, size: 85 Date: A.H1130, 7.R.Y.

Obverse: *Haque Farakh 1130 Fazl Badshah bahr wa bar sikah zad bar seem*

Reverse: *Manus maimanat 7 sanh Julus zarb Bankapur*

It is possible that the other Mughal Emperors Rafi-ud-Darjat, Rafi-us-Shaan also issued their coins from the mints of Bijapur Subah. Aziza Hasan gives the details (decade wise) of contribution of the Deccan mints, it is as under.²¹⁹

Mint Towns	No. of coins and Decades	Total
Bijapur (Darul-Zafar)	8 (1675-84) 31 (1685-94) 27 (1695-1703)	67
Ahsanabad (Gulbragah)	7 (1685-94) 3 (1695-1703)	10
Chinapatan (Mailapur)	3 (1685-94) 16 (1695-1703)	19
Karnatak	2 (1695-1703)	2
Nusratabad (Dharwar)	1 (1656-65) 3(1695-1703)	4
Qamarnagar (Karnol)	1 (1650-65)	1
Torgal	2 (1695-1703)	2

POETS OF BIJAPUR SUBAH:

Hakim Sayyed Shamsullah Quadri believes that even after the fall of Bijapur and Golcondah the Urdu language continued to flourish, and it has

become the language of the Deccan. He cites some of the noted men of letters of the Subah of Bijapur.²²⁰ They are as follows.

Muqquimi:

He was a famous poet in the Dekhani Urdu. During Mughal conquest in the Carnatic he lived there. In 1686 he produced the two fictions entitled *Quissah Chandra Badan wa Mahyaar* and *Quissah Somuhaar*.

Quazi Mahmood Bahri:

He was a famous Sufi poet of the Deccan. He comes from Gogi, a village in Gulbargah district. For some time he adorned the court of Sikandar Adil Shah. After the fall of Bijapur he proceeded to Hyderabad. He produced many poetic works of *Masnavi*, *Ghazals*, *Rubaiyat* and mysticism. In 1700 he wrote '*Man Lagan*', the collection of the poems of mysticism. In 1704 on the request of his disciples he translated *Man Lagan* into Persian and named it *Urs-e-Irfan*.

Mazrami:

During Aurangzeb's rule, he was living in Bijapur. In 1702 he composed a poetic work entitled *Gulshan-e-Husan wa Dil*.

Sayyed Shah Mohammad Quadri:

He was a native of Raichur (Feroznagar). He had a spiritual lineage from Aminnuddin Aala, a Sufi saint of Bijapur. In the Dakhani language he wrote many religious brochures. He passed away during Aurangzeb's rule in Bijapur.

It is difficult to presume that whether these men of letters had received any kind of support from the state.

MUGHAL MONUMENTS IN BIJAPUR:

In Bijapur proper and major towns of Subah we find many monuments belonging to the Mughals. These buildings are not known for much art and their architectural beauty as the monuments constructed

during the aegis of Adil Shahi Sultans. By the time the Mughals annexed Bijapur their building art was on decline both in regard to style as well as to the scale of building activities.

In Mughal monuments of Bijapur we find the combination of local and Mughal styles. They are simple and not much decorative.

The Tombs of Abdur Razzaq Quadri and Khan Mohammad, Khwas Khan (1657):

These are earliest known monuments of the Mughals in Bijapur, popularly known as Jod Gumbaz or “Twin Domes” on account of their close proximity and likeness in size and shape, to one another.

Of the two, one monument in the south is of Khan Mohammad, Khan-e-Khana, Khwas Khan, and the prime minister of Sultanate. Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi writes that Ali-II commissioned Khan Mohammad against Aurangzeb. Famine raged in the Mughals’ camp and the Adil Shahi army blocked their routes. Compelled by situation Aurangzeb, then viceroy wrote to Khan Mohammad, “If you let me off now, there will be perpetual friendship between the Bijapuris and us, and so long as you or your descendents hold the Wazirship of the country, we shall never covet any of its territory.”

Khan Mohammad was trapped into by the words of letter and let Aurangzeb and his army escape. Afzal Khan and others insisted for chasing the Mughals, but he refused. This event was reported to Sultan Ali-II, who recalled him to the capital. While he was entering Bijapur through the Makka Gate, two Mughals (Bijapuri soldiers) stabbed him to death (11th November 1657). Later, in 1675 his son Khwas regent to Sultan Sikandar met the same fate. It was said that Aurangzeb ordered the annual *Peshkash* from Bijapur to the Emperor should not that year be paid to him, but spent in building a tomb of Khan Mohammad.²²¹

Another larger square tomb is that of Abdur Razzaq Quadri, a Sufi of Sultan Mohammad's time. He was religious preceptor of Khan Mohammad. He died in 1641²²² earlier to his disciple. The local artisans constructed the tombs of Khan Mohammad and Abdur Razzaq Quadri. According to Meadows Taylor and Fergusson both are (domes) good specimens of local architecture."²²³

The tomb of Khan Mohammad is an octagonal building with turrets, projecting from the clerestory at the eight corners, each side contains an arch, in the upper portion of which is a perforated stone screen which admits light.²²⁴ It also contains one of the finest halls in Bijapur, unoccupied even by counterfeit tombstones (*Taweez*). Henry Cousen believes that as Aurangzeb built the tombs, it is very likely he had ordered marble tombstones from northern India or elsewhere... but for some reason or other, they never reached Bijapur.²²⁵

While the tomb of Abdur Razzaq Quadri is exceedingly plain, the square wall rising unbroken from the ground to the dome. It is covered with stucco and white washed.

These two tombs are the only other buildings besides Golgumbaz, that have galleries within the domes, but owing to the small diameter of the latter, they have no distinct echo.²²⁶

The other monuments in the enclosure are the mosque, the tombs of Siddi Rehan and Hazrat Bibi *Omatul-Halim* (mother of Abdur Razzaq Quadri).

The Jumma Masjid (1686):

The Great Jumma Masjid of Bijapur was undoubtedly constructed by Ali-I in 1577 under the supervision of Kishwar Khan (son of Asad Khan).²²⁷ But it was locally reported before 1866 to Captain Meadows Taylor that every succeeding monarch up to the period of Aurangzeb contributed something to its perfection.²²⁸

After submission of Sikandar, Aurangzeb entered Bijapur on 19th September 1686. Soon the inspection was over, first he entered the Jumma Masjid and offered two-fold thank giving prayer (*Do-gana Shukarana Namaj*).²²⁹ It is stated that for many a times he prayed at this mosque.

As other monarchs of the Adil Shahi dynasty Aurangzeb too contributed for this mosque. The mosque with its courtyard and tank ended on its eastern side up to unfinished minars, Aurangzeb further extended it in the east courtyard some ninety-five feet, and built a great massive and decorative gateway at this side.²³⁰ It is said he also caused the floor of the mosque to be marked out, in black lines upon its polished plaster, into small compartments or *Mussallas* (space for prayer), each of which was to be accommodate one worshipper. Altogether over 2,250 such spaces in the body of the mosque alone, the north and south wings or corridors not being so marked.²³¹ He caused similar divisions to be marked out on the floors of Asar Mahal.²³²

It is also believed that the arched compartments (for resting of worshippers and travellers) on the south side of Aurangzeb gate of the mosque have been constructed by him. Likewise we may ascribe the construction of the *Mimbar*²³³ (pulpit) and platform for *Azaan* (prayer call) to Aurangzeb. As these are built in marble stone, which is unknown to Bijapur architecture.

Tomb of Prince Daulat Afza (1688):

Prince Daulat Afza was a son of Emperor Shah Alam Bahadur-I born in December 1669 to Queen Amrita Bai, a daughter of Rup Singh Rathor.²³⁴ At the age of 20, in July 1688 the Prince died in Bijapur. By the command of Aurangzeb he was buried in the enclosure of Ali Adil Shah-I's tomb.²³⁵

Fifty yards to the south of the tomb of Ali Adil Shah-I, is a beautifully cut and moulded tombstones, in a dark greenish basalt standing

upon a high and extensive ornamental basement. Those peculiar corner feet of the basements are such as might be found as support to a low stand in chased metal. Beneath the platform is a vault where in the body was deposited.²³⁶ The platform on which the coffin stands in itself a splendid work of art, the dark-brown basalt blocks of which it is built, being exclusively carved in different designs, while the tomb-stone rising from the centre of the platform in its simple grandeur is not surprised by any of the more stately tombs of the city.²³⁷ Henry Cousen says this tomb is of some one of note.

Henry Cousen, James Campbell, Bashir Ahmad Dahlvi and others are of the opinion that the tradition and history are silent regarding this green stone tomb. However in my view it is none of other than Prince Daulat Afza. This tomb is of greenstone. At Ibrahim Rouzah mosque, the *Mimbar* is of the same greenstone. It is possible that Aurangzeb added the pulpit in the mosque as in Jumma Masjid. As marble, the green stone is also unknown to Adil Shahi edifices. Hence, we cannot ascribe the green stone tomb and the pulpit of Ibrahim Rouzah mosque to Adil Shahi period.

Mosque and Tomb of Queen Aurangabadi Mahal (1688)

She was fourth wife of Aurangzeb, married at Aurangbad, probably during Aurangzeb's first viceroyalty of the Deccan (1636-44), hence she is known as *Parastar* (devotee) Aurangabadi Mahal. She bore to Aurangzeb only one daughter named Mehrunnissa (moon of women folk), married in 1661 to Izid Baksh, the first son of Murad Baksh.

Aurangzeb had a great affection for Aurangabadi Mahal; there was any occasion that she was left behind in the palace. In almost all his campaigns Aurangzeb had her company. The beautiful mosque at Punjabi Kadah area of Delhi commemorates this favorite queen of Aurangzeb.²³⁸

Aurangabadi Mahal, as usual was in the Mughal camp set for the Deccan campaigns. In November 1688 she died in Bijapur due to bubonic plague.²³⁹ She was buried at Naubagh²⁴⁰, south of the Twin Domes.

The tomb of Aurangabadi Mahal is situated on the raised platform; in the centre of walled enclosure. The enclosure is a square, whose corners rise in small castellated turrets. It is having three gates in the north, south and the east. In the west the mosque occupied the place. James Campbell writes, "the tomb, of which little trace is left, was apparently on a raised platform in the centre and was surmounted by a canopy. Numerous watercourses and traces of trees and shrubs show that the enclosure was a garden."²⁴¹

In 1792 Captain Moor visited Bijapur, at that time the tomb seems to have been almost entire. He says it was built of white marble beautifully cut and polished... further he adds this monuments has suffered from sacrilegious hands.²⁴² Henry Cousen believes the marble slabs lie in the lower rooms (vault) of Asar Mahal probably belonged to Aurangabadi Mahal's tomb.²⁴³

Captain Moor and Sir James Mackintosh respectively are of the opinion that this tomb is of Udaipuri Mahal²⁴⁴, mother of Kam Baksh or daughter of Aurangzeb, while Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi says this tomb is of Aurangabadi Mahal. The latter's statement holds water.

These are some monuments of walled enclosure as of Aurangabadi Mahal's tomb and mosque existed at Khuldabad and Aurangabad, belonging to the Mughals.

Eidgah of Alamgir (Aurangzeb):

An Idgah, unlike mosque, is intended only for the two religious occasions of the *Eids* or festivals of *Eid-ul-fitr* (Ramzan) and *Eid-uz-Zuha* (Bakrid).

Ishwaridas Nagar writes as the festival of *Eid* approached Aurangzeb ordered Siyadat Khan, the Judge (*Sadr*) and Abdullah, the Chief Quazi (*Quazi-ul-Quazat*) to find from the books (*Shariat*) whether the “*Eid* prayer can be held in the mosques of Bijapur (Jumma Masjid) and Zuhrapur (Ibrahim Rouzah mosque).” After having consulted trust worthy books they submitted that, “ (the *Eid*) prayers are not permissible in either of the two mosques.” In this connection they produced incontrovertible evidence... Therefore an order was issued in the name of Ihtamam Khan that, “an *Eidgah* be built by the side of Makka gate.”²⁴⁵

Probably this edifice was constructed in 1687-88. Originally it was a fifteen feet wall enclosing a space 130 yards square, the foundation is raised half the height of the wall and paved with large flag stones. The building, which is uncovered, is uniformly plain, except the western end where the wall-facing east has a central arched prayer niche or *Mahrab* and smaller arches on each side along the whole course of the wall. It has pulpit, and each corner of the enclosures are having small towers with steps leading to the top...²⁴⁶

In the centre of the city a gorgeous Dakhani *Eidgah* constructed by Yusuf Adil Shah is existed. It is difficult to suppose what made Aurangzeb to construct another *Eidgah*?

The mosque of Alamgir or Mohafiz Khan:

This mosque is existed in the north side of Adalat Mahal, in the citadel. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson believe that it was probably constructed by Mohafiz Khan, the Mughal officer.

The remarkable feature of the mosque is, its fine arch of 32 feet span in the centre of the front face. The rest of the building is austere in its simplicity and the absence of all decoration, except to the stone shafts at the sides, which were intended to support minarets when completed. The small brackets of the eaves, the plainness of the interior and the less pointed form

of the arches, combine to mark it as foreign to the local style of architecture.²⁴⁷

Firdous Mahal of Yadgir (1688):

At Yadgir, presently in the Gulbargah district, then in Subah of Bijapur, the Mughals built Firdous Mahal. It consists numerous apartments and halls of various dimensions. The large hall on the extreme west of the structure stands in the middle of two rows of three beautiful multifoil arches, of which those in the front row rests on octagonal pillars and those in the back row on double pillars, in the characteristic Mughal style. The wall surfaces and stone masonry with surfaces coated over with plaster are decorated with countless small niches and glazed tiles respectively.²⁴⁸

Of this palace, only remains can be seen. The roof, considerable portions, the glazed tiles the decorative niches etc. are ruined.

Mosque of Galgali (1692):

Saqi Mustaeed Khan writes Aurangzeb built a mosque at Galgali (Qutbabad). He laid a few stones with his own hands in order to accumulate spiritual merit.²⁴⁹ This mosque is still existed and is in good state.

Monuments at Sira:

As earlier mentioned the sub-Subah of Bijapur (Carnatic) was administered from Sira. It composed the seven Parganahs of Basavapatna, Budihal, Sira, Penugonda, Dodaballapur, Hosakote and Kolar; and having Harpanhalli, Kondarpi, Anegundi, Bednur, Chitaldurg and Mysore as tributary states.²⁵⁰

As in Bijapur we find many monuments belonging to the Mughal period constructed by the Subahdars and other dignitaries. Mention may be made of mosque of Siddi Mukhtar (1689), Jumma Masjid (1696), Masjid-e-Ahrari (1718) and many domes belonging to the Sufis and Mughal bureaucrats. The above religious places were attached with grants for their maintenance.²⁵¹ Earlier, Sira was the southern Headquarters of Adil Shahi

kingdom; hence many monuments of note belonging to this period also can be seen.

Thus to conclude, under the Mughals the Subah of Bijapur remained from 1686 to 1724. In this period they made administrative arrangements, constructed some monuments, and under their aegis to some extent literature too progressed.

In 1686 though the Adil Shahi kingdom extinguished, but the Mughals retained their pomps and grandeurs. The presence of Aurangzeb and his Princes in Bijapur raised its importance. From Bijapur itself the Mughals formulated their strategy to capture other parts of the Deccan belonging to Bijapur and Golcondah, the southern chiefs or Zamindars and the Marathas. During the Mughal rule Bijapur was a centre of political activities concerning the north and the south. It would not be wrong if we say, for some years Bijapur assumed the status of the second capital of the Mughal Empire. ?

CHAPTER-IV

Notes and References:

1. Please refer chapter-III for details.
2. Futuhāt; p: 173
3. Dilkhusha; pp: 152, 154; Maasir; p: 161
4. Dilkhusha; p: 153, 156
5. Maasir; pp: 170-71
6. Futuhāt; p: 155, 170, 172, 173
7. Mohummad Namah-MS; ff: 183-84
8. Quazi Nurullaha MS; ff: 30-35, 54-56
9. Bosateen; f: 363, M.N; ff: 221
10. Maasir; p: 129, Mohummad Namah; f: 221
11. Futuhāt; p: 171
12. Adil Shahi Shikke (Marathi), BISMQ (76), Poona, April, 1939
13. Md. Abdul Wali Khan, 'Copper Coins of Adil Shah Dynasty of Bijapur,' Hyd. 1980; pp: 9, 36
14. Guldastah; f: 60. In Shiasm, the spiritual orders like *Chisti*, *Quadri*, *Naqshbadi*, *Saharwardi*, *Shuttari* etc. have no place. These orders are followed only in Sunnism.
15. Bosateen; f: 545
16. Bosateen; f: 542
17. Anees Jahan Syed, 'Aurangzeb in Muntakhab-ul-Lubab', Bombay, 1977; p: 351, Hamid-ud-Din Khan Bhadur, 'Ahkam-i-Alamgiri', translated by Sir. J.N. Sarkar, Calcutta, 1949; p: 14
18. Maasir; p: 169
19. Bosateen; f: 541
20. Hazrat Shah Burhan, the spiritual successor (*Jahanashin*) of Hazrat Hashimpir, was his mentor. (Bosateen, f: 545)
21. Sikandar's seals and coins bear the legend of 'Al-Quadri'
22. Guldastah (MS); ff: 61 (a & b); Bosateen; ff: 546-47

23. Futuhat; p: 174. Prophet Joseph is known for his beauty throughout world. The Bible and Quran praise his beauty.
24. Futuhat; p: 174; Dilkhusha; p: 156
25. Maasir; p: 171; Futuhat; p: 174
26. Gulalbar, is a special enclosure in the Mughal camp for Royal ladies. See: Md. Ali Ansari, 'the encampment of the Great Mughals', Islamic Culture Vol-XXXVII, Hyd. Jan, 1963; p: 15-24
27. Maasir; p: 171; Dilkhusha; p: 157; Bosateen; ff: 540-41
28. Maasir; p: 173
29. Iswaridas Nagar says, Sikandar was sent to Aurangabad (Futuhat; p: 183)
30. Bosateen; f: 540; Maasir; p: 189
31. S.A-IV; p: 282
32. a fortress, its name is not given
33. Bosateen; ff: 544-45; Futuhat; p: 177
34. Maasir; p: 207
35. Bosateen; f: 545
36. Maasir; pp: 169, 187
37. Sir J.N.Sarkar is confused Shah Nayeemullah with Fahimullaha (5A & 282)
38. Maasir; p: 174
39. Bosateen; f: 533
40. Maasir; p: 172
41. Bosateen tells entered the fort on 13th September (Bosateen; f: 541)
42. Hittanalli is a village 5 miles in the south of Bijapur (Nazim; p: 26). Little further there is another famous village called Mangoli. Hence, generally the gate is called Mangoli gate. Aurangzeb did not enter city from Allahapur gate, though he came from that side. He selected Aitanhalli gate because from the southern side only he was able to destroy the rampart of the fort, which made his victory easy.
43. Futuhat; p: 176

44. Maasir; p: 172; Dilkhusha; p: 157; Futuhāt; p: 175; Bosateen; f: 541
45. Futuhāt; p: 175
46. Ibid; p: 175
47. Maasir; p: 173
48. Dilkhusha; p: 157. The said gun is work of Mohummad, son of Hasan Rumi, E.Rehatsek, notes on the buildings and other Antiquarian Remains at Bijapur, Bombay; p: 86
49. Dilkhusha; p: 157, Nazim; p: 61
50. Dilkhusha; p: 157
51. Futuhāt; p: 201, Maasir; p: 172, Dilkhusha; p: 157, Bosateen; f: 541
52. Maasir; p: 172, Futuhāt; 209
53. Dilkhusha; p: 158
54. Futuhāt; p: 177. The climate of Hyderabad was agreeable to Aurangzeb (Maasir; p: 187)
55. The sources of Aurangzeb's itinerary are Maasir; pp: 169, 173, 175-76, 187-88, 193-94, 200, 202, 204, 208, 224, 226, 292, 301-02, Bosateen; ff: 548-53, Dilkhusha; pp: 159, 167, 169
56. Maasir; p: 172-73
57. Futuhāt; pp: 176-77
58. Ibid; p: 183
59. Ibid; p: 179
60. Ibid; pp: 182, 209
61. Sarkar-IV; p: 228
62. Maasir; p: 185
63. Bosateen; ff: 505-13, Dilkhusha; pp: 145-46
64. Ibid; f: 513
65. Maasir; pp: 163, 185
66. Ibid; p: 186, Dilkhusha-II; p: 165, Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; pp: 51-52
67. Rauzat; f: 23
68. Maasir; p: 187

69. Bosateen; ff: 534-37
70. Maasir; p: 187
71. Futuhat; pp: 202-03
72. Maasir; p: 191, Futuhat; pp: 202-05, Dilkhusa-II; p: 166-67
73. Ibid; p: 191, Futuhat; pp: 204, 249-50, Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 51
74. Maasir; p: 191
75. Futuhat; pp: 212-17. Ishwaridas Nagar gives graphic account of the capture of Belgaum fort. But he is confused Belgaum with Bangalore. Dilkhusa-II; p: 165
76. Dilkhusa-II; p: 172
77. Maasir; pp: 113-15, Dilkhusa-II; pp: 179, 182
78. Maasir; pp: 215-217, Dilkhusa-II; p: 186, Srinivasachari, C.S; p: 301, Sarkar-V; p: 65, Lubab; pp: 348-49, Bilmoria, J.H (ed) 'Rukat-e-Alamgiri', Letter No. CLXXIV (1694), Delhi, 1972; p: 166
79. Sarkar-V; pp: 57-58
80. Maasir; pp: 208, 238, Sarkar-V; pp: 76-78, Rukat, Letter No. CXVI; p: 114
81. Dilkhusa-II; p: 207, Sarkar-V; p: 79
82. Ibid; p: 191, Sarkar-V; p: 73, Srinivaschari, C.S; pp: 317, 295 (fn.)
83. Sarkar-V; p: 82-83
84. Ibid; p: 85, Lubab; pp: 348-49
85. Srinivaschari, C.S; pp: 337-38
86. Ibid; pp: 351, 435-37
87. Futuhat; p: 212
88. Ibid; p: 271
89. Maasir; pp: 197-98, 214, Futuhat; pp: 273-74
90. Dilkhusa-II; pp: 171-72, Maasir; pp: 199-200
91. The details of the Mughal-Maratha conflict are cited in Chapter-VII.
92. Maasir; pp: 291-92. Khafi Khan called Jagia as Jagana (Lubab; p: 378), while J.N.Sarkar called Chokapa (Sarkar-V; p: 167)

93. Akhbarat, Sarkar-V; p: 166
94. Bhimsen writes he had 20,000 Berads (Dilkhusha-II; p: 246)
95. Maasir; pp: 292, 296
96. Khafi Khan writes 8000 to 9000 infantry (Lubab; p: 380), Dilkhusha-II; p: 246
97. Maasir; pp: 296-301, Lubab; pp: 377-82, Dilkhusha-II; pp: 246-48, Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 52
98. Paddayya, K; 'Towards the Archaeology of the Medieval Shorapur Doab, Deccan', IC, Vol-LXIV, Nos. 2-3, Hyd. April-July, 1990; p: 93
99. Sarkar p: 43
100. Maasir; pp: 204, 214
101. Munim Khan Hamdani, ' Sawaneh-e-Dakhan', MS. No. 5222, OMLRC, Hyd. ff; 113, 115-17
102. Munim Khan; ff: 48, 55-56, 59
103. The details of Sarkars, Parganahs and villages of Bijapur Subah are cited in Chapter No.VI.
104. Lubab; p: 337
105. Dilkhusha-I; p: 139
106. Maasir; p: 192, Lubab; p: 337
107. Bosateen; ff: 549-50
108. Ibid; f: 549, Maasir; p: 192, Dilkhusha-II; p: 167, Nawab Samsamaud-Daula Shah Nawaz Khan, 'Maasir-ul-Omra', Vol-I, Calcutta, 1888; pp: 231, 589
109. Bosateen; f: 549
110. Maasir; pp: 192-93. Khafi Khan writes the plague lasted for seven or eight years (1683-1691) in the Deccan (Lubab; p: 337)
111. Bosateen; ff: 550-51
112. Bosateen; MS. f: 66
113. Maasir; pp: 5, 21, 23
114. Athar Ali, M; 'Provincial Governors Under Aurangzeb, an Analysis', Medieval India Miscellany, Vol-I, Aligarh, 1969; p: 123

115. Maasir; pp: 79, 89, 116, 133, 140, 148, 154-55, 172, 182, 199-200, 207, Futuhāt; pp: 177, 258-60, Dilkhusha-I; pp: 142-45, 168-70
116. Bosateen; ff: 552-53, Maasir; pp: 209-10, Lubab; p: 329
117. Omrah-I; p: 79, Futuhāt; p: 144, Sayyed Ashraf Khan Hussain, 'Raqa'im-i-Karaim'(Lithograph edited by Azizuddin Hussain, S.M.), Letter No. 110, New Delhi, 1990; p: 65
118. Maasir; p: 197, Futuhāt; p: 235
119. Futuhāt; p: 271, Maasir; p: 197, Bosateen; f: 552
120. Maasir; p: 198, Futuhāt; pp: 273-74, Dilkhusha-II; p: 170
121. Maasir; p: 90
122. Dilkhusha-I; pp: 144-45
123. Ibid; p: 154-55
124. Maasir; p: 190, Dilkhusha-I; p: 157
125. Ibid; p: 198, Omrah-I; p: 80
126. Dilkhusha-II; pp: 173, 183-84, Cf. Srinivasachari, C.S; p: 291
127. Athar Ali; p: 123
128. Ibid; p: 123, Maasir; p: 133. Fateh Mamur's father Dilir Khan was sent in a campaign against Bijapur (1679-80)
129. Maasir; pp: 133, 147
130. Dilkhusha-II; pp: 175, 238
131. Mamlikat-II; pp: 37-38
132. Maasir; p: 52, Athar Ali; p: 123
133. Ibid; pp: 62, 66, 92, 102, 116, 122, 230
134. Futuhāt; p: 174
135. Maasir; p: 274
136. Bosateen; f: 559
137. Maasir; pp: 251, 256, 263, 266, 269, 280, Dilkhusha-II; pp: 237, 241
138. Athar Ali; p: 123, Maasir; p: 279. (The details of life and activities are discussed in Chapter-V)
139. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 51, Maasir; p: 320

140. Maasir; pp: 92, 97, 104, 116, 162, 182-83, 191, 231-57, 266, 295, Dilkhusa-II; pp: 152, 166, 222, Futuhat; pp: 115, 140, 144, 154, 216, 221, 242, 250, 262
141. Maasir; pp: 129, 143
142. Sarkar-V; p: 195
143. Maasir; p: 309
144. Ibid; p: 3-20, Irvine, William, 'Later Mughals', New Delhi, 1996; pp: 22-23
145. Ibid; p: 322
146. Ibid; p: 288
147. Ibid; p: 309, Dilkhusa-II; p: 256
148. Ibid; pp: 108, 215-17, 298
149. Mamlikat-II; p: 109
150. Tarabai Papers (Dr. A.G.Pawar, edited), Letter Nos. 5, 6, 7, 104, Kolhapur, 1971; p: 111, Mamlikat-III; p: 38
151. Malik Zahir-ud-Din, 'The Reign of Muhammad Shah, 1719-1748', New Delhi, 1977; p: 6 (fn)
152. Maasir; p: 161, Junaidi, Mohummad Mahboob, 'Hayaat-e-Asif', Hyd. 1945; p: 35
153. Omrah-III; pp: 765-68, Junaidi; pp: 35-37
154. Maasir; pp: 138, 260, 264, 288, 298-99
155. Siyer-ul-Mutankhirin-I; p: 4
156. Dilkhusa-II; p: 249
157. Sujanalal, K.A; p: 615
158. Lubab; p: 385
159. Maasir; p: 309, Lubab; p: 386
160. Irvine; pp: 5, 50
161. MS. No.1344; f: 49, b, India Office Library, London, quoted in Sarkar-V; p: 201
162. Fraser, M.S; p: 118, Bodleian No. 1923; f: 13, a, quoted in Irvine's Later Mughals; p: 6

163. Lubab; pp: 389-90
164. Lubab; p: 390, Irvine; pp: 10-11, Malik; p: 3 (fn)
165. Muni Lal, 'Mini Mughals', Delhi, 1989; p: 39
166. Lubab; pp: 390-91, Irvine; p: 52
167. Irvine; p: 52
168. Lubab; p: 406, Irvine; pp: 52-57
169. Irvine; pp: 59-60
170. Lubab; pp: 405-08, Maasir; p: 322, Irvine; pp: 61-63. When Shah Alam Bahadur learnt that Kam Baksh would not come on terms, he blocked his movements. His officer Zulfiquar Khan wrote to Shahu to destroy and plunder Bijapur Subah, seize the Thanas of Thanedars who had gone over to Kam Baksh and not to allow his army movements in the country, (Tarabai Paper, Letter No. 221, p: 141)
171. Dilkhusha-II; p: 223, Lubab; p: 385, Maasir; p: 322
172. Mysore Gazetteer Vol-V (Hayavadana Rao, C, edited), Delhi; pp: 408-09
173. Ibid; p: 408
174. Futuhat; pp: 181, 248
175. Dilkhusha-I; p: 158
176. Futuhat; p: 201
177. Maasir; p: 190
178. Bosateen; f: 569
179. Campbell; pp: 192, (fn), 597 (fn)
180. Maasir; p: 207
181. Bosateen; f: 567, Maasir; p: 188, Futuhat; p: 175
182. Maasir; pp: 175-76, 188, 196
183. Yusuf Hussain Khan, '*Farman*s and *Sanads* of the Deccan Sultans', Hyd. 1980, *Farman* of Sultan Mohummad to Shah Abdul Qadir; pp: 12, 24-25, Faramdeen, *Farman* of Ali-II to Sayyed Nabirah Quadri of Anahussur; ff: 224-26

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186. Cousen, Henry, 'Bijapur Architecture', pp: 129-30
187. Bosateen; f: 568, Mamlikat-I; p: 378, Sykes, W.H; p: 63
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198. Sarkar, J.N, 'Mughal Administration', New Delhi, 1972; pp: 38-39, 41, Saran, P, 'The Provincial Government of the Mughals', Delhi, 1988; pp: 157-58
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200. Sarkar's Administration
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217. 'Mint Towns of Mughal Emperors', JASB, Vol-VIII, No.1 (NS), Calcutta, 1912; pp: 460-69
218. The Coin is in my possession.

219. Aziza Hasan, 'Mints of Mughal Empire', IHC, Patiala, 1967; pp: 340-41. Only the mint towns of Bijapur Subah are selected from the table.
220. Quadri, Hakim Sayyed Shamsullah; pp: 93-95, 97-99, 119
221. Bosateen; ff: 366-68
222. Rauzat; ff: 61-63
223. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 80
224. Ibid;
225. Cousen Henry, 'Bijapur Architecture'; p: 113
226. Ibid; p: 114
227. MS. Map
228. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 70
229. Maasir; p: 172, Dilkhusa-I; p: 157, Futuhāt; p : 175, Bosateen; f: 541
230. Cousen, Henry, 'Bijapur Architecture', p: 59
231. Bird; p: 379, Henry, Cousen; p: 59, Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 70
232. Cousen, Henry and Rehatsek, E; p: 10
233. Ali-I was a staunch Shia; probably he constructed Jumma Masjid without *Mimber* (pulpit), as the Shia mosques do not have *Mimbers*. It is evident that Aurangzeb later added the marble *Mimber* in the mosque.
234. Maasir; p: 58
235. Ibid; pp: 152, 190, Futuhāt; p: 243
236. Cousen, Henry; p: 107
237. Campbell; p: 614
238. Sayyed Zahur Hasan, 'Begamat Khandan-e-Timuriyah ki Sawaneh Omriyan', Delhi; pp: 95-97
239. Maasir; p: 192
240. Bosateen; f: 549
241. Campbell; p: 615
242. Ibid; (fn)
243. Cousen, Henry; p: 113

244. Udaipuri Mahal was the youngest wife of Aurangzeb
245. Futuhat; p: 243
246. Campbell; p: 639
247. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 81
248. Desai, Z.A, 'Mughal Architecture in the Deccan', Medieval Deccan; pp: 311-12
249. Maasir; p: 208
250. Mysore Gazetteer, Vol-II, Part-IV; p: 2431
251. Mohummad Sibgatullah, 'Sira Tarikh Ke Aayinee Mein', Tumkur, 1986; pp: 46, 56-57, 61-62. The Author has published two original *Sanads* of Grants in his book; pp: 51-54

CHAPTER-V

BIJAPUR UNDER THE ASAF JAH I NIZAMS **(1724-1760 A.D)**

- * Political Situation in the Deccan
- * Bijapur and the Nizam Family
- * Battle of Shakar Khera (1724) and Nizam's Third Viceroyalty of the Deccan
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CHAPTER-V

BIJAPUR UNDER THE ASAF JAH NIZAMS

(1724-1760 A.D)

As a result of declaration of sovereignty in July 1724 by Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk, the whole of the Deccan passed into his hands. This declaration thus brought an end to the direct administration of the Mughals in the Deccan.

As the other Subahs of the Deccan, Bijapur also came under Subahdari of Nizam-ul-Mulk. Under the Mughals the Subah of Bijapur remained for 39 years (1686-1724). From 1724 to 1760, the Nizams viz. Asaf Jah, the Nizam-ul-Mulk, (1724-1748), Nasir Jung (1748-1750), Muzaffar Jung (1750-1751) and Salabat Jung (1751-1761) ruled over Bijapur through their Subahdars. In my view, it would be appropriate to study the present chapter in the background of political conditions of the Deccan. Therefore in brief the situation is discussed.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE DECCAN:

The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 ended the incessant Mughal campaigns in the Deccan. Aurangzeb's surviving sons Mohammad Mauzam, later Shah Alam Bahadur-I, Mohummad Azam and Mohummad Kam Baksh declared themselves as the Emperors of India from Lahore, Ahmednagar and Bijapur. The former was successful in rallying around the popular support of the faithful nobles of the Empire. In the war of succession he was successful and Azam and Kam Baksh were killed. The new Emperor Shah Alam Bahadur-I descended in the Deccan only to defeat his contenders, never involve^d in the Deccan affairs, which were left by his father unresolved. He was the last Mughal Emperor to come to the Deccan. The other succeeding Emperors never thought of coming to the Deccan in

person and repeating the blunder of Aurangzeb. If they involved in the Deccan it was only through their Subahdars. It was up to 1724 they actively involved, but after virtual declaration of sovereignty by Asaf Jah, the Mughal authority remained nominally in the Deccan. The Nizam-ul-Mulk exercised greater power and successfully dealt the problems of the Deccan, especially the Marathas, on his own strength and abilities.

After the death of Aurangzeb, the following Mughal Emperors ascended on the throne:

1. Azam Shah (Usurper) 1707
2. Kam Baksh (Usurper) 1708
3. Shah Alam Bahadur-I (Mohammad Mauzam or Kutb-ud-Din) 1707-1712
4. Jahandar Shah (Muiz-ud-Din) 1712-1713
5. Farak Siyer 1713-1719
6. Rafi-ul-Darajat (Shams-ud-Din) 1719
7. Rafi-ud-Daula (Shah Jahan-II) 1719
8. Niku-Siyer (Usurper) 1719
9. Ibrahim (Usurper) 1720
10. Mohammad Shah (Nasir-ud-Din) 1719-1748
11. Ahmed Shah 1748-1754
12. Alamgir-II (Aziz-ud-Din) 1754-1759
13. Shah Jahan-III (Usurper) 1759-1760. ?
14. Shah Alam-II (Jalal-ud-Din) 1759-1768 and others.¹

The death of Aurangzeb opened a struggle not only among his descendents, but also among the nobles. The nobles of Irani and Turani groups became disgusted with the weak rulers of Delhi and their constant fighting. Their keenness to left alone in the Deccan! They had old connections with the Deccani nobles and the soldiers of the Deccan. The Subahdari of the Deccan therefore assumed great importance as a prize

possession for the nobles. The interest of both the groups were already centred, not in the Imperial capital but in the Deccan itself.²

Thus the Deccan became the safe place for the nobles. The only requirement in the Deccan was dealings with the Marathas. They could be dealt with tactfully by force, if not, through conciliation. As in the years to come Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk had done.

Long before, Asaf Jah could establish his dominance in the Deccan, Zulfiqar Khan was intended to found the principality of his own in the Deccan, in league with or the support of Raja of Kolhapur.³ Thus the Subahdari of the Deccan was coveted by Zulfiqar Khan, Munim Khan, Sayyed Hussain Ali Khan, Nizam Asaf Jah and others. ?

Between 1680 to 1725 the following Subahdars succeeded in the Deccan.

- 1) Khan-e-Jahan Zafar Jung Kolkaltash (1680)
- 2) Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung (1688)
- 3) Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jang reappointed (1707)
- 4) Prince Muazzam, Shah Alam-I (1708)
- 5) Zulfiqar Khan (1709)
- 6) Zulfiqar Khan reappointed (1713)
- 7) Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah (1713)
- 8) Hussain Ali Khan (1714)
- 9) Mubariz Khan (1724)
- 10) Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah (1724-48)

Before 1724 as a result of weak leadership in the Imperial capital and the coveted Subahdars, the affairs of the Deccan were in great disorder, save the first viceroyalty of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah (1713-14).

After the fall of Bijapur and Golcondah, Aurangzeb intensively concentrated on the Marathas. Though he succeeded in execution of Sambhaji but failed to route out their power from the Deccan. Khafi Khan

remarked 'Divine Destiny had ordained that the Maratha power would not be uprooted and that Aurangzeb was to spend the rest of his life in campaigns and sieges.'⁴

In 1708 Shah Alam-I released Raja Shahu, as a result a long civil war ensued in the Maratha kingdom between the houses of Satara and Kolhapur. The Maratha chiefs spread all over the Deccan levying *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi*. The small chieftains (Afghans and the Zamindars) began ruling independently. Above all, owing to the establishment of the Mughal power (in the Deccan) the tax-paying ryots were scattered and did not care to return to their homes.⁵

In such a disturbed condition of state a man of high caliber like Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah could only bring the Deccan in order. He restored a new lease of life to the tottering Mughal rule in the Deccan.

BIJAPUR AND THE NIZAM FAMILY:

Since long the members of the Nizam family had been associated with Bijapur. In the Deccan campaigns of the Mughal, especially with the siege of Bijapur, Khwajah Abid, Qulich Khan, his son, Ghaziuddin Feroz Jung took active part. In the aftermath Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah rendered valuable services in the conquest of territory of ex-kingdom of Bijapur. Ghaziuddin Feroz Jung and his brother Hamid Khan were also appointed for the Subahdari of Bijapur. The sons of Asaf Jah namely Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Basalat Jung also served as the Subahdars of Bijapur.

Thus, the family of the Nizam was associated in the affairs of Bijapur since long. The members' contribution towards Bijapur is as under.

Khwajah Abid Qulich Khan:

Khwajah Abid (grand father of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah) was a native of Samarqand. After the death of his father he came to India in 1654, during the reign of Shah Jahan. In the Mughal court he was received with distinction and the Emperor offered him a post, which he promised to join

after performance of Haj Pilgrimage. The Emperor had given him a purse of 6000 rupees.⁶

Khwajah Abid returned to India when four sons of Shah Jahan were engulfed in the war of succession. He went straight to Aurangzeb, then in the Deccan. He stood by him, and exhibited a great talent against other contenders of the Mughal throne.⁷

After his success against his brothers, Aurangzeb rewarded to Khwaja Abid, a high mansab. He was appointed twice as a *Sadr-e-kul* (1661 and 1681) and later as the Subahdar of Ajmer (1666) and Multan (1670). He was sent in pursuit of the rebel Prince Akbar. Owing to his performance the Emperor entitled him "Qulich Khan" (the master swordsman). In 1685 he received the Subahdari of Zafarabad (Bidar).⁸

When Aurangzeb descended in the Deccan for its capitulation, Khwajah Abid joined the Emperor at Sholapur. At Rasoolpur, in the Mughal camp he received a bow and quiver and appointed to the trenches, in the siege of Bijapur. After capitulation of Bijapur he was sent for the siege of Golcondah. He heroically galloped the fort of Golcondah and wanted to enter it immediately, but a *Zambaruk* (a long musket fired from a camel's back and resting on a prong) ball hit him on his shoulder blade. He succumbed to injuries after three days (31 January 1687).⁹

Khwajah Abid had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung rose to highest position and the second son Khwaja Hamid served as the Subahdar of Bijapur during Shah Alam-I's reign. The third son Abdur Rahim Khan was a man of some fame.¹⁰

Mir Shahbuddin Khan, Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur Feroz Jung:

Feroz Jung was the father of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah. He joined the service of Aurangzeb in 1669 (12 R.Y). Owing to his unprecedented service, very soon he rose to the highest position. When Prince Akbar rose in rebellion, Aurangzeb sent Feroz Jung to pursue him. By his tactics he

created dissension among his supporters and the situation compelled Prince to escape to the Deccan.¹¹ He was also sent towards Junnair (in the north Konkan) and then to Ramsej. By the command of the Emperor, he assisted Prince Mauzam in the Konkan. He also led an army against Poona and Grahnamuna. In September 1684, he was sent to lay siege of the fort of Rahiri, which he captured it in January 1685.¹² In July 1685 he joined Shah Alam in the campaign against Golcondah. Later in October, he was sent out with a large army and provisions beyond calculation to reinforce and supply the Prince Azam's besieging army at Bijapur. Mujahid Khan also joined him.¹³

The brave defense tactics of Bijapuris made the life of besieging army of Prince Azam miserable. Several of Mughal officers were either killed or wounded. They were forced to withdraw out-post (*Thana*) of Indi. Above all in the camp the scarcity of food became very acute. The soldiers were reduced to helplessness and some of them died in distress. Looking to the grave situation, the Emperor commanded to lay the siege. But the courage of the Prince did not damp. Therefore Aurangzeb sent Feroz Jung for the relieving Prince's army.

At Indi, the Bijapur army consisting of 8000 soldiers under Sharzah Khan and Abdur Rauf Khan fell upon the Mughal army carrying the provisions to Bijapur. The bloody encounter followed. After a great loss, the Bijapuris took to their heels. Then Feroz Jung successfully supplied the provisions.¹⁴ In another encounter he crushed, in the environs of Bijapur, the 6000 army of Berads, which was sent by Pam Nayaka of Sagar (the Bijapur vassal) for the supply of provisions to the besieged.¹⁵

The two successes at the hands of Feroz Jung changed the whole course of the campaign. In the Mughal camp there was abundance of provision, while the garrison suffered a lot, and their courage was

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dampened. In the siege operations of the Mughals in Bijapur Feroz Jung had showed an-extra-ordinary gallantry.

At last in concord with his nobles Sikandar Adil Shah agreed for submission. The Bijapur nobles, Sharzah Khan, Abdur Rauf Khan and others met Feroz Jung; through his conciliation Aurangzeb accepted the conditions of submission.¹⁶

Along with other nobles, Feroz Jung was sent to welcome Sikandar Adil Shah and later on Aurangzeb appointed him to guard Sikandar and take care of him.¹⁷

Thus in the capitulation of Bijapur, Feroz Jung rendered invaluable service, to which Aurangzeb recognized and bestowed upon him the title of "*Farzand Arjumand*" (beloved son).¹⁸

After the fall of Bijapur, Feroz Jung was sent for the capture of Ibrahimgarh (Udgir), which fell prey to him and the fort was probably named after him as '*Ferozgarh*'.¹⁹ In 1687 he captured Hyderabad, and took an active part in the siege of Golcondah. He received wounds in the operation.²⁰

Feroz Jung also captured some Bijapur territory by the command of the Emperor. He was sent in January 1688 with 25,000 troopers against Adhoni. He laid siege of the fort and captured Sancholi and Harkomar, the base forts of supply, and established four *Thanas* (outposts) between Adhoni and Bijapur. Siddi Maswood, after loss of his many men, sued for peace.²¹

In months of October-November 1688 a bubonic plague broke out in Bijapur, which injured Feroz Jung's eyes.²² The Greek physician attended on him and advised Feroz Jung not use grapes. In consolation Aurangzeb also did not use grapes.²³ It shows Feroz Jung enjoyed a great respect and affection from the Emperor.

Aurangzeb believed upon his shir dint of merit, inspite of his blindness Feroz Jung was sent towards Rajgarh against the Marathas. He pursued Santa Ghorpade and sent his head to the Emperor. In 1699 he captured Deogarh. In 1702 he assumed Subahdari of Berar. In 1704 he was sent to chastise Nima Scindhia and Chatrasal Bundela.²⁴ Twice he served as the Subahdar of the Deccan (1688-1707).

Thus under Aurangzeb for a quarter of century he took part in the Deccan campaigns. He remained neutral in the ensued war of succession between Princes Azam and Mauzzam (Shah Alam). The succeeding Emperor Shah Alam-I was against the Turanis, he sent away Feroz Jung to Ahmedabad as its Subahdar, where he died in 1710.²⁵

The last twenty years of his life Feroz Jung was totally blind, in spite of this privation, his active career continued as before; such a case having been until then unknown in India of a blind man continuing to command an army in the field or govern a province.²⁶ Throughout his life Feroz Jung faithfully served the Mughals. His services are commendable so far as capitulation of Bijapur kingdom is concerned.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah:

Like his father Ghaziuddin Feroz Jung and grandfather Khwajah Abid Qulich Khan, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah had rendered valuable service to the Mughals. In his career as the noble, he was deployed more in service in the Subah of Bijapur than in any other part of the Deccan.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah was the eldest son of Feroz Jung, born on 11th August 1671, probably at Agra. Aurangzeb himself proposed the name, Qamaruddin to the new born child.²⁷ From the age of thirteen only he took part in the expeditions of Poona, Supa and Raigarh, along with his father.

In 1688 during the siege of Bijapur, he was ordered with other nobles to chastise the Adil Shahi army.²⁸ In 1688 under his father he took an active part in the investment of the fortress of Adhoni.²⁹ Owing to his

service, the Emperor gave him the title of Chin Qulich Khan (boy swordsman) and a she-elephant by way of present.³⁰

After the blindness of Feroz Jung, the leadership of Turani element in the Mughal army was now gradually passing from father to son. The Emperor also began to show special consideration to him. In 1693 his father sent him to chastise Dhana Jadhav who had retreated towards Satara.³¹ In 1698 the Emperor showed a confidence in Chin Qulich Khan and sent him to Bijapur (Nagori) for punishing the Hindus (Marathas).³² After punishing the enemy, he came to the court (Islampur).³³ In the same year again he was sent to restore order in Bakarkota (Bagalkot?) near Bijapur. In this expedition also he emerged victorious.³⁴

In 1700, the Mughals invested the fort of Parli. In order to cut supplies of the besieged, Chin Qulich Khan was appointed to surround the adjoining villages. The fort was captured and in recognition of his service, Aurangzeb bestowed on him the important post of Fauzdar of Bijapur Carnatic. Mamur Khan was made his deputy.³⁵

In 1703 Chin Qulich Khan was raised to the Subahdari of Bijapur.³⁶ A few months later the Fauzdari of Tal-Konkan (Adil Shahi), Azamnagar Belgaum, as well as the Thanedari of Sampgoan³⁷ was placed under his charge.³⁸

It seems as a result of Chin Qulich Khan's appointment as Subahdar of Bijapur he was relieved from the Fauzdari of Bijapur Carnatic and the same is bestowed upon Rustum-Dil Khan. In the months of 1705 Rustum Dil Khan was transferred to Hyderabad as a deputy Subahdar and to Chin Qulich Khan, an additional responsibility of Fauzdari of Bijapur Carnatic was given.³⁹

Other than the above responsibilities, in June 1705 Chin Qulich Khan received the Fauzdari of Nusratabad (Sagar) and Mudgal. Burhunullah Khan and Kamil Khan were made his deputies. As Chin

Repetition

Qulich Khan possessed many administrative posts; he was relieved from the Quiledari and Fauzdari of Azamnagar (Belgaum) and Adil Shahi Talkonkan. In his place Saif Khan was appointed and he was made his deputy.⁴⁰

In the Sarkar of Gulbargah (Ahsanabad) in the Subah of Bijapur, the elusive bands of Berad horsemen kept in the constant disturbance and the roads were closed to carvans.⁴¹ Besides, they helped the Marathas against the Mughals. Its chief Pidia Nayaka, nephew of Pam Nayaka served the Mughals as a vassal, but turned rebel and became a constant source of mischief. He possessed 12000 to 13000 musketeers.⁴²

In February 1705 Aurangzeb reached in person near the fort of Waggin Khera, the capital of Berad. Before Emperor could reach there, Chin Qulich Khan, in company with Mohammad Amin Khan, Tarbiyat Khan and the officers of artillery laid siege of the fort. He occupied Lal Takri, a hillock of considerable strategic importance. But the Berads so heavily stoned the occupants of the hillock that they could not stand and turned back.⁴³

At last in April 1705 Pidia Nayaka escaped unhurt, and the Mughals captured his fort. After that Aurangzeb sent Chin Qulich Khan, the Nazim of Bijapur, with a portion of the army to hasten and settle the neighbourhood, reassure and compose the ryots, who had fled far away in terror and hidden themselves, and send messages of their being treated with justice and favour in order to induce them to return to their old houses and engage in cultivation, and to exact tributes from some refractory chiefs or to punish them.⁴⁴

Thus after restoring law and order, in October 1705 Chin Qulich Khan met Aurangzeb at Devapur, on the bank of Krishna. The Emperor again sent him away to guard his Subah of Bijapur.⁴⁵ While the Emperor was in Ahmednagar; in March 1709 he gave Fauzdari of Feroznagar

(Raichur) and Talikota to Chin Qulich Khan. Yusuf Khan and Qudratullah Khan respectively made his deputies.⁴⁶

Thus Aurangzeb had a great confidence in Chin Qulich Khan. He was given more responsibilities in the Subah of Bijapur. He administered the Subah efficiently, restored law and order, did all he could to call back the frightened peasantry, who fled on account of war and famine, collected tribute from the refractory chiefs and if not agreed punished them. By his administration he brought general prosperity in the Subah. He served in the Subah from the early months of 1703 to February/March 1707, till the Quilledar of Bijapur fort, Sayyid Niyaz Khan (the nephew of Chin Qulich Khan) handed over the fort to Kam Baksh. His tenure of office in the Subah was longest, comparable to other Subahadars. Probably he had his *Jagirs* in the Subah, hence Saqi Mustaeed Khan calls him as the Jagirdar of Bijapur.⁴⁷ The contemporary sources tell us that no other Alamgiri noble served much in the Subah of Bijapur than Chin Qulich Khan Bahadur.

Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan writes that two months before (December 1706) his death Aurangzeb summoned Chin Qulich Khan, probably to espouse the cause of Prince Kam Baksh. His Turani party was appointed for the protection of the Prince. After the death of Aurangzeb, Chin Qulich Khan, Mohammad Amin and other Turani members deserted the Prince, for reasons of their own.⁴⁸ Moulana Maudodi writes, Aurangzeb offered hands of Kam Baksh's daughter in marriage to Chin Qulich Khan, this move was only to protect his pet son. However, the offer was rejected humbly.⁴⁹

First Viceroyalty of the Deccan (1713-1715):

In the war of succession among the sons of Aurangzeb the Turani party remained neutral. Though the succeeding Emperor Shah Alam-I was against Chin Qulich Khan, he summoned him and appointed him as the Subahdar of Oudh and Fauzdar of Lucknow (1707). He was also entitled

'*Khan-e-Dauran Bahadur*'. In the politics, the events were not occurring of his like hence, *Khan-e-Dauran* resigned, and became *Fakir*.⁵⁰

During *Khan-e-Dauran*'s secluded life, Prince Azim-us-Shah was in touch with him. After the death of Shah Alam-I he espoused the cause of the Prince. Before *Khan-e-Dauran* could reach for the help, the Prince was defeated and killed. Jahandar Shah ascended on the throne in 1712. There upon *Khan-e-Dauran* again retired from public affairs. However, he was invited and restored to his former position and mansab by Asad Khan Jamdatul Mulk and Abdul Samad Khan, the leading men of the court. He received the title of Ghaziuddin Khan Bahadur Feroz Jung.⁵¹

In 1713 Jahandar Shah was removed and Farak Siyer assumed power. The Emperor bestowed upon *Khan-e-Dauran* title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur Fateh Jung and the viceroyalty of six Subahs of the Deccan with the Fauzdari of Carnatic Shukrullah Khan was made his deputy.⁵²

The Nizam reached Aurangabad and began reorganizing the administrative machinery of the six Subahs of the Deccan. In 1713 the Deccan was in disorder. On account of Prince Azam's grant of *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* the Marathas appointed their Kamaishdars within the Mughal territory to collect the *Chauth* and to exact *Rahdari*.⁵³

Khafi Khan writes the Nizam's pride was so great to submit this exaction of Marathas. He issued orders to the Fauzdars and Zilledars to oust the Maratha agents. By doing this he repudiated the obligations created by the convention entered into by Zulfiqar Khan and Raja Shahu, alleging that its implementation ^{was} impossible and inconsistent with the authority invested in the Subahdar of the Deccan.⁵⁴

The Nizam started his work of reforms in the devastated regions of the Deccan in order to secure peace and prosperity to the peasantry. He stationed troops at vantage-points to keep off the armed bands of the Maratha freebooters.⁵⁵ In the Subah of ^u(Khajistah Buniyad) Aurangabad he

established uniform system of assessment, next he intended to extend it to other Subahs of the Deccan, under the watchful control of Shaikh Mohammad Azam and later of Diwan Khem Kiran. He also ordered *Darogaha-e-Diwan* to obtain *Muchalka* (deed) from the Karon for selling grains at fixed prices.⁵⁶ The Nizam punished the corrupt officials and set in order the finances of the Deccan. By his reforms the peasantry was relieved from over burden of taxation and on the other hand the production of wealth stimulated.⁵⁷

In the next year (1714) the Nizam undertook several expeditions to effect his administrative reforms in different parts of the Deccan. He also realized as tribute eleven lakhs of rupees from the Zamindars of the Deccan.⁵⁸

In May 1715 the Emperor recalled the Nizam and ⁱⁿ his place Hussain Ali Khan was made the new Subahdar of the Deccan.

Thus in two years' tenure the Nizam restored law and order, checked the growing encroachment of the Marathas, punished the corrupt officials, improved the finances and organized the peasantry.

Second Viceroyalty of the Deccan (1720-1722):

After reaching the court, the Nizam was appointed for Subahdari of Muradabad Chakla. He worked in this capacity from 1715 to 1719. Next, he was appointed for Malwa. But here too, he could not withstand due to policy of Sayyed Brothers. Having disgusted with the court intrigues, the Nizam thought it prudent to finally set for the Deccan. He knew well its resource as well as the possibility of its easily becoming independent.

On 9th May 1719 the Nizam crossed Narmada and entered in the Deccan. In the same month, Rustum Beg Khan, the Fauzdar of Bijagrah joined him. The Quilledar of Asir, Osman Ali surrendered the fort. Anwar Khan, the Subahdar of Burhanpur, Rao Rambhaji Nimbalkar and later Sambhaji son of Rajaram also joined him.⁵⁹

The Sayyed Brothers, to intercept the Nizam's further conquest in the Deccan, commanded Sayyed Dilawar Khan and Alam Ali Khan (their nephew and deputy Subahdar of the Deccan) to make combined efforts from the north and south respectively and crush the Nizam. However, the Nizam dealt them in separate encounters before they could ally. Dilawar Khan and Alam Ali Khan were killed in the battles of Hasanpur and Balapur⁶⁰ respectively, and the Nizam emerged victorious⁶¹.

Thus this victory established the undisputed supremacy of the Nizam in the whole of the Deccan. As no option was left with the Emperor Mohammad Shah, hence he sent conciliatory *Farman* conferring the Subahdari of the Deccan on the Nizam.⁶² This time the acquisition of the Subahdari of the Deccan by the Nizam was by force.

After this victory the Nizam organized the administration and pacified the country. He himself set out in the direction of Bijapur, Carnatic and Mysore to deal with the unruly Afghan landholders, who had acquired power by extortion and highway robbery. On hearing of his march the Fauzdars and Zamindars of Adhoni (Imtiyazgarh), Saadut-ullaha Khan, the Nazim of Arcot, Abdul Gaffar Khan (son of Dilir Khan), the Fauzdar of Shahpur and Bankapur, Abdul Nabi Khan, Fauzdar of Cuddappa, Ibrahim Khan Panni, Fauzdar of Karnol and others offered submission. At Anandi, on the bank of Bhima (Aland?) Tafakhar Khan, Shah Nizamuddin, a Sufi and Ruhullah Khan, the Quilledar of Bijapur fort welcomed the Nizam, and they were favoured. Next he restored peace and order by chastising rebels in the neighbourhood of Talikota, and returned to Aurangbad.⁶³

Wizarate of the Empire:

After the death of Mohammad Amin Khan (the cousin of the Nizam) the post of Chief Wazir was vacant. There were four candidates, but Mohammad Shah preferred other than them, the Nizam. Letters were repeatedly sent to the Nizam calling to the court. The Nizam after having

intimated his willingness to accept the offer busied himself with arrangements for the administration of the six Subahs of the Deccan during his absence. He appointed Izdud Daulat Iwaz Khan as his deputy and entrusted him with his personal seal of authority.⁶⁴

In January 1722 the Nizam reached Delhi and in the following month he was appointed as the Chief Wazir with all court etiquettes. However, his adversaries at the court obstructed his authority. The Nizam had the model of Aurangzeb's administration before him and desired to re-establish the same structure of the Empire, which had stood the Mughals in good stead for so many centuries in India. He put before the Emperor many proposals for restoring efficiency in the administrative structure. However, the Emperor being obstinate and stupid, half heartedly responded.⁶⁵ ?

Hence the Nizam thought it better to relinquish the Wizarate, and proceed to the Deccan. On the pretext of ill health, he took leave and later sought the Emperor's permission to take up the expedition against the Marathas. By the time he could reach Aurangabad (June 1724) he received intelligence about the evil designs of Mubariz Khan against him.⁶⁶

BATTLE OF SHAKAR KHERA (OCTOBER 1724) AND THIRD VICEROYALTY OF THE DECCAN:

No sooner the Nizam had reached Aurangabad than his opponents at the Imperial court instigated Mubariz Khan, the Subahdar of Hyderabad against him. He also received a *Farman* of the Emperor for the Subahdari of the Deccan through his son Abdul Mabud Khan. His father-in-law Inayatullah Khan, the *Mir-e-Saman* incited him to offer resistance to the Nizam. Moreover, the Nizam in the capacity of Wazir hindered Mubariz Khan, his sons and relations from obtaining increased *Jagirs* in the Carnatic, at the expense of Imperial revenue. He also enjoyed the backing of the Afghan chiefs of Bijapur and the Carnatic; they were Ibrahim Khan Panni of Karnol, Abdul Fateh Khan of Cuddappa, Sadatullah Khan of the

Carnatic, Abdul Majeed Khan of Savnoor and others. They had a grievance against the Nizam, who had hindered them from obtaining *Jagirs* in the Carnatic. As a Wazir he did not allow these Afghans to appropriate the collections made from the crown domains. They thought their interest would suffer if the Nizam became Subahdar of the Deccan. Hence, they espoused the cause of Mubariz Khan. In addition, the Imperial orders were issued to Raja Sahu and Mughal Fauzdar to support Mubariz Khan. He also received a grant of 5 lakhs rupees from the court and several lakhs from the Deccan revenue to raise sufficient army against the Nizam.⁶⁷

On the other hand, the Nizam enlisted considerable support from his men. His deputy Iwaz Khan, persuaded Raja Sahu, ~~and~~ who had sent a contingent of Maratha troops under Peshwa Balaji.⁶⁸

Thus after preparation on both sides, the decisive battle began on 11th October 1724 at Shakar Khera, about forty miles from Aurangabad. In this battle Mubariz Khan was defeated and killed and the Nizam emerged victorious.⁶⁹

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In this battle the Afghan chiefs of Bijapur and the Carnatic stood by Mubariz Khan. Before outbreak of the hostilities Mubariz Khan pleaded for the advantages of a peaceful agreement with the Nizam but the Afghans accused him and grew angrier than before.⁷⁰

Thus Emperor Mohammad Shah and the opponents of the Nizam failed to destroy him. In turn, the Nizam was favoured. His confiscated *Jagirs* were restored and the title of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk Fateh Jung was conferred on him.⁷¹ For the second time the Nizam acquired the Subahdari of the Deccan by force.

Lala Mansaram quotes in his *Maasir-e-Nizami* the words of the Nizam, "when I was the Subahdar of Bijapur I used to go once in a week or two to pay my respect to Hazrat Sayyed Ibrahim Baghdadadi (Sufi). He told me, you are going to be the ruler of the Deccan. Your enemies will be in the

grip of calamities. You will ^{live} ~~leave~~ to the age of 120 years. Whatever he said has been experienced by me but what he said with regards to my age is yet to be experienced.”⁷²

Nizam's Political Status:

Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan is of the opinion that the Nizam never openly claimed severance of the Deccan from the Central Government... He conducted wars, concluded treaties, conferred titles without asking permission from the Emperor. But his loyalty to the Emperor remained unshaken. He refrained from the use of the scarlet or Imperial umbrella. Coins continued to be struck in the name of the Emperor and his name in the *Khutabah* read through out the Deccan.⁷³

There are many of the Nizam's seals in which the word *Fidvi* (the devoted servant) of the Emperor is cited. He never ^{struck currency} coined money in his own name. From the mints of Bijapur, Sagar, Chinpattan etc. Emperor Mohammad Shah and his successors coined money. As such there are some *Madad-e-Maash Farmans* issued by the Emperor directly to the descendents of Sufi saints in the Subah of Bijapur (1724-1760).

Moreover, Dr. M.A. Nayeem by quoting the references from the documents of the A.P State Archives, Hyderabad, has remarkably proved that the Nizam was the faithful servant of the Mughals.⁷⁴

NIZAM'S CAMPAIGNS IN THE SUBAH OF BIJAPUR AND THE CARNATIC:

After his victory in the battle of Shakar Khera, the Nizam consolidated his position from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. He made Hyderabad as his new capital, in view of its historical and strategic importance. Then he busied himself in the administration of the country and made new appointments of reliable and capable persons to all-important posts of the government. In the Subah of Bijapur, the Fauzdari of Raichur and Bijapur Mahals were placed under Talib Muhi-ud-Din Khan and Mirza

Ali respectively. The latter had his *Jagirs* in this part of the country and knew the districts (of Bijapur Subah) thoroughly well. The Mahal of Adhoni (Imtiyazgarh) was taken out of the hands of Randullah Khan and placed under Sanaullah Khan; son in law of Mubariz Khan. As the fortress of Adhoni enjoyed considerable strategic importance, Sultan Ali Khan was appointed its Quilledar. Generally the Quilledars of important fortress were allowed to have direct dealings with the Subahdar instead of through the Fauzdar.⁷⁵

The Nizam made administrative arrangements and proceeded into the Subah of Bijapur and the Carnatic to subjugate the turbulent Afghans and the Zamindars of Bednur, Chittaldurg, Ramdurg, Chinpattan, Srirangpattan etc. They were constantly deviated from the Mughal or the Nizam's authority in their regions. The Marathas rendered their support to the Afghans.

During the second viceroyalty of the Deccan, the Nizam had intimated Emperor Mohammad Shah by writing a letter (1720) that there were difficulties of governance in the Subah of Bijapur. He accused the Afghans and Zamindars of the Subah for their deceitful behaviour and double-dealings. He made repeated requests to the Emperor to cover operations and to set things right in the Subah of Bijapur.⁷⁶

From the substance of the above letter we may easily understand that how important was the task of bringing the Afghans and Zamindars of Bijapur under control. Hence, the Nizam paid his utmost heed. After the surrender of Golkondah, he proceeded towards Kadappa, Karnol and Bankapur (1726). He received the allegiance of the Afghan chiefs.⁷⁷ Then, the influential chiefs of the Carnatic, Sadatullah Khan Bahadur (Arcot), Tahir Mohammad Khan Bahadur, Abid Khan and others submitted⁷⁸ and joined him with their armies. The Nizam stayed at Adhoni for three weeks and conciliated the Afghans to join him for collection of tribute in the

south. But they did not listen to him; rather they joined hands with the Marathas. From Adhoni, he moved to Sira (the provincial Headquarters of Bijapur Carnatic), where Sadatullah Khan joined him with his 2000 cavalry and 1500 infantry (March 1726).⁷⁹

From Sira, the Nizam proceeded towards Srirangpattan. On the news of arrival of the army of the Nizam, the Rajas of Mysore, Bednur, Chitaldurg and Ramdurg were submitted and agreed to pay tribute (April-May 1726).⁸⁰ Then the Nizam's army marched to Kolar. From there it moved to Bangalore. Afterwards as a matter of precaution and maneuvers it reached Chinnapattan (1727).⁸¹

The Nizam settled the affairs of the Bijapur Carnatic and reached Gulbargah in 1727. For some time he stayed there and visited to the tomb of Khwajah Banda Nawaz Gesu Daraz.⁸²

In 1729 the Nizam approached the fort of Waggin Khera. Its ruler Pam Nayaka surrendered the fort. In the following year the Nizam captured the fort of Alur near Gulbargah. He also attempted to make the garrisons of the forts strong.⁸³

There was a dire necessity of checking the power of the Afghan chiefs and Zamindars of Bijapur Carnatic; hence the Nizam appeared in this region in the year 1733, 1734, 1735 and 1735-36 respectively.⁸⁴

During the Nizam's stay at Delhi (1737-1741) again the Carnatic affairs had detrioted beyond measure. The Nizam had noticed with surprise that "every commander of a distinct (in the Carnatic) had assumed the title of Nabob, and had given to the officers of his retinue the same names as distinguished the persons who held the most considerable employment in the court of the Subah. As such there were no less than eighteen Nabobs in the Carnatic."⁸⁵

After suppression of the rebellion of Nasir Jung in 1741, the Nizam campaigned in the Carnatic at the head of 8,000 cavalry and 2,00,000 foot

soldiers.⁸⁶ On hearing the Nizam's march Himmat Khan, the refractory Afghan chief sent petitions in advance, expressing his regret and asking for pardon for his killing of Himmat Yar Khan, the Subahdar of Bijapur. The Nizam treated him with moderation, forgave his past conducts, provided he behaved properly in the future.⁸⁷ Then the Nizam stayed at Arcot for some time and from there he proceeded to Trichnopoly. After the siege of six month Murari Rao Ghorpade, the Maratha Quilledar evacuated the fort on the morning of 29th August 1743.⁸⁸ Thus by handing over the fort, the Marathas' last reminiscent disappeared from the south.

Till the end of March 1744 the Nizam remained in the Carnatic. He made administrative arrangements and returned to Hyderabad.⁸⁹ In 1746 the Nizam sent Nasir Jung in the Bijapur Carnatic. When he reached Srirangapattan, the Raja offered his submission. Later the Raja of Tanjore also agreed to pay annual tribute. Thus in his lifetime itself the Nizam brought the Afghans, the Polygars, Zamindars and other chiefs of the Carnatic under his sway. The Sarkars of Bijapur Carnatic yielded Rs.5295306=00. The chiefs and Zamindars of the Carnatic (Bijapur and Hyderabad) paid a tribute Rs.5256100=00 annually.⁹⁰

Rebellion of Nasir Jung:

Before leaving for Delhi in 1737, the Nizam placed an extensive authority into the hands of Nasir Jung and made him his deputy in the Deccan. But at the instigation of Abdul Aziz Khan, Fatehyab Khan and Sayyid Jamal Khan he took up arms against his father, the Nizam.⁹¹

In August 1740 the Nizam started from Delhi and reached Burhanpur. From then he sent a conciliatory *Farman* to Nasir Jung. In which he was offered the extensive Subah of Bijapur and its Subahdari, and the continuances of all the rights and privileges which he formerly enjoyed.⁹² Repeatedly such *Farmans* were sent directing Nasir Jung to proceed to Bijapur and take charge of its Subahdari.⁹³

But Nasir Jung under the influence of evil-wishers resorted to fight. In July 1743 in the battle of Idgah Maidan in the suburb of Aurangabad, Nasir Jung was defeated by his father and taken prisoner.

One thing we come to know from the tussle between father and son that instead of the Subahdari of the Deccan Nasir Jug was offered repeatedly the extensive Subah of Bijapur and its Subahdari. It is crystal clear from the offer that the Subah of Bijapur was known for its resources and was having considerable importance. Earlier we have seen Aurangzeb appointed his pet son Prince Kam Baksh as Subahdar of Bijapur.

TESTAMENTS OF NIZAM-UL-MULK:

The Nizam, before he could breath his last, had dictated seventeen testaments, which are recorded in at least in five contemporary records. At the side of deathbed Nasir Jung, Zia-ud-Din Hussain Khan, Dargah Quli Khan and Lala Mansaram were present.⁹⁴

Among seventeen, number seven and eleven are concerning Bijapur. In the former he says, " the Deccan consists of six Subahs, each of which was ruled by a king of its own." 1) Khandesh, the Faruqi dynasty, 2) Berar, the Imad Shahis, 3) Aurangabad (or Ahmednagar) the Nizam Shahis, 4) Bidar, the Barid Shahis, 5) Hyderabad (Golcondah) the Qutb Shahis and 6) Bijapur, the Adil Shahis... the ancient families of the realm should be properly looked after and their members according to their individual abilities should without preference be employed in the service of the Government...

From this Testament we come to know that the descendents of the old ruling dynasties of the Deccan were still alive (1748) hence the Nizam instructed his successor to look for them. We come to know from Masire-i-Alamgiri that Sikandar Adil Shah the last Sultan of Bijapur had a daughter, Ayesha and a son Mohammad Mohiuddin. But, history is silent about their descendents.

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In the latter testaments, he says “since I (the Nizam) reached the age of discretion, this has been my personal experience that of all the people of the Deccan, the inhabitants of Burhanpur and Bijapur are the least trust worthy...

Probably the Nizam here means, the refractory Afghan chiefs of Bijapur Subah, who never listened to him. As soon as they got opportunity, they defied his authority. From letters of Munshi Ram Singh in *Gulshan-e-Ajaib*, we come to know that the Nizam was very much cautious and watchful against the Afghans. Hence he instructed his successors to be careful in dealing with them. Later when the succeeding Nizams, Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung failed to control the furious Afghans, they murdered them in 1750 and 1752 respectively.

NASIR JUNG (1748-1750):

After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah his second son Mir Ahmed Khan Nasir Jung succeeded as the Nizam of the Deccan. He was soon challenged by his nephew Muzaffar Jung (the grandson of the Nizam) who was then serving as the Subahdar of Bijapur. The clash between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung is an important event concerning the present chapter. Hence its details are discussed as under:

During the lifetime of the Nizam, the Subahdari of Bijapur was conferred on Muzaffar Jung. We come to know from sixteenth number Testament of the Nizam, which reads, “... and Hidayat Muhiuddin Khan (Muzaffar Jung) is, after all, our progeny and also a pillar of strength to us. You (Nasir Jung) must win him over with kindness and favour, and not be after him with a view to crush him...”⁹⁵ It seems the Nizam was also aware of hostility existed between the uncle and the nephew. Therefore he instructed to Nasir Jung to treat his brothers as his own sons.

The rift further widened when Emperor Ahmed Shah had sent the robes of mourning to all the near relatives of the deceased Nizam. As Nasir

Jung was expecting Muzaffar Jung to visit Aurangabad to offer his obeisance, he did not send it to him directly. But Muzaffar Jung alleged his uncle that he deliberately did not despatch the robe and considered it an act of hostility. He even did not receive the emissary, Rasul Mohammad Khan and verbal message of Nasir Jung. However, all efforts of conciliation failed ⁹⁶ which ultimately led to Muzaffar Jung's open defiance of his uncle's authority and his assumption of the Subahdari of the Deccan. This dispute also involved the French and the British in the affairs of the Deccan.

Muzaffar Jung had claimed the Subahdari of the Deccan in virtue of an alleged *Farman* of late Emperor Mohammad Shah. Although some French writers vouch for the genuineness of this document.⁹⁷ The French supported him, because he was their candidate for the Nizamship of the Deccan.

While Nasir Jung was busy in making administrative arrangements of his newly acquired government, Muzaffar Jung had started raising large forces near Adhoni, ostensibly for putting down the local rebellious Polygars.⁹⁸, but in reality to complete his preparation to defy his uncle's authority. He started touring the districts in the neighborhood of Bijapur and Adhoni requiring the local Polygars (Zamindars) to pay special contribution to him in order to enable him to furnish equipment for his army.⁹⁹

Muzaffar Jung had left his mother and wife¹⁰⁰ at Adhoni. In the struggle between the Zamindars of Chittaldurg and Maikondah, he supported the latter, and relieved his capital from falling into the hands of the former. At this stage the ally of Maikondah Zamindar, Hussain Dost Khan, Chanda Saheb joined service of Muzaffar Jung.¹⁰¹

In the regions of Bijapur and Adhoni Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Saheb raised a big army against their enemies.¹⁰² Next they laid siege

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 against fort of Saini Bednur, in the territory of Sonda Bednur. Before its fall they raised the siege and left for Arcot.¹⁰³

In the meantime, Sirajuddaullah Anwaruddin, the Nawab of Arcot in response to Muzaffar Jung's letter instructed him to shun hostilities, and on behest of him, he would conciliate and get restored all the old *Jagirs* of Adhoni, which he had received from the late Nizam.¹⁰⁴ However the words of Sirajuddaullah fell on deaf ears of Muzaffar Jung, believing on the support he had from Dupleix and Chanda Saheb resorted to resume struggle. The combined army killed Sirajuddaullah in the battle of Ambur and Chanda Saheb was declared as the Nawab of the Carnatic (Arcot).¹⁰⁵

On hearing the rebellious activities of Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Saheb, Nasir Jung proceeded from Aurangabad. From Bijapur and the Carnatic Abdul Nabi Khan, Karnol (3000 cavalry), Abdul Majeed Khan of Savnoor and Bankapur (5000 cavalry) and Raja of Srirangapattan Mysore (5000 cavalry) joined Nasir Jung. The Marathas and other chiefs also threw their lot with him.¹⁰⁶

After reaching Valdavar, Nasir Jung opened correspondence with Muzaffar Jung and assured him that if he submits, he would be given the Nawabship of Bijapur and Adhoni with all titles and *Jagirs*. But all efforts were failed and the battle was started. During the course of the battle, Muzaffar Jung was convinced of the strength of his uncle, hence submitted.¹⁰⁷

Later, Dupleix opened negotiations through pro-French courtiers of Nasir Jung and demanded the Nawabship of Bijapur (Adhoni) for Muzaffar Jung and confirmation of Chanda Saheb as the Nawab of Arcot. In final settlement, he made surprise attack in the night, on the camps of Nasir Jung, which forced him to retire to Arcot.

In the meantime Dupleix reached secret understanding with the Afghan chiefs of Cudappa, Karnol and Savnoor. In turn, they made secret

pact with Muzaffar Jung (prisoner-in-camp) and hatched a conspiracy. They also agreed to distribute Nasir Jung's treasures equally between themselves.

At last Nasir Jung compelled by situation and agreed to the demands of Dupleix. He sent his emissary, before he could reach there, the French attacked Nasir Jung. The Afghans stood just as mere spectators. As earlier agreed upon Himmat Bahadur Khan of Cudappa and his men fired and killed Nasir Jung (December 1750).¹⁰⁸ At the instigation of Muzaffar Jung, Nasir Jung was done to death.¹⁰⁹ But earlier, when Nasir Jung rebelled against the late Nizam in the encounter Mutawassil Khan, the father of Muzaffar Jung had drawn up an arrow aiming at the head of Nasir Jung, but Muzaffar Jung, who was sitting on the same elephant with his father, stayed his hand to save the life of his uncle.¹¹⁰

Thus after this victory Muzaffar Jung became the Subahdar of the Deccan. In the clash between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung, Bijapur and its Carnatic region was a prime-concern. Nasir Jung agreed to the demands of the independent Nawabship of Bijapur and Adhoni. In this clash the Afghans of Bijapur Carnatic had played a vital role by killing Nasir Jung. This act of them brought Muzaffar Jung on the seat of the Deccan.

MUZAFFAR JUNG (5TH DECEMBER 1750 TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1751):

Muzaffar Jung remained as the Subahdar of the Deccan only for the fourteen months. In the spoils of war he got 18 boxes full of jewels and 1 crore rupees. He lavishly distributed the amount among his supporters. But the Afghans did not receive their share, as earlier, agreed upon. And by making administrative arrangements Muzaffar Jung conferred on Dupleix the revenue collection rights (*Mal-gujari*) of the region, south of the Krishna. Dupleix and his wife received the titles of Safdar Jung and Jahanara Begum respectively.¹¹¹

The above new administrative arrangements were not of Afghans' liking. They were expecting their share in treasures, higher promotions and bigger responsibilities in the Carnatic region. However, all their hopes were dashed to grounds. However, they bent on retaliating. While Muzaffar Jung was crossing the Cudappa regions, the infuriated Afghans killed him.¹¹²

In his Testaments, the Nizam had rightly dictated his successors to be cautious and watchful against the people of Bijapur (the Afghans). However Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung failed to understand the Afghans and became their victims.

SALABAT JUNG (1751 TO 1762):

After the violent death of Muzaffar Jung, the French corps under Bussy raised, Sayyid Mohammad Khan entitled Salabat Jung (the third son of Nizam-ul-Mulk) as the Nizam of the Deccan on 13th February 1751 at Lakka Reddipalli (south of Karnol city).¹¹³

His eldest brother, Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Feroz Jung, soon challenged the authority of the new Nizam. He possessed an Imperial *Farman* of Subahdari of the Deccan. He secured help of Peshwa Balaji Rao against Salabat Jung, on the condition of handing over Khandesh to the Marathas. But Ghazi-ud-Din died at Aurangabad before fighting could begin.¹¹⁴

However, the Peshwa demanded Khandesh from Salabat Jung, but the Nizam refused to comply his brother's promise. Thus fighting had begun at Bhalki (November 1752)¹¹⁵ and at last the treaty was concluded.

The Treaty of Gulbargah (1752):

On the advise of Sayyed Lashkar Khan (chief minister) and his men Salabat Jung agreed for peace with the Marathas. At Gulbargah the terms of treaty were finalized, by which the Nizam agreed to hand over some Sarkars (districts) of Burhanpur in the Subah of Khandesh. It means the Nizam agreed to the terms of agreement entered into by Ghaziuddin and the

Peshwa. At Gulbargah Bussy, the French commander fell sick, on the advise of the physicians he left for Mausaliapatan.¹¹⁶

The place of the treaty, Gulbragah was the Headquarters of the Sarkar Ahsanabad of Bijapur Subah.

Salabat Jung in the Bijapur Carnatic:

Just after accession Salabat Jung attended the Afghans of Cuddappa and Karnol (February/March 1751) and captured their strongholds.¹¹⁷ In 1752 Salabat Jung sent his officer Udaji Chavan Himmat Bahadur to demand tribute from the Jagirdar of Bijapur area (Halsangi). At Halsangi the officer rebuilt an old temple of Amriteshwar.¹¹⁸

Taking advantage of the disturbed state of the Deccan and ensued war of succession, the Raja of Mysore captured some territory of the Deccan (Bijapur Carnatic) and also stopped the annual tribute. Hence to bring the Raja back under his suzerainty, Salabat Jung sent his *Vakil-e-Mutalik* (vice-regent) Shah Nawaj Khan Samsamuddaullah¹¹⁹ with one lakh horse and foot and himself arrived at Adhoni and then reached Sira, where the Wakil of Srirangapattan met him. From Sira he marched and reached within two miles of Srirangapattan (March/April 1755). Due to the intercession of Bussy, the Raja agreed for peace and paid 50 lakhs of rupees.¹²⁰

Campaign against Nawab of Savnoor:

The territory of the Nawab of Savnoor was situated in the Subah of Bijapur. Sikandar Adil Shah, the last Sultan of Bijapur had conferred the *Jagirs* of Bankapur to his regent Abdul Karim Behloul Khan. The same was continued with his son Abdur Rauf Khan. After the fall of Bijapur, Abdur Rauf Khan entered the Mughal service, hence Aurangzeb confirmed the old *Jagirs* of him and added two more Sarkars Azamnagar (Belgaum) and Torgal of the Subah of Bijapur in his *Jagirs*. He also received the title

of Dilir Khan Bahadur Dilir Jung.¹²¹ His territory yielded annually the revenue of rupees 24 lakhs.¹²²

We have seen that the Afghan chiefs of Savnoor were not in good terms with the Nizams. In league with Afghans of Cuddappa and Karnol they had done greater damaged to the Nizams.

In 1754 Abdul Hakim Khan became the Nawab of Savanoor. He had defied the authority of Salabat Jung and stopped the payment of tribute as well. On the other hand Murali Rao of Gutti behaved in the same sense with Peshwa Balaji Rao. Therefore it was agreed through correspondence between Shah Nawaz Khan and Ram Pandit (Wakil of Peshwa) to take action against their respective rebels, and they would cooperate each other in the campaigns.¹²³

As per agreement Salabat Jung marched from Hyderabad and reached Gulbargah in February 1756. After crossing the Bhima he reached Talikota, then crossed the Krishna and reached within 6 miles of Savnoor- (10th April).¹²⁴

The combined army laid siege of the Savnoor fort. At last Abdul Hakim Khan and Murari Rao agreed for peace and they were brought under the suzerainty of the Nizam and the Peshwa respectively.¹²⁵

After above campaign Salabat Jung left Savnoor on 4th May 1756 and stayed at Mudgal fort for an excursion. Then he arrived in the fort of Raichur (Feroznagar). Shah Nawaz Khan followed him in the fort. In August the Nizam entered Hyderabad.¹²⁶

The campaign of Salabat Jung was successful in the Bijapur Carnatic. In such wise the Nizam fell upon the turbulent Afghan chiefs of Cuddappa, Karnol and Savnoor and reduced them to vassalship.

THE SUBAHDARS OF BIJAPUR:

After acquisition of the Subahdari of the Deccan by the Nizams, we find little change in the appointments of Subahdars. Especially in the Subah

of Bijapur, only the Princes and members of the Royal family were prepared. During the Mughal rule, in the Subah of Bijapur the Subahdars were appointed irrespective of their race. Probably, the Nizams followed the policy of appointing their own relatives or Turanis for the reason that they would not like to risk their authority and face unnecessary opposition. In the Imperial court their enemies untiringly putting their efforts to dislodge them from the Deccan. Moreover, the Subah of Bijapur was of strategic importance having its boundaries with the Maratha territory. Hence, the Nizams appointed their own relatives as the Subahdars of Bijapur, so that in the time of emergency, without defection, they could defend this Subah from falling into the hands of the Marathas.

During Asaf Jahi rule (1724-1760) the following Subahdars administered Bijapur and its Carnatic region.

Mohammad Mutawassil Khan Rustum Jung:

Mutawassil Khan's father Hifzullah Khan son of Saaduallah Khan was the maternal uncle of Nizam-ul-Mulk.¹²⁷ The Nizam's father Ghaziuddin Khan Feroz Jung had brought up Mutawassil Khan.¹²⁸ The Nizam had given his eldest daughter, Khairunissah Begum in marriage to him.¹²⁹

Mutawassil Khan served the Nizam in all capacity right from the year 1719 when the Nizam marched from Agra to the Deccan. He actively fought in the battle of Hasanpur (1720) against Dilwar Khan. He timely joined the retreating army of Iwaz Khan with his fresh forces. His act changed the whole course of the battle in favour of the Nizam. Likewise, in the same year he fought bravely against Alam Ali, the counterpart of the Nizam in the Deccan and received severe wounds from head to foot.¹³⁰ After his victory the Nizam rewarded him high mansab and title of Bahadur.¹³¹

As a result of the Nizam's victory over Mubariz Khan in the battle of Shakkar-Khera, he declared his virtual Subahdari of the Deccan and appointed Mutawassil Khan (eldest-son-in-law) as the Subahdar of Bijapur and its Carnatic region.¹³² It seems he was the first Asaf Jahi Subahdar of Bijapur.

In 1740 Nasir Jung rebelled against the Nizam. Mutawassil Khan actively supported his father-in-law. In the course of the battle Mutawassil Khan had drawn up an arrow aiming at the head of Nasir Jung but his son Muzaffar Jung stayed his hands to save life of his uncle.¹³³

Mutawassil Khan, his father Hifzullah Khan, his uncle and his grand father Saaduallah Khan were leading members of Turani group and they have played dominant role in the politics and administration of the Deccan.

Yusuf Mohammad Khan:

Yusuf Mohammad Khan, the celebrated author of *Tairkh-e-Fatiyah* was an officer in the employ of Nizam-ul-Mulk. He accompanied him to Delhi when the latter took Wizarat in 1720. He also took part in the battle of Shakkar Kharda (1724). He held the headship of Royal attendants and armoury. Later, the Nizam appointed him as the Subahdar of Bijapur and the Custodian of the fort of Parenda.¹³⁴ In the ensued battle of succession between Nasir Jung and Muzaffar Jung, he took side of the latter. Yusuf Mohammad Khan covered the events of the Deccan in *Tarikh-e-Fatiyah* up to 1755. Hence we may presume that he was alive till at least 1755.

Talib Mohiuddin Khan:

He was a brother of Mutawassil Khan and the cousin of Nizam-ul-Mulk.¹³⁵ In 1723 when the Nizam set out for the Deccan, he accompanied him. He actively fought against Mubariz Khan in the battle of Shakar-Khera (1724). After his victory in the battle, the Nizam had favoured him with high mansab.¹³⁶ Then, the Nizam made him the Fauzdar of the Sarkars of Bijapur and Feroznagar (Raichur). In this capacity he was proved as an

efficient administrator. He improved the conditions of Raichur by taking keen interest in the improvement of cultivation and maintenance of law and order.¹³⁷ Later, the Nizam appointed him as the Subahdar of the Bijapur. He held the Fauzdari of Adhoni as well.¹³⁸

In 1737 the Nizam made Nasir Jung his *Naib* (deputy) in the Deccan and left for Delhi. In absence of the Nizam, Nasir Jung replaced some of the loyalists of his father and appointed his own men. With a view to sack Talib Mohiuddin Khan, Nasir Jung booked him and asked for the accounts of the Subah of Bijapur. He never took into consideration his relationship, and alleged the Subahdar. To save his honour he committed suicide by taking poison.¹³⁹

Mohammad Mahiboob Junnaidi is of the opinion that Nasir Jung might have forced Talib Mohiuddin Khan to support his evil designs against his father. When the latter declined, the former misbehaved¹⁴⁰ that event took the Subahadar's life.

Himayat Yar Khan:

Himayat Yar Khan was an uncle of Nasir Jung. Nasir Jung bestowed the title of Bahadur on Himayat Yar Khan and made him the Subahdar of Bijapur.¹⁴¹ Earlier, he took part in the battle of Shakkar Khera against Mubariz Khan. The Nizam conferred him the Quilledari of Mohammad nagar (Ikri) in the Subah of Bijapur.¹⁴²

In 1740 when Nasir Jung rebelled, Himmat Yar Khan sided with him.¹⁴³ The Nizam pardoned the supporters of Nasir Jung. In addition to Subahdari of Bijapur, in 1742 the Nizam appointed Himmat Yar Khan to the Fauzdari of Adhoni, Raichur and other Sarkars of Bijapur Subah¹⁴⁴. This is further confirmed from the Inayat Jung collection Documents that Himmat Yar Khan held nine posts simultaneously. They were Naibat-e-Subahdari of Subah Bijapur, Diwan-e-Subah, Diwan-e-Naibat-e-Fauzdari of Nusratabad Sakkar (Sagar), Quilledari and Fauzdari of Feroznagar alias

Raichur, Imtiyazgarh alias Adhoni, Deodurg, Chahar-karori, *Amini* of *Khalisa* Mahals and *Amini* of *Paibaqui*.¹⁴⁵

In 1742-43 while the Nizam was engaged together with Nasir Jung in the Carnatic campaign, he was informed by the intelligence department that Himmat Yar Khan, the Subahdar of Bijapur had been killed by the Afghans, the circumstances being as follows:

Himmat Khan, son of Alaf Khan commander and Fauzdar of Karnol agreed to pay 50, 000 Rupees a year as a tribute, but failed to pay for some years and as the Nizam had gone to Delhi, Himmat Khan became remarkably remiss in paying the tribute money, and the Nizam ordered Himmat Yar Khan to collect it. He with that object levied a very considerable force and sent a message to Himmat Khan to pay it; otherwise he would take captive the Afghan women and give them to his soldiers. Himmat Khan replied by subterfuges, but got together 1000 horses and 2000 foot and advanced to meet Himmat Yar Khan in the battle. Though the latter had 10,000 or 12, 000 horses and foot, they did not exert themselves due to sour manners of their chief, till Himmat Yar Khan was killed. On hearing this, the Nizam dispatched Nasir Jung to the spot and himself arrived at Adhoni in 1743. The Nizam absolved Himmat Khan from his offences and sent him back to Karnol.¹⁴⁶

We come to know from the above event that the Subahdar of Bijapur was empowered to collect the tribute from the Afghans of Karnol of Subah of Hyderabad. It shows extension of his authority in other Subahs as well.

Nasir Jung:

Mir Ahmed Khan Nasir Jung was the second son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah. The Nizam had appointed him Subahdar of Bijapur country north of the Krishna (Bijapur Haveli, excluding Bijapur Carnatic). He was in the office of Subahdar till his rebellion in 1744. Then the Subahdari was passed into the hands of Muzaffar Jung.¹⁴⁷

Hidayat Mohiuddin Khan, Muzaffar Jung:

He was a son of Mutawassil Khan, from the eldest daughter of the Nizam, Khairunnissah Begum. The Nizam appointed him the Subahdar of Bijapur. By his authority he made the Polygars or Zamindars of the Carnatic region submissive. He enjoyed the rank of 4,000/3,000. As a reward of his services he obtained the title of Saadullah Khan.¹⁴⁸

The important event during the tenure of his office as the Subahdar that he was in collision with Chanda Saheb, rose in rebellion against his uncle, Nasir Jung. The details of the events are discussed in supra pages.

Mir Mohammad Sharif Khan Basalat Jang (1756-1760):

Basalat Jang was the fifth son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah born in 1736. From an early age itself he began to take part in the state affairs along with his other brothers.

Soon after conclusion of the campaign against Nawab of Savnoor, Basalat Jung, Shah Nawaz Khan and Peshwa Balaji Rao felt the need of exterminating the growing power of the French. Shah Nawaz Khan, Mir Nizam Ali and Basalat Jung were anti-French. The Peshwa convinced Salabat Jung to believe upon his brothers rather on French, and appoint them on important posts. Hence Salabat Jung conferred the Subahdari of Bijapur, Berar and Aurangabad on his brothers Basalat Jung, Mir Nizam Ali and Mir Mughal Ali Nasir Jung respectively.¹⁴⁹ On the advise of the Peshwa, Salabat Jung dismissed the French from his service.¹⁵⁰

In the forthcoming years the Subahdar of Bijapur, Basalat Jung played a vital role in the politics of the Deccan. When Shah Nawaz Khan turned rebel and took shelter in the fort of Daulatabad, Nizam Salabat Jung appointed in his place Basalat Jung as the *Wakil-e-Mutalik*. Basalat Jung had entered into conspiracy with the enemies of Shah Nawaz Khan to murder him. He even laid siege on the fort of Daulatabad, but could not achieve any thing.¹⁵¹

Basalat Jung enjoyed the greater confidence of Salabat Jung. The Nizam had bestowed on him the title of *Burhan-ul-Mulk* and carried on the administration in consultation with him.¹⁵² Basalat Jung had taken active part in the battle of Udgir (1760) fought against the Marathas. He died in the year 1781.

Dilawar Khan, the Subahdar of Bijapur Carnatic (Sira):

Dilawar Khan became the Subahdar of Bijapur Carnatic in 1724, the year of acquisition of Subahdari of the Deccan by Nizam-ul-Mulk. He remained in this office till 1756. In 1742 he had put down certain disturbances occurred in the Carnatic.¹⁵³ He was instituted in the post of Subahdar for the longest term, enjoyed by none. Before him, from 1686 to 1724 fifteen Subahdars administered the Carnatic from Sira.

During the Asaf Jahi rule in Bijapur Subah (1724-1760) the office of the Subahdar has witnessed certain changes. First, the post was preferably either given to the Nizam's sons or grandsons or near relatives. Secondly, the Subahdars remained in office for longer terms comparable to the short tenure of the Mughal Subahdars. Thirdly, the Subahdar, in addition to Subahdari, combined in him the Fauzdari of Raichur and Adhoni, probably this arrangement was made to watch the activities of the Afghans of the Carnatic region, and keep effective control over them. Fourthly, it seems that the Subahdar of Bijapur Carnatic behaved just like an independent administrator, hence his transfer or replacement was never thought as in the case of Mughal rule or in other Subahs of the Deccan. Lastly, the Subahdar (case of Himmat Yar Khan) enjoyed extensive power in other Subahs as well.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NIZAMS:

In 1682 Aurangzeb left his capital for achieving the most cherished desire of his life, which was conquering the Deccan. His cent percent involvement in the Deccan affairs at the cost of the finances of the North

shattered the Mughal economy. And in turn, it affected his political authority. His death in 1707 left the whole work undone, except the capture of Bijapur and Golcondah kingdoms. From his lifetime itself the Mughal authority began to show its weakness. Under the succeeding weak Emperors the Mughal authority was further declined. The surviving power in the Deccan, the Marathas had grown more powerful than before and they began their consolidation. In this critical juncture, the acquisition of the Subahdari by the Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah revitalized the remaining last reminiscent of the Mughal authority in the Deccan.

Dr. Nayeem is of the opinion that Aurangzeb at the end of his reign allowed a large degree of latitude to the Subahdars in general; Nizam-ul-Mulk in particular had enjoyed greater freedom from central control because of the confidence the Emperor had in him. Further he says the Nizam established an effective administration (after 1724) in the Deccan, which had a new dimension.¹⁵⁴

Though the Nizam never openly claimed severances of the Deccan from the central government of the Mughals. The *Khutbah* was read and coins were struck in the name of the Emperor throughout the Deccan. The Nizam conducted the wars, treaties, and appointments and conferment of titles without asking the Emperor's permission.

After his victory at the battle of Shakar Khera, the Nizam appointed his relatives, members of Turani party and men from the vanquished side. Hitherto the Emperor and other central authorities used to appoint bureaucrat in the Mughal Subah. But after 1724 the Nizam enjoyed absolute power in this regard.

Under the Nizams the officials in the Subah, the Subahdar, Naib Subahdar, Diwan, Fauzdar, Kotwal, Quazi, the news-reporters, the revenue officials etc. enjoyed the same status and power as under the Mughals.

According to Dr. Nayeem, the principal officers in the Deccan (Nizam rule) were organized in a three-tier system viz. (i) Headquarters of the Deccan (first Aurangabad and then Hyderabad) (ii) Headquarters of Subahs (Bijapur, Aurangabad, Bidar, Berar, Khandesh and Hyderabad). The personnel here were the exact replicas of the Deccan Headquarters and (iii) the lowest administrative level was the Parganah under the Shiqdar.¹⁵⁵

The Subah had different administrative departments. As it was the practice in the Mughal Government that the Mansabdars penetrated in each and every department and all high post were held by them. They formed a chain by which officials in all the departments were linked.¹⁵⁶

In the Subah there were other minor departments with their personnel namely, Department of *Imaat* (buildings), *Baghat* (gardens or irrigated lands) etc. The *Darogahs* headed these departments. There were *Darogahs* for *Bulgur Khana*, *Kotah parcha* (clothing), *Mandwi sabzi* (vegetable market), *Kotah* of tobacco, *Baramda* (office of disbursement), *Dagh-wa-Tashiha* of *Ahsham* (branding and mustering), *Kacheri-e-Diwani*, *Kirana* (groceries), *Chitra Pan Khana*, *Dakchauki* (post), *Harkara* (courier), *Javhari Bazar* (jewellers' market), *Ahsham* of the forts (irregular militia for garrison) etc.

The *Darogahs* were assisted by *Darogah-e-Nisf* (half). There was *Nirlakh Nawis* for fixing of rates of grain every week. They informed the *Chaudharis* about fixed rates.¹⁵⁷

During the Nizam's time to meet the local exigencies, several executive, revenue & military posts, two or three, sometimes even more were combined under one person.

Concerning only Bijapur Subah, Abdul Rasul Khan held the office of *Diwani* of Carnatic and *Quilledari* of Sira, and *Amini* and Fauzdari of Baswapattan and Balapur. To these offices during the same year (1132 *Faslil* 1725-26) was combined another officer of *Paibaqui* of Sarkar

Carnatic. On transfer of Abdul Rasul Khan, Rai Gord Mal was appointed to these offices in the said year.

In 1135 *Fasli* Abu Turab Khan held the offices of *Naib-e-Diwan*, *Amin* and Fauzdari of the Mahals of the Khalisa Sharifa of Parganah Qamarnagar (Raichur) in the Subah of Bijapur.

After the death of Saadullah Khan, Anwar-ud-Din Khan was appointed to Quilledari, Fauzdari and Thanedari of Nusratgarh, Subah Bijapur. In 1141/1721-29 Faiz Ali Khan held the post of *Amanat* of Khalisa and *Naibat-e-Fauzdari* and Quilledari of Deodurg and Nusratbad in Subah Bijapur.

On the death of Darga Quli Khan, Tahir Mohammad took over the Quilledari and Fauzdari of Hosakote, Carnatic (1134). In 1141 F/ 1732-33 he was combined with the office of *Tahsildari-Peshkash* of Srirangapattan (except the forts of Sira and Basavapattan) and also held the *Diwani* of Tanjawur (Tanjore). Later on, he was transferred. In the same way Himmat Yar Khan, the Subahdar of Bijapur held simultaneously nine posts under him. The persons who held the combined responsibilities, carried their work through deputies.¹⁵⁸

Revenue Administration:

According to Sir J.N.Sarkar, the Revenue system of Murshid Quli Khan was prevalent in the Subahs of Mughal Deccan and was known for centuries afterwards as, "*the dhara of Murshid Quli Khan*".¹⁵⁹ It seems during the Nizam's time also this system in the Deccan was prevalent. The system of *Ijra* or revenue farming was rare, but in Parganah Talikot of Sarkar Imtiyazgarh of Subah Bijapur this practice was noted in Khalisa Mahal (government lands).¹⁶⁰

The chief's sources of revenue were:

1) *Mal*, *Mal-o-Jihat* and *Sair-e-Jihat*

- 2) Rural taxes and exactions other than land revenue- *Wajuhat* (*Jihat* and *Sair-Jihat*) *Rahdari* etc.
- 3) *Peshkash* from various personnel like Zamindars, officials, semi-officials private persons etc.
- 4) *Baghat* (irrigated lands)
- 5) Customs from the ports.
- 6) Salt monopoly at Machilipatam
- 7) Diamond mines
- 8) Mints.¹⁶¹

In the Subah of Bijapur the revenue from land, rural taxes like *Rahdari*, *Wajuhat*, *Peshkash*, *Baghat*, ports customs, mints and *Bazaar* and *Peths* was yielded to the state.¹⁶²

The share of the state was 50 percent and remaining 50 percent was left for the cultivator or Zamindar. However, a discrepancy is noticed as this rule of 50:50 was not adhered to strictly nor was any uniformity maintained.¹⁶³ Other than land revenue the exactions were rural taxes called *Wajuhat*. They were as follows:

Abi (irrigation tax), *Baghat*, *Bhat* (advances to cultivators without interest), *Bhent* (fee for *sephagiri* or guarding), *Chahuram* (probably fee concerning land), *Dastur* (custom fee), *Gumastha* (agents fee), *Itlaque* (summon fee), *Kalali* (inferior servant's fee), *Khwurakh*, *Mahsuldari* (collection fee), *Mahtarfa* (tax levied on trades and professions), *Muqtadari* (agent's fee), *Muqarari* (revenue payable to government), *Patti Qusur* (difference recovery cess), *Rahdari* (transit duties), *Rusum* (property fee), *Rusum-e-Sardeshmukhi*, *Sadr*-(stationary fee), *Sair-Rahdari* (transit duty), *Sardeshmukhi*, *Sarf-e-Sihabandi* (irregular troops' fees), *Siwai* (extra fee other than customary revenue), *Siwai teh Bazaari* (market tax), *Srideh* (tax levied for Quazis), *Srisad* (cash amount fixed/ collected/granted at the rate per village), *Tabi* (the hot water crop); *Tahrir* (village expenses tax paid to

Mutasaddis or clerks) *Tasarruf-e-Amil* (rights of a proprietor (*Amil*) over his property, as sale, lease, mortgage etc), *Tahbazaari* (ground rent of the market shops), etc.¹⁶⁴

The total amount of revenue occurring from the Subah of Bijapur was amounted to Rs-7, 84, 61817. An-1-Ps 3 as cited in the Deh-beh-Dehi and Haquiquat Hai Hindustan.¹⁶⁵ While in Sawaneh-e-Dakhan the amount of Rs.7, 84, 40143-An-12 is recorded.¹⁶⁶

The important revenue officers in the Subahs were *Amalguzars*, *Amins* or *Amils*, *Tahsildars*, *Waqai-Nawis Karori* etc. In addition, the hereditary revenue officers of *Sardeshmukh*, *Sardeshpandia*, *Deshmukh*, *Desh Pandia*, *Patwari*, *Qanungo*, *Muqadam*, *Desh kulkarni* etc. were continued in order to maintain continuity in the maintenance of local records.¹⁶⁷

It is evident from the above information that the Nizams retained in the Deccan the sound principles of revenue administration of the Mughals.

Judicial Administration:

As in the other branches of administration the Nizams adhered to the judicial system of the Mughals.

There were Quazis for Subah, Sarkars and Parganahs. In the Subah every city and important town had an ecclesiastical court known as *Sadr*. The big metropolis had courts called *Dar-ul-Qaza-e-Balda*. The *Kotwal*, a city police commissioner assisted the *Darul-Qaza* in the dispensation of justice. The other functionaries associated with justice were *Darogah-e-Adalat*, *Amil*, *Mufti*, *Mohtasib* and others.¹⁶⁸ In all criminal cases Muslim Law (*Shariat*) was prevailed. The Panchayats¹⁶⁹ decided the civil cases of Hindus.

Under the Nizams fair and impartial justice was dispensed. Nasir Jung issued *Farmans* to his officials to see that justice was dispensed properly and the people were treated humanely.¹⁷⁰

Henry Briggs opines that under the early Nizams, “the original provisions for the administration of justice are as fair and rational... as they are under most other Governments.”¹⁷¹ Thus the early Nizams through their administration in general had established law and order and a sense of security in the Deccan.

CURRENCY:

In the period of our study (1724-1760) the Nizams did not introduce the currency of their own. From the Deccan mints coins bearing the names of the Mughal Emperors were issued, and the same were in current.

It was only from 1803 to 1857 the succeeding Nizams viz. Sikandar Jah, Nasiruddaullah and Afzaludaulah introduced the Persian letters ‘S’, ‘N’ and ‘A’ (the first letters of their names) on the coins.¹⁷² In 1857-58 the Mughal power was finally overthrown, as a result the Nizam, Afzaludaulah received a communication from the Governor-General demanding the abolition of the old practice of inscribing names of the Mughal Emperors.¹⁷³ From there onwards the independent coinage of the Nizams had begun. The new coins bore the name of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadur as, the first Nizam.¹⁷⁴

In the Subah of Bijapur from the mints of Azamnagar Gokulgarh¹⁷⁵ (Gokak?) and Chinapattan¹⁷⁶ the coins were struck in the name of Emperor Mohammad Shah (1719-1748). Likewise the coins issued from the Torgal mint were inscribed with the name of Emperor Ahmed Shah Bahadur (1748-1754).¹⁷⁷

The study of Mughal coinage after 1724 shows that in the Deccan many mints gradually disappeared. During Mughal rule (1686-1724) in the Subah of Bijapur the number of mints were more, however under the Nizams probably the number was not more than two (Chinapattan and Torgal).

POETS OF BIJAPUR:

During the Nizams' rule we come across with the names of two famous poets namely Wali Bijapuri and Sanati. They respectively hailed from Bijapur and Sagar (Nusratabad).

In 1737 Wali Bijapur translated in the Dakhani Urdu the *Malfuzat* (sayings) of Sufi saint Khwaja Abdullaha Ansari. He named this work as *Tamiyah Namah*. In 1746 Sanati wrote in the Dakhani the *Masnavi* called *Guldastah-e-Isque*.¹⁷⁸

Under the Nizams comparatively the cities of Aurangabad, and then Hyderabad became the centres of learning as a result Bijapur's position gradually decreased.

CHARITY OR MADAD-E-MAASH GRANTS:

In the Subah of Bijapur the Nizams retained the tradition of granting charity or *Madad-e-Maash* to the descendents of Sufi saints.

Even to this day some of the families in Bijapur possessed the charity *Farman*s issued by the Nizams. The details are as under:

- i) There was a Darwesh (Sufi) who lived near Bijapur. Keeping in view the consideration which the Nizam had shown to him while he was the Subahdar of Bijapur, the Darwesh came with his two sons to see the Nizam. After hearing the Darwesh's difficulties and plea, the Nizam gave 700 rupees to the Darwesh and 400 rupees to each of his two sons...¹⁷⁹
- ii) Shah Nawaz Khan issued a *Farman* to the descendents of Shaikh Mohammad alias Pir Maabari Khandayat granting collection of Mahal (revenue) for offering *Oud* (frankincense), flowers, lighting etc. at the tomb of the said Sufi at Bijapur.
- iii) The second *Farman* issued in 1735 granting the lands of village Tannehalli of Parganah Tamba of Sarkar Bijapur for the maintenance of tomb of the above Sufi.¹⁸⁰

- iv) In confirmation of the *Farman* issued in 1728 by Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, the succeeding Nizam Salabat Jung (1751-62) issued a new *Farman* dated A.H 1170 (1756 A.D) to Sayyed Abdus Salam, Sayyed Abdullah, Hazrat Sayyed Quadri, his sons and others, giving the cash grant of 937 rupees from the revenue of village Hosahatti in Parganah Honwar (Honwad). The same *Farman* was renewed in A.H 1174 (1760 A.D).¹⁸¹
- v) Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah issued a *Sanad* in 11 Regnal year (1731) of Emperor Mohammad Shah granting 1.5 *Chavar* lands to Sayyed Mahmood in the Parganah Ukali of Sarkar Darul-Jafar Bijapur for *Madad-e-Maash*.¹⁸²

The Nizams issued grants to the descendents of the Sufis of Bijapur even after they handed over the Subah of Bijapur to the Marathas by the treaty of Udgir (1760).

In 1760 Basalat Jung granted Rs 2/- daily Parganah Sindhnoor of Sarkar Mudgal as *Madad-e-Maash* to Shah Abdullah Hussaini Alavi (descendent of Hazrat Hashim Pir) a native of Bijapur.¹⁸³

Likewise in 1811 Nizam Sikandar Jah granted Rs 2/- daily from Parganah Sindhnoor to Burhanullah Hussaini, brother of Shah Abdullah Hussaini.¹⁸⁴

At Nimbargi (about 50 kilometres north-west of Indi) lies one ancient temple called Maruti Gudi or Prandevar. The Nizam Government gave a yearly grant of Pound 64 (Rs.640) for its maintenance.¹⁸⁵ Thus the Nizams retained the tradition of charity during and after the end of their rule in the Subah of Bijapur.

CONCLUSION:

Among the Nizams, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah was a great administrator in the post-Aurangzeb period. As by the Mughals, the Nizams administered the Subah of Bijapur efficiently. During the heydays of the Nizams Bijapur retained its glory, though Aurangabad and later Hyderabad had rapidly grown as the capitals of the Deccan.

Khwaja Abid Qulich Khan, Feroz Jung and Asaf Jah had risen from the campaigns of Bijapur. They served faithfully to the Mughals. It was by their efforts one of the powerful kingdoms of the Deccan, the Adil Shahi was humbled. Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah himself, his father, grandfather and his sons, grandson and near relatives served in Bijapur. Before the fall of Bijapur, and in the Subah of Bijapur their contribution is highly commendable.

In the Subah of Bijapur the unruly Afghan chiefs always posed danger to the Nizams. They killed Nasir Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Himmat Yar Khan (the Subahdar of Bijapur).

In Bijapur Haveli we hardly find any monument belonging to the Nizams. However at Sira, the second capital of the Subah, the mosque of Dilawar Khan and some other monuments belonged to the Nizams' period.

CHAPTER-V

Notes and References:

1. Against some of the names of the Mughal Empires the word, 'Usurper', is mentioned in the bracket. Here, it means, they declared themselves as the Emperors, but lost their claims against their victorious rivals. (The Emperors ascended between 1707 to 1760 are enlisted for convenience of the subject under study)
2. Sujan Lal, K.A; p: 609
3. Dr.Yusuf Hussain Khan, 'Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I', Mangalore, 1936; p: 53
4. Sayyed Anees Jahan; p: XVIII
5. Ibid; p: XVII
6. Omrah, Vol-III; p: 121, Junaidi; p: 22
7. Junaidi; pp: 25-27
8. Maasir; pp: 114, 128, 132, 161, Omrah-III; pp: 121-22, Junaidi; pp: 28-32
9. Ibid; pp: 170, 176, 177, Junaidi; pp: 33-34
10. Junaidi; pp: 35-38, The last sons Mujahid Khan and Muhamind Khan of Khwajah Abid died comparatively at early age without rising very high, Irvine; p: 269
11. Omrah-II; p: 873, Junaidi; pp: 39, 43; Irvine; p: 269
12. Maasir; pp: 148, 152-54, Junaidi; pp: 44-46
13. Ibid; pp: 160, 162, Junaidi; p: 48
14. Futuhat; p: 155, Lubab; p: 322, Dilkhusha-I; pp: 152-53, Bosateen; f: 537, Maasir; p: 162
15. Maasir; pp: 163-185
16. Lubab; p: 323, Bosateen; f: 540, Dilkhusha-I; p: 156, Raqaim-i-Karaim, No.132; ff: 81-82
17. Futuhat; pp: 174-75
18. Junaidi; pp: 50-51
19. Ibid; p: 55
20. Maasir; pp: 176-77, 180

21. Maasir; p: 187, Futuhāt; pp: 202-05, Dilkhus̤a-II; p: 166-67
22. Ibid; p: 192
23. Rukat, No. CLVII; pp: 150-51, Junaidi; pp: 63-64
24. Maasir; pp: 244, 247, 274, 286, 288, Omrah-II; p: 876, Lubab; p: 360
25. Junaidi; pp: 69, 72, Lubab; pp: 426-27
26. Irvine-I; p: 269
27. Mir Alam, 'Hadīquat-ul-Alam, Vol-II', Hyd. 1849; ff: 48-49, Khan's Nizam;
p: 42
28. Futuhāt; p: 170
29. Khan's Nizam; p: 43
30. Hadīquat-II; f: 49
31. Khan's Nizam; p: 43
32. Kalimat-e-Tayibat, No.XV; p: 29
33. Maasir; p: 240
34. Ibid; p: 241, Hadīquat-II; f: 50
35. Maasir; p: 265, Hadīquat-II; f: 50, Khan's Nizam; pp: 44-45
36. Maasir; p: 279
37. Sampgoan, a village of snake, is in south east of Belgaum (Ellis, RRW, Notes-Sampgoan and Belgaum etc., IA, Vol-II, 1873, Delhi; p: 155), Mir Alam calls it Satgoan (seven villages), Hadīquat-II; f: 50
38. Maasir; p: 281
39. Ibid; p: 293
40. Ibid; 294
41. Akhbarat, (Sarkar-V); p: 166
42. For details vide the supra Chapter No. III.
43. Maasir; p: 296, Hadīquat-II; f: 51
44. Ibid; p: 301, Hadīquat-II; f: 52
45. Ibid; p: 303
46. Ibid; p: 305, Hadīquat-II; f: 52
47. Ibid; p: 296
48. Khan's Nizam; p: 49

49. Maududi, Sayyed Abu Aala, 'Dakhan ki Siyasi Tarikh', Hyd. 1944; pp: 12-13
50. Omrah-III; f: 839, Hadiquat-II; f: 54
51. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (Khan's Nizam); p: 50
52. Lubab; p: 442, Hadiquat-II; f: 65, Khan's Nizam; pp: 65-66
53. Ibid; p: 450, Khan's Nizam; p: 68. *Rahdari* or transit duties collected at inland stations upon grain and other articles levied by the Marathas, to escape plunder
54. Lubab; p: 450, Khan's Nizam; pp: 68-69
55. Khan's Nizam; pp: 70-71
56. Hadiquat-II; f: 69, Khan's Nizam; p: 74
57. Ibid; f: 70, Khan's Nizam; p: 75
58. Khan's Nizam; pp: 75, 78
59. Irvine-II; pp: 23-26, Khan's Nizam; pp: 115-18
60. Actually the battle fought five to six miles distance from Balapur. This place is the nearest known from the battlefield. Hence its name is ascribed.
61. Lala Mansaram, 'Maasir-e-Nizami', MS No.440, OMLRC, Hyd. ff: 64-68, Irvine-II; pp: 34, 51, Munshi Ramsingh, 'Gulshan-e-Ajaib', SMH, Kolhapur, 1971; pp: 68-69
62. Irvine-II; pp: 36, 46-47
63. Hadiquat-II; f: 123, Khan's Nizam; pp: 138, 140, Junaidi; pp: 185-86, Irvine-II; p: 106
64. Lala Mansaram; f: 71, Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (Khan's Nizam); p: 141
65. Lala Mansaram; f: 71, Khan's Nizam; p: 145
66. Ibid; ff: 71-72, Khan's Nizam; pp: 154-55
67. Omrah-III; ff: 737-38, Khan's Nizam; pp: 155-56, Junaidi; p: 208, Irvine-II; pp: 137-38
68. Lala Mansaram; ff: 72-73. In this MS. a letter on behest of the Nizam by Iwaz Khan to Raja Shahu is appearing.
69. Ibid; ff: 74-75, Irvine-II; pp: 145, 148, Dr. Moinul Haq, 'An Unpublished Letter of Nizam-ul-Mulk Addressed to Emperor Mohummad Shah', JPHC, Karachi, 1955; pp: 186-87

70. Irvine-II; p: 143
71. Lala Mansaram; f: 76, Omrah-III; ff: 843-44
72. The prediction of the Sufi of the Bijapur proved true. However he lived for seventy-eight years, still the considerable period of longevity.
73. Khan's Nizam; p: 157 (fn), Omrah-III; f: 844
74. Nayeem, M.A, 'Mughal Administration of Deccan Under Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah (1720-1748 A.D)', Bombay, 1985; pp: 17-73, hereafter this reference is cited as Nayeem's Admn.
75. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (Khan's Nizam); pp: 174-76
76. Mohummad Hashim Musavi Khan Jurat Collections of Letters (ECD); pp: 135-37
77. Sayyed Mohummad Kasim Aurangabadi, 'Ahwal-e-Khwaqin (SMH)'; p: 94
78. Omrah-II; f: 513, probably they submitted to the Nizam at Adhoni.
79. Gulshan-e-Ajaib (SMH); p: 70
80. Ibid; pp: 69, 71-72
81. Ibid; p: 74
82. Khan's Nizam; p: 176
83. Gulshan-e-Ajaib; pp: 86-87
84. SMH; p: 118
85. Orme, Robert, 'Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan', Vol-I, Madras, 1861; p: 51
86. Ibid; p: 50
87. Hadiquat-II; f: 174
88. Khan's Nizam; p: 253
89. Ibid; pp: 253, 265
90. Hadiquat-II; f: 165
91. Sayyed Burhan Khan, 'Tuzk-e-Wallah Jahi (litho.)', Madras, 1921; f: 78
92. Sawaneh-e-Dakhan; f: 232
93. Junaidi; p: 353
94. Shah Tazzali Ali, 'Tuzk-e-Asafi (Litho.)', Hyd. 1892; ff: 37-43, Sawaneh-e-Dakhan; ff: 226-30, Hadiquat-II; ff: 179-80

95. Tuzk-e-Asafi; f: 43
96. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); pp: 27-28
97. Bilgrami, Sayyed Ali (ed), 'Silsilah-e-Asafia', Vol-II, Agrah, 1897; f: 55
98. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); pp: 27-28
99. Khan, Yusuf Hussain, 'Why Nasir Jung Summoned to Delhi', IHRC; p: 622
100. She was daughter of Azdudowlah Bahadur Qasura Jung.
101. Tuzk-e-Walla Jahi; f: 128, Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); p: 28. Chanda Saheb was contender for the Nawabship of Arcot against Sirajudaula Anwaruddin
102. Silsilah; f: 58
103. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); p: 29
104. Tuzk-e-Wallah Jahi; ff: 129-30
105. Sayyed Mohummad Ali Al Hussaini, 'Tarikh-e-Rahat Afzah(litho.)', Hyd. 1947; f: 167, Silsilah; ff: 59-60
106. Rahat Afzah; ff: 165-66, 168
107. Ibid; f: 174, Silsilah; f: 65
108. Maasir-e-Nizami; ff: 104-07, Rahat Afzah; ff: 185, 207, Silsilah; ff: 65-70
109. Khan's Nizam; p: 242
110. Hadiquat-II; f: 170
111. Silsilah; ff: 67, 70-71
112. Maasir-e-Nizami; ff: 110-12, Silsilah; f: 72, Rahat Afzah; f: 223
113. Sarkar, J.N, 'Salabat Jung's First War with the Peshwa', IC, Vol-XI, Hyd. 1937; p: 180
114. Maasir-e-Nizami; ff: 116-17. The contemporary historians are divided on the reason for the death of Ghazi-ud-Din Feroz Jung.
115. Trimbak Raj (ed) The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad 1720-1890, (CMH), Hyd. 1954; p: 11
116. Silsilah; ff: 84-86, Sawaneh-e-Dakhan; f: 250. The treaty is also known after Balki town.
117. Rahat Afzah; ff: 230-35, CMH; p: 7
118. Campbell; p: 651

119. The author of celebrated work 'Maasir-ul-Omrah', the biographical work on Mughal nobles of the Hindustan (north) and the Deccan.
120. Silsilah; f: 91, CMH; pp: 13-14, Hadiquat-II; f: 240, Rahat Afzah; f: 303
121. Munshi Mohummad Azim-ud-Din, 'Tarikh-e-Dilir Jungi', (litho.), 1845; f: 12
122. Ibid; f: 16
123. Silsilah; f: 92. The relation between and the Peshwa and Nawab were also not cordial. The Nawab was constantly responding to the calls of Murari Rao of Gutti. Moreover he had given shelter to Ibrahim Khan Gardi, who had deserted the Marathas recently and joined the Nawab. On refusal of the Nawab to hand over Gardi, the Peshwa resorted to attack Savanoor. By this campaign the Peshwa was greatly benefited. The details are discussed in the following chapter.
124. CMH; pp: 16-17
125. Silsilah; f: 94, Hadiquat-II; ff: 241-42, Tuzk-e-Asafi; ff: 66-67, Waqait Juda Shudan Ahle Firangi (ECD); p: 156
126. CMH; pp: 18-21
127. Junaidi; p: 348
128. Khan's Nizam; p: 130
129. Tuzk-e-Wallah Jahi; f: 79
130. Khan's Nizam; pp: 115, 131, Junaidi; pp: 153, 162-63, 165, 167
131. Junaidi; p: 176
132. Tuzk-e-Wallah Jahi; f: 79
133. Hadiquat-II; f: 170
134. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); p: 14
135. Junaidi; p: 219, Malik; p: 520
136. Ibid; pp: 219, 222, 232
137. Ibid; p: 239, Omrah-II; ff: 520-24
138. Ibid; p: 348
139. Eastwick, E.B, 'Kaisar-e-Hind or Lay of the Empress', (litho.), London, 1877; ff: 24-25
140. Junaidi; p: 348

141. Ibid;
142. Ibid; pp: 220, 241
143. Ibid; p: 353
144. Kaisar; f: 26
145. Inayat Jung Collections (IJC), No.VIII-39-162 quoted in Dr.Nayeem's Admn;
p: 54
146. Kaisar; f: 27
147. Ibid; f: 26, Campbell; p: 441
148. Tuzk-e-Wallah Jahi; f: 79, Malik; p: 227
149. Lala Mansaram; f: 121, Rahat Afzah; f: 305, Tuzk-e-Asafi; f: 67, Waqait-e-
Jud Shudan Ahle Firangi; p: 157
150. Tarikh-e-Jafra (ECD); p: 249, Waqait-e-Jud Shudan Ahle Firangi; pp: 156-57
151. Silsilah; ff: 105-06
152. Ibid; f: 106, ECD; p: 169
153. Mysore Gazetteer, Vol-V; pp: 108-09
154. Nayeem's Admn. p: X
155. Ibid; p: 41
156. Ibid; p: 42
157. Ibid; pp: 45-46
158. The above appointments are referred from IJC documents, Nos. VIII-52-813
& 769, 35/629, 647 & 690 & document No. 23 OM. SAH, quoted in
Nayeem's Admn; pp: 51-54
159. Sarkar-I; p: 107
160. IJC, Document No. VIII; f: 8, 9 (Nayeem's Admn.); pp: 158-59
161. Nayeem's Admn; p: 97
162. Deh-beh-Dehi, MS. No. 373, AP Sate Archives, Hyd. ff: 187 a & b, 206 a,
234 b, 205 a & b, Sawaneh-e-Dakhan; ff: 126, 145-46, 151-52. For further
details refer the succeeding Chapter-VI.
163. Nayeem's Admn. pp: 126-27
164. Ibid; pp: 135-36 & fns.

165. Laxmi Narayan Shafique, 'Haqiqat Hai Hindustan (HHH)', MS, No. 19091, OMLRC, Hyd. ff: 367-68
166. Sawaneh-e-Dakhan; ff: 122-23
167. Nayeem's Admn. pp: 47-49
168. Dr. Muttalib, M.A, 'Administration of Justice Under the Nizams, 1724-1948', Hyd. 1988; pp: 18-30
169. Ibid; pp: 19, 31
170. Ibid; p: 17
171. Briggs, Henry, 'The Nizam', Vol-II, London, 1861; p: 239
172. Gyani, R.G, 'Coinage of the Nizam of Hyderabad', NS, JRASB, Vol-II, No. 3, 1936; p: 100
173. Moulvi Mohummad Khalil-ur-Rahman, 'Tarikh-e-Burahanpur', Delhi, 1899; p: 73
174. Gyani, R.G; pp: 1-05
175. Mint Towns of Mughal Emperors; p: 446
176. Suboor, M.A; p: 17. From the Chinnapatan mint two silver rupees were struck in 8th regnal year (1727-28)
177. Mint Towns of Mughal Emperors; p: 469
178. Quadri Shamshullah; pp: 105-06
179. ECD; pp: 112-13
180. Sayyed Muztaba Hussaini Jahagirdar Collection, *Farman*, No.1 & 2
181. *Farman*s in my possession
182. Tazkirah Nawadir-e-Aiwan-e-Urdu, Vol-I, *Farman* No.15, Hyd. 1940; p: 41
183. *Farman* No.23 Museum of Idarah-e-Adbiyat-e-Urdu, Hyd.
184. Tazkirah Nawadir, *Farman* No.27; p: 41
185. Campbell; p: 667

CHAPTER-VI

ADMINISTRATIVE AND REVENUE

DIVISIONS OF BIJAPUR SUBAH

(1686 TO 1760 A.D.)

- * Sarkar Bijapur
- * Sarkar Asadnagar alias Akhluj
- * Sarkar Azamnagar (Belgaum)
- * Sarkar Imtiyazgarh (Adhoni)
- * Sarkar Ahsanabad alias Gulbargah
- * Sarkar Raibag
- * Sarkar Murtuzabad (Miraj)
- * Sarkar Karnatak
- * Sarkar Bankapur
- * Sarkar Torgal
- * Sarkar Ghazipur
- * Sarkar Feroznagar (Raichur)
- * Sarkar Mudgal
- * Sarkar Nusratabad alias Sagar
- * Sarkar Nabi Shah Durg alias Parnallah
- * Sarkar Mohummadnagar alias Ikkeri
- * Sarkar Naldurg
- * Sarkar Mustafaabad (Dhabol)
- * Ports of Mustafaabad

CHAPTER-VI

ADMINISTRATIVE AND REVENUE DIVISIONS OF

BIJAPUR SUBAH

(1686 TO 1760 A.D.)

The present chapter exclusively deals with the administrative and revenue divisions of the Subah of Bijapur from 1686 to 1760, covering the rule of the Mughals and the Asaf Jahi Nizams¹. Under the Mughals and the Nizams the boundaries of Bijapur Subah were intact, except few portions, which were occupied by the Marathas and the Nawabs of Savanoor. For convenience of administration and effective control the Mughals and the Nizams divided the Subah into administrative divisions like *Sarkars* (districts), *Parganahs* (talukas or smaller divisions) and the *Dehs* (villages). The same administrative divisions were also considered as the revenue divisions (*Mahals*) of the Subah. Besides, the *Pethas* (small suburban markets), *Bazars* (big markets), *Baghat* (gardens or irrigated fields), *Tambacco* (Tobacco), *Barg-e-Tambol* (betel leaf), *Mahal-e-Sair* (transit duties, including *Zarkhatta*, a kind of tax), *Zawari wa Naqash Darkadi* (?) and *Mahal-e-Shor wa Namak* (salt marsh and salt) etc. are also formed into separate *Mahals* of revenue in the Subah.

The Subah of Bijapur contains 18 Sarkars viz. Bijapur, Asadnagar Urf Ankluj, Azamnagar (Belgaum), Imtiyazgarh Urf Adhoni, Ahsanabad (Gulbargah), Raibag, Murtuzabad, Karnatak, Bankapur, Torgal, Ghazipur, Feroznagar (Raichur), Mudgal, Nusratabad Urf Sagar, Nabi Shahdurg, Mohammadnagar, Naldurg and Mustafabad (Dhabol). The total collection of revenue from the Subah of Bijapur was Rs. 78461817 An.1 Ps.3 (DD &

HHH) Rs.78440143 (SD). The details of Sarkars, Parganahs, Mahals and Dehls (villages) with their revenue income are as under:

1) SARKAR BIJAPUR: Mahal or Parganahs-35 Rs.2401149-An.9 Ps.3 (SD. f-126), Rs.515844 An.4 (DD), Rs.515368 An.15 Ps.3 (SD. f-126)

i) Haveli² Bijapur: Rs. 1896701(DD), Rs.189200 (HHH. f-369)

ii) Dehat (Villages) No-33

Village, Morda, Shahr Murshidpur, Aisehall Taraf-Karlaka, Kolka, Kemu Honnyal, Aliabad, Allapur with Mazrah³, Arkeria, Ayeshal, Hasak Bijapur, Lokdhar, Hatti Attaullah, Sarlaka, Madbhavi, Sarwad Mah Hatte, Marah Amkihal, Mohammad Mahi Urf Rehanpur, Ainapur, Burhanpur, Adilabad Loke, Sohial, Rosihal, Bahnanhalli, Adilabad Rasoolpur, Khanapur, Hallkeri, Fathepur, Shakihall, Awhahall, Chandapur Kankanhalli and Oashalli.

3) Pethas (small suburban markets) Rs.163412 An.8

Petah Shahpur, Petah Johrapur, Petha Alipur, Petah Afzalpur, Petah Khudawandpur, Petah Hayilabad Urf Aanapur, Petah Rasoolpur, Petah Aanapur, Petah Haspur, Petah Sikandarpur, Mamurpur, Petah Ibrahimpur, Petah Hamidpur, Petah Khwaspur and Petah Imapur.

4) Bazaar- (Markets No. 28) Rs.32223, Rs.32232 An. 12 (HHH f-369)

Bazar Khudawand, Bazar Fateh Zaman, Bazar Sharzah, Bazar Md. Darwazah, Bazar Barar Haut Baraikhuda, Baazar Danam Ravoon, Bazaar Nakedi, Bazar Sarfah, Bazar Dilavarpur, Baazar Kamal Khan, Baazar Ikhlas Khan, Nakthana, Masjid Jumma, Shah Turab, Thana, Murad Khan, Mubarak Khan, Mala, Lankas, Abdul Rajak, Darwajah Macca Mauzima, Karnaha, Darwajah Macca Maujama Bairoon (outside), Darwajah Mankoli, Sarwar Kher, Fakharabad, Monkar and Masjid Rangeen.

5) Baghat (Garden) etc Rs.11062 An.8 (ditto in HHH)

Bagh Rozah, Bagh Taj, Noor Bagh, Burhan Bagh, Bosani, Makbra Ali Adil Khan, Wahab Maumalah Bagh

6) Mahalat (revenue divisions) Rs.120375 (ditto in H.H.H; f: 369)

Mahal Tambako, Mahal Barge Tambol (betel leaf), Mahal Kothi/Kothi Pacha (?), Mahal Shura⁵ (salt peters) wa Namak (salt), Rakat/Zarkahtah (?) and Mahal Zawari wa Nakaas Darkadi⁴ etc.

The total Jama/Hasil figures of villages, Pethas, Bagahats and Mahalats are Rs.516742, Rs.515368 An.15 Ps.3 (SD, f-126)

7) Parganah Almalah (Almel) Villages, 75 (Vs. 75 HHH/SD)

(Vs 67) Rs.157082 An. 2, Rs. 157082 An. 15 (SD, f-126), Rs.157062 An. 2 HHH, f-370

Almalah, Dalonkav, Kanikhar, Aparkanka, Karsihalli, Kolekokat, Kotwar Korkomadaki, Taralor, Wamurbadamki, Rahamapur, Hayatwar, Saihalli, Hakdunhalli, Sawahall, Banihatti, Makahdar Buzruk⁵, Tamdkari, Horalkikotah, Babaal, Hanklur, Nasalhall, Halwari, Mudanhalli, Morhakah, Sankur, Amarkal Khurd ⁶, Karolaki, Surlakihalli, Saitwar, Hakikoli, Bakadar Khurd, Bakarhalli, Hatnur, Bakalka, Davanhalli, Badhari, Masalur, Malkhan, Mordar, Markanu, Arkal Buzruk, Amdar Amnapur, Holaka, Handki, Kabarlaka, Habadhall, Hukur, Numarhalli, Komchar, Hajanhall, Amapur, Kalhatti, Murki, Hatur, Madarkahr, Kowarhalli, Pahalapur, Karalwar, Malakapur, Kaim Savalki, Asari, Alihalli, Askihalli, Amlarhalli, Avahatawandki, Kundaki, Karli, Kumdur and Jainhalli.

8) Parganah Aukhali (Ukli) Villages-12 (Vs-14 SD): Rs.88747, Rs.88747 An.14 (SD-ff-126-27)

Aukhali, Sankoli, Kumrah, Halihall, Makadarhall, Varlur, Hokli, Badihall, Makanhall, Hatparkahall, Antamihall and Mulhall.

9) Parganah Atni (Athani) villages-29 (Vs-30 SD) Rs. 69455, Rs.69466
(SD, f-126)

Atni, Halki Ahwar, Korkomad, Ankihall, Sivpur, Haparka, Asihall, Nakpur, Hodarpur, Kolkarand, Sandanhall, Lakhar, Sarkur, Hankanur, Mualakh, Navsi, Murkhari, Dekhi, Barahanhalli, Makadi Harli, Hanka, Maikoli, Madvavi, Kondiwar, Hunhalli, Mosarkoya, and Hamkahal (29)

10) Parganah Aindi (Indi) villages-21 (Vs. 23 HHH/SD): Rs.114267

Aindi (including Peth), Salonki, Hachki, Maikandhalli, Nagthana, Bakrihall, Kolusakal, Honnur, Mannur Khurd, Akarkher, Yerkur, Aparka, Sapalkalu, Alur, Ruvi, Paksi, Lubar, Valka, Kharki, Awarki and Hulkalu.

11) Parganah Bakwari (Bagewadi) villages-27: Rs.102880 An.12

Bakwari, Hovanharkali, Walkihal, Aluli, Salvarki, Alkalpur, Upalvapi, Holsihall, Rahpanhall, Balkalli, Arnhall, Kamankara Sahihall, Pavalka, Askhall, Ahripanhall, Halehall, Bakhwar, Komdihall, Hahanhall, Holehi, Dadwar, Malvar, Sakhanhall, Badsaka, Amalpur and Awashall.

12) Parganah Baidri (Bidri) villages-11: Rs.24375

Baidri, Nihall, Martkali, Motihur, Kophah, Hahaka, Balki, Makpur, Hapwar, Vakur and Molipur

13) Parganah Tanbia (Tambah) villages-29: Rs. 63353 An.5, Rs.63353 An.3, (SD, f-127)

Tambia, Armanki Buzruk, Arjunki Khurd, Lahkanhall, Kulpar, Sapkoki, Kulkihall, Kudanhall, Makihall Tand Khurd, Tand Buzruk, Honkanhalli, Hotanhalli, Hunsphasi, Mosala Buzruk, Hiparki, Maraskanhalli, Lalsapki, Dalha, Sipur (near Tamba), Parsar, Hamchanhall, Holsehalli, Barkabanvali, Khwaspur, Hollehalli, Mosala Khurd, Manhalli, and Sivpur (near Kulpar).

14) Parganah Chast (Jath) villages-78: (Vs.79 HHH/SD) Rs.96788 An.1 Ps.3, Rs.96544, (SD, f-127)

Chast (proper), Rihall, Kanhada, Kati, Amrali, Mulvar, Kumhari, Salkara, Laus, Balans, Madhiker, Dalvihan Pahali, Kaharkihall, Bavhi, Kolikupur, Balkihall, Karaholli, Daphlapur, Hasarka, Raphanhall, Saikalu, Harihall, Valek, Baldari, Lodipur, Dayipahak, Auhakanihall, Sihall, Akola, Balkehall, Pur, Haranhalli, Rabkori, Bakdi, Antarwal, Kalwati, Mukuhi, Kulsar, Kalsari, Luhkalu, Kapsi, Budka, Malaspeth, Kubdapur, Sandhhall, Rakhhall, Bouki, Baduhari, Hahalah Khalsi, Lulahhall, Hakanhall, Sapalki Ahali, Muhudi, Sapur, Damunhall, Maloli, Ailvi, Kapukuba, Hudilvar, Walikahdili, Kosi, Sapaknapur, Bah, Kolur, Madihall, Ankohi, Bavkihall, Kahrva, Wahardar, Aubhadi, Ruwali, Para, Hinraspaki, Karihaka, Makandi, Kulkudri and Bakwari.

15) Parganah Bardul (Bardol) villages-30 (Vs.31 HHH/SD) Rs.83660, Rs. 83666 An.4 (SD, f-127), Rs. 83660 An. 12 (HHH, f-369)

Bardul (proper), Hakjun, Kamrihall, Kalkad, Halnehaski, Samikalu, Churhan, Kunwalka, Malya Buzruk, Badhalkalu, Pidarka, Kuwarkanur, Harakalka, Ausara, Dawihall, Balki Dalur, Dalur, Vahunhall, Harla, Sahkari, Lumlad, Amutkalu, Beradun, Sarkalur, Murankli, Kukar Kalu, Kamdihall, Awaraki and Babdara Abu Sayeed

16) Parganah Bululi (Baiuli) villages-8: Rs. 5625, Rs.5325 (HHH, f-372)

Baluli (proper), Auhaldai, Kasikanat, Aski Buzruk, Barkudbi, Aski Khurd, Muhihall and Lulkihall.

17) Parganah Chand Kabutah (Chand Koteh) villages-13: Rs. 35250

Chand Kabutah (Proper), Hajihall, Ahpari, Karakwar, Kakarhall, Chataki, Hatihall, Japka, Mulsavalki, Royikhurd, Subapur, Akalika, and Tamhara.

18) Parganah Roli (Raulli) villages-19: Rs.18750

Roli (proper), Kundhall, Malhahall, Katkar, Kumduti, Kubadwasikot, Harkani, Honnur, Seikam, Jankuvikali, Movidi, Chandramat, Kondihalli, Biyapur, Kumadhall, Nasukara, Kunrahi, Bimapur and Kot.

19) Parganah Sindha Talah (Sidhnath), villages-8: (Vs. 9 HHH/SD), Rs. 5625, Rs.5625 An.12 (SD, f-127)

Sindha Talah (Proper), Roli, Minhalli Urf Salka, Bakpur, Marihall, Badulaka, Lutkut and Badarkot

20) Parganah Sindaki (Sindgi) villages (?) Rs. 14625

21) Parganah Karachiki (Karaigi) villages-54, Rs. 99765 An.9, Rs. 99770 An. 4 (SD. ff-128-29)

Karachki (proper), Kahroyi, Salkara Khurd, Muri Buzruk, Sudi, Muvi Khurd, Anaklwari, Surdi, Marwahhall, Randha Sakah Buzruk, Ralka, Somlaki, Sukad, Kuratsalaka, Aubadri, Mirwar, Sunhall, Mohammadabad, Anirad, Malkoli, Jhakali, Lunki Khurd, Makwari, Buth, Raksal Buzruk, Banikkkalu, Pahvnurki, Sidmata Lukarkalu, Putahasi, Jankali, Sarbavadki, Lulakajahal, Layisakhihall, Kokastah, Jalihall, Kusnaki, Kavangi Buzruk, Pidar, Kamrihall, Hotbi, Hakarka, Holkalu, Konkari, Malubadki, Salda, Sivali, Vikal Khurd, Karhall, Aubhasi, Vanki, Kolu Balad, Kolera, Karkalu.

22) Parganah Kokatnur Jalvad- villages-27: Rs. 69093 An. 10

Kokatnur (proper), Balwar, Kurkhurd, Farwadki, Kard Koli, Baihrodki, Barkol, Lolehall, Bokarhall, Sadki, Hachili, Amkikomad, Bakarhall (near Lole), Musarhall, Sipur, Kariyeki, Halehall, Handkanihall, Kulkari, Saluyi, Aikch, Balashall, Vaikarhall, Haukavi, Haukilur, Sasnur and Muruhall.

23) Parganah Kolar-villages-7: Rs. 20283 An. 4, Rs. 20263 (SD. f-128)

Kolar (proper), Barikwasi, Karsaki Khurd, Hadka, Karsaki Buzruk, Rawanihall and Kharaknur

24) Parganah Kotah-villages-18: Rs. 83630 An. 15 Ps. 3, Rs.83698 (SD. f-128), Rs.83630 An.8 Ps.3 (HHH. f-371)

Kotah (proper), Halsihall, Kalmalki, Murkalu, Hardki, Kurkubad, Savalki, Banknur, Kumsah, Khasimalki, Katuli, Mukarkarimahall, Chika, Kundihall, Salkanbidri, Aunkal, Hunhall and Sunchi.

25) Parganah Kokatnur Telsankah (Telsangh)-villages-17: Rs.84898

An. 10 Ps.3, Rs. 84898 An. 7 (SD. f-128)

Kokatnur (Proper), Madkalu, Ramanur, Burdwar, Halakhall, Aurkari, Bakur, Mahaswarki, Murar, Halihall, Sapi, Sarkalli, Chinachwar, Bhidnur, Jainwar, Bawiwar and Kudkalur.

26) Parganah Holwar (Holwad)-villages-30 (Vs. 31, HHH/SD): Rs.

111562 An. 8, Rs.111562 An.13 Ps.3 (SD. ff-128-29)

Holwar (proper), Butkalu, Kanhall, Kumadnur, Dharlaka, Hoshalli, Balki, Honahalli, Arwal, Hale (near Kokya), Hazraki, Buphalki, Kamreen, Kharki, Makund, Babanki, Konhihall, Malbhak, Ankli, Kophalli, Amiharakalli, Abdhalli, Kholi, Baksi, Kalhankotah, Murpi, Hapisumadsu, Dednadt, Rolihall, Ramtartah and Ainhalli.

27) Parganah Horti-villages-28: Rs. 33011 An. 11

Horti (proper), Kubadun, Kunki, Koledarah, Naknapur, Kaihall, Kahanhall, Bakhihall, Kabankera, Asanhall, Barihall, Ranjanhall, Bubalabad, Sukhanhalli, Ankalhall, Pansuk, Salha Buzruk, Kurphanhall, Mudaspanhall, Sadalbek, Barkubad, Mala Buzruk, Haran Kubaki and Lumanhalli.

28) Parganah Mulwar (Mulwad) villages-11: Rs. 44255 An. 8

Mulwar (proper), Huksihall, Malkhihall, Karkarti, Kakhurd, Samuhall, Musihall, Muli, Kurki, Malimaric and Makkorki.

29) Parganah Mankal Badhia (Mangalbeda) villages-35: Rs. 259052

An. 8, Rs. 259082 An. 8 (SD. f-128)

Manka Badhia (proper), Arli, Aluli, Aban, Buralih, Markil, Bhalewari, Bhaloli, Ankola, Nalsaki, Tarduva, Challa, Halehall, Jululi, Luvanz Vahlas, Lurmakarkalu, Dharmahall, Sarhalsi, Sivmudi, Khumali, Khumhall, Mudivaldi, Halewari, Mudhi, Tabur, Hajapur, Mannurkalu, Kolewari, Baluli, Kopsabki, Kadki, Babadlasar, Saindinkara and Maruda.

30) Parganah Hiparka (Hippargi) villages-19: Rs. 48152 An. 8, Rs.

63484 An. 8 (SD. f-128), Rs. 481151 An. 1 (HHH. f-369)

Hiparka (Proper), Jalwad, Badkanur, Ibrahimpur, Sawalkovi, Homihalli, Arkihall, Haranhall, Mashur, Mumihuki, Kankam honyal, Dudarhall, Asarkanhall, Rolihall, Salihall, Dilur, Sivanki, Kapuli and Haksi.

31) Parganah Halsanki (Halsangi) villages-31: Rs. 63586 An. 4

Halsanki (proper), Aramhall, Anhan, Sanki, Kudar, Chunihall, Hurhari, Arduvaki Razu, Dhulkher, Oani Akalka, Babdura hall, Bednur, Pundihall, Ajhaski, Maksi, Kulihall, Barkanhall, Ankali, Markundi, Mahlikadhalli, Zhalki, Markur, Bhatkunki, Jainkalu, Hunki, Maluli, Balki, Markur, Kasi Khurd, Lahall, and Kasi Buzruk.

32) Parganah Holsur-villages-10: Rs. 15125 An. 15, Rs. 15125 An.11

(SD. f-128)

Holsur (proper), Jhaka, Mumjankli, Kannur, Kalkal Khurd, Sar, Kuhall, Madihall, Kankakuli and Kubalad.

33) Parganah Tarkunda-villages-19 (Vs.20 SD, 22 HHH): Rs. 13125,

Rs. 13125 An.2 Ps.3 (SD. f-128), Rs. 23125 (HHH. f- 373)

Tarkunda (proper), Rabihall, KahuKhankari, Moli, Kumdihall, Saralbari, Araldahi, Atnihall, Kudunhall, Mudapur, Askara, Ablakur, Darwadke, Kawavi Kannur, Wahanhall, Muhmul, Dalwalapur, Bhimabat and Anka.

34) Parganah Nabipur alias Mohammadpur-villages-24 (Vs. 20, HHH):

Rs. 41816 An.9 Ps. 3, Rs. 1815 An. 2 Ps. 3 (SD. f-128) ⁷

Nabipur (Proper) including Gardens, Muli, Dupi, Tarapur, Kari, Kotbaki, Lulumeri, Manklur, Sakdarhalli, Haski, Ankuni, Madpur, Kotkubadi, Madkunkahall, Dalwapur, Kaparkannur, Arhun kahi, Kahal, Rubapur, Kotkeda, Avabatvapi, Ahmedabad alias Lakam, Hanchanhall and Dubadijat.

35) Parganah Chamlka (Chimabalgi) villages-21 (Vs. 11, HHH): Rs.

18469, Rs. 18469 An. 14 (SD. f-127)

Chamalka (proper), Barnihall, Hulsihall, Akarkard, Hiraldari, Dant, Hanka, Kollea, Naku, Mahrabhall, Sankalwari, Murli, Kurekadh, Lasalkoha, Arsiki, Akalwari, Koduli, Arholi, Kanji, Awdhami and Lusapki.

II SARKAR ASADNAGAR alias AKLUJ:-Mahal-12: Rs. 530475 An.

11 Ps. 3, Rs. 5350475 (SD. f-133)

1) Pargangah Haveli Asadnagar- Villages-21: Rs.70043 An. 12,

Rs.70043 An. 8 (SD. f-133), Rs. 70043 An.14 (HHH, f-373)

Asadnagar (Proper), Kuvibadi, Rajapur, Dahchauri, Baraknahal, Ludalah, Kanaspur, Achin, Mari, Abrkdamapur, Balras, Rundi, Kharupes, Khumalpur, Hamurd, Balki, Malkalu, Darkhuki, Kandana, Pikhiward and Lankuwah.

2) Parganah Ashihari or Allahbavi (SD) villages-35: Rs. 60062 An. 12,

Rs. 60002 An.12 (SD. f-133)

Ashihari (Proper), Malkurah, Kaharkori, Malchar, Sari Buzruk, Mala, Jalnapur, Sukar, Limari Khurd, Kuhsali, Basker, Lulun, Sakchi, Babat, Phavatwari, Barmahtarkuri, Dhalewari, Damuhiward, Pandi, Malkuri, Sahrbakah, Chahar, Hamukapi, Madlah, Ayetki, Pahlapur, Rajuwaldi, Sadbahal, Awlamali, Kayaspur, Lunawari, Jajarli, Amarkoha, Lapkori and Karpi.

3) Parganah Islampur alias Brahmapur- villages-7: Rs. 47100

Islampur (Proper), Pahaspur, Rahiward, Lamdhadi, Awhithana, Awhiwari, and Habhan.

4) Parganah Aplapur-Villages- (?): Rs. 22500

5) Parganah Badnajigoan- Villages-8 (Vs. 16 SD): Rs. 23456 An. 4

Badnajigoan (proper), Karti, Bahpansu Bahdurbani, Lulukan, Wakisal, Ralapur and Malaiwar.

6) Parganah Bahnuyi-villages-26: Rs. 56250

Bahnuyi (Proper), Koruli, Aubari, Bhalsah, Korad, Karjal, Shakoli, Bhaluti, Nahari, Balubah, Sakili, Selu, Badalward, Sandchiz, Mahud, Rilwari, Kahr, Mahsat, Ramuriwari, Korashar, Narbala, Sikalu, Mahud Khurd, Kalikalun, Hutur and Dahmuri.

7) Parganah Bhansiyur or Mehsur (S.D)- Villages (?): Rs.11250

8) Parganah Dahikaun villages-29 (Vs. 30 HHH/SD): Rs. 24491 An. 15, Rs. 24403 An. 14 (SD. f-133)

Dahijaun (Proper) Murbavi, Hakmuli, Kulsara, Halasmidhallas, Nirai, Muruwah, Pahwarpiras, Bandwah, Vanlun, Ausarah, Ainshiv, Midu, Kuphala, Kardandkamward, Kher, Kheri, Depari, Jalbavi, Bulasmari, Nahatiwari, Lahatab, Muruvi, Islampur, Ridha, Lound, Babadki, Palkarah and Thana Lutha.

9) Parganah Sankola villages-28: Rs. 60003, Rs. 60003 An.12 (SD. f-133)

Sankola (Proper), Saba, Alikaun, Medabki, Wazirabad, Hazala, Varkarkaun, Petha Yakubpur Khurd, Nizampur, Sund, Ajkanpi, Jajuli, Yakubpur Buzruk, Daspat, Piya, Kiyavar, Humkaun, Sulwari, Sankeward, Haula, Lapanvadh, Balikaun, Kolas, Warkaun, Ankola, Dahiware, Kamlapur, and Adilkaun.

10) Parganah Kasikaun-villages-41: Rs. 83559 An. 1, Rs. 83553 An.

15 (SD. f-134)

Kasikaun (Proper), Wakhari, Korpi, Walhaki, Sanhudi, Mohammadpur, Ranchani, Kharuvi, Barkaun, Pahali, Abdumun with Gopalpur, Omarkaun, Dahiwavi, Hazalah, Koyikaun, Divlah, Mohammadabd, Barkaun, Banjadi, Sapkiwari, Kapi, Baskaun, Pashluvi, Vanki, Baki, Sumiwari, Sapalwari, Korikaun, Pirbavi, Sundarwari, Kundarki, Betkaun, Sararhula, Barapur, Eadarpur, Bavsi, Bavkoki, Manihalli, Kharki and Ikhalaspur.

11) Parganah Malewari villages-71 (Vs. 76 HHH/SD): Rs. 46694, Rs. 46694 An. 15 (SD. f-134), Rs. 46695 (HHH. f- 374)

Malewari (Proper), Khulsapka Buzruk, Khulsapka Khurd, Kulhabavi, Madalkali alias Bavliki, Muhtah, Warlukh, Lukhand, Kalihuli, Bhaluli, Badkota, Bandki, Khuyemwari, Hurdha, Dahurka, Madkaun Mahal, Baskaun alias Lunha, Kumalaksarai, Limri, Balaswari, Madla, Balsa, Balun, Karkatul, Sudhra, Kukha, Sundi Khurd, Babli Khurd, Bhaliwari, Abarbavi, Sadma, Khandaldalu, Bariyet, Kukardah, Mukarana, Sundi Buzruk, Rasi, Rahwari, Sadwal, Mudli, Jajuli Buzruk, Wahi, Sukabanhawar, Hali Buzruk, Khukali, Hamuli Khurd, Waldi, Beswari, Dukalwari, Barvi, Dabruli, Wanki, Diwarapur, Bhanki, Rajani, Kharki, Hakni, Bhulankar, Rahai, Khari, Dilwarah, Apli, Humali, Siknapur, Banhwar and Hunchi.

12) Parganah Nazhra- Villages-21 (Vs. 20 HHH/SD): Rs. 25125, Rs.25105 (SD. f-134), Rs.25125 Ps.3 (HHH. f-374)

Nazhirah (Proper), Hich, Hululi, Sajapur, Karbadbari, Arjah, Manihalli, Hubadi, Ankal, Madwari, Sankevari, Panchkaun, Ajri, Wapar, Ajnalah, Jaski, Kalar, Banharkaun Buzruk, Auwibavi, Rahuwari and Savaidhbadhi.

III) SARKAR AZAMNAGAR (BELGAUM): Mahals/ Parganahs 15:

Rs. 1354909 An. 11 Ps. 3, Rs. 1354512 An. 15 Ps.3 (SD. f-132)

I) Parganah Haveli Azamnagar- Villages-247: Rs. 278350 An. 13 Ps.

3, Rs. 278350 An. 6 (SD. f-132)

Azamnagar (Proper), Kakati, Kakara, Khurd, Dukaun, Malhi, Alka, Bahikanur, Kalikarhalli, Kulka, Kalkawari, Hastwar, Hasimilka, Sajnih, Basur, PethShahpur, Peth Qadirabad, Mulka, Sapha, Balakarwariwar, Chandwar, Chandukadha, Muhuri, Kalhatah, Lubabari, Mukli, Thakurbari, Bajalka, Malkalukhata, Marvihall, Bavka, Kuwali, Kankrali Khurd, Kankani, Mal Buzruk, Kazkulli, Hosur, Hasalwar, Kahasi, Kubadluri, Sindkha, Pulawari, Balka, Wahami, Antur, Suluri Buzruk, Jaiwar, Murihall, Sajhathana, Auwaru, Omarkaun, Karuh, Korekhtha, Kadlak, Kanchwari, Jhawari, Kariwari, hattur, Muwi, Auwasal, Anhari, Bayipur, Bariwari, Dihar, Sawarka, Bhutram, Balatsala, Makal, Hastewari, Murvi, Hajani, Mahalduri, Malkunda, Rakaskota, Aujikaun, Kudar, Kadalka, Kelwar, Kanur Khurd, Kotmar, Kotwar, Kantdu Khurd, Kuruli Khurd, Sumhall, Dakiwar, Dulhabar, Kotomar, Kuduli Khurd, Somahall, Luludha Khurd, Duh buzruk, Kurha, jakiwar, Dhulahabar, Tamalwar, Rasnhall, Dabarmapur, Chilkund, Barkaun, Sarlur, Sun, Satun, Siruli, Surah Buzruk, Subh, Sivalha, Kalur Buzruk, Balkarli, Pardakaun, Kancharli, Barbada, Bakvi, Pudar, Batan, Mur, Naju, Banjdi, Muhiwari, Sarka, Kudalkaun, Kulyar, Nandanwari, Alandvi, Karlamar Khurd, Chuhar, Hasta, Shahda, Kanwari, Halakundar Khurd, Mulka, Sulyavi, Sinduli, Kubji, Sapalkaun, Sasali Buzruk, Sasali Khurd, Sarli, Danur, Akarwar, Sadka, Damandali, Hakarkaun, Mukanhalli, Amkul, Bazkarli, Bednur, Sulkha, Akaska, Nakarsarihall, Kulka, Hakekara, Walidar, Aksankha, Alhall, Kudri, Wahukali, Murari, Bejha, Paknur, Sur Buzruk, Kujika, Sulatmiwar, Ibrahimpur, Kudaskote, Kokani, Kulwar, Kandhall, Korihall, Hamnayik, Sulukurd, Sunnur, Sukankotha, Bahnabad, Alkarah, Yakaunh, Parsa,

Airiha, Badimala, Harba, Bandsara, Sultanpur, Wankunahra, Amahulaka, Warkaun, Kulwar, Wazni, Dahamarahalli, Jukali, Antwar, Ahsali, Alskuli, Warisarut, Hakalkh, Sivalka, Bhawali, Bakewar, Palni, Punar, Bhakule, Balulah, Balka, Kari, Kalhala, Mahulaka Buzruk, Wanku, Kanchrubar Kaun, Aukur, Balekwar, Mulawari, Anhkaun, Aurali, Kudwar, Mutkatha, Hamid Khera, Kahasli, Sukli, Kenwar, Kariawad, Anhalli, Bavankata, Sindkahur, Badarka, Badaknur, Bakarhall, Kantwari, Hakvihall, Hadalkar, Mahal Haveliyat (Headquarters) and Baghat (Gardens).

2) Parganah Rahingarh alias Kokak (Gokak) villages-61 Rs.101250/-

Rahingarh (proper), Arbavi, Baban Kaun Buzruk, Kurad peth, Buzruk, Babkuri, Hulsihall, Dahubadhall, Badkuru, Purvi alias Qasbah Malapusar, Kokal, Malehall, Bailhall, Hutkara, Baluli, Mairkuhall, Hulemuttah, Bavarku, Warkankaru, Jabapur, Maillula, Karmankoji, Kohankaun, Kukadiki, Kursitana, Nalkihall, Katkaru, Harkinhall, Dabavalhali, Harapur, Sainkapur, Madkaun, Bati, Aknur, Bukihall alias Nurkam, Hastpeth, Sudi, Haplakhall, Saladhall, Arupi alias Bhaluvi, Baknur, Amilkud, Bandgaun, Bamalvasi, Sankali, KuluviArvihaja, Kamalvapi, Upthana, Sipur, Badur alias Mohammadapur, Kuntur and Hulikha.

3) Parganah Sadalka (Sadalka) villages-13: Rs. 12870, Rs. 12872 An. 8 (SD. f-132)

Sadalka (Proper), Burkaun, Kori Buzruk alias Niyamatbad, Bakarhall, Nandi, Kunhall, Basarwar, Karadka, Janwar, Budkihall, Malikwar alias Vabdar, Bakur, and Malkapur.

4) Parganah Sholapur-villages-27: Rs. 61125, Rs. 61125 An. 5 Ps. 3 (SD. f-132)

Sholapur (proper) with Mazra, Sikur with Mazra, Harkapur, Bahrapur, Halpaka, Lubidi, Karoli Khurd and Buzruk, Sir with Mazra, Ankola, Hunyeli, Rolikha Khurd, Masibala, Sivpur, Hansi, Alur,

Hulhanhall, Sukhanalur, Sidu Khurd, Libalkalu, Hasiwahsi, Ralaskhar Buzruk, Nakpur, Buhankhera Kadha Makluj with Mazra, Mahadkara, Kankala Khurd, and Buzruk, and Koranchki Khurd and Buzruk.

5) Parganah Katur (Kittur) Villages-34: Rs. 78991, Rs. 78991 An.4
(SD. f-132)

Kasur (Proper), Malkud, Kublihall, Makralunwali, Sivbal, Ahwar near Karoli, Musur Khurd, Bakhela, Hulkalhulla, Ankihall, Awrali, Berahun, Karaskaun with Mazra, Hunhall, Aukud near Malkari, Aulas, Kurbali, Jipkihall, Malwaki Buzruk, Hosvahall, Donwari, Kuksi, Sompur, Kukulule, Karwasi, Nagpur, Badkud, Bubalawari, Lubadihall, Bagewari, Hunhall, Sarpi Khurd, Sultanpur, and Sarpi Buzruk.

6) Parganah Nul- Villages-44: Rs.37500, Rs. 37500 An.9 (SD. f-133)

Nul (Proper), Warikhall, Arwalla, Abdarkoji, Korakot, Chandankur, Hussainkot, Hauli Khurd, Haslur Thana, Khalkihall, Barli Buzruk, Balkarli, Thadkaun, Sawala, Musursapisadr, Lumadmutta, Arlikurli, Asarka Khurd, Bamurkara, Baknur, Malji, Bahihall, Barli Khurd, Kandi, Harli, Asarsadihall, Kulkath, Chinchwar, Ainkuli, Lakpur, Sidnur, Madalki, Kaldalka, Halpi, Harka Khurd, Madanwar, Wunkur, Mapwar, Munkihall, Lule Buzruk, Dukhra, Mulkali, Kharwad and Swayidanbadi.

7) Parganah Las-Villages-28 Rs.53823, An.12

Las (Proper) with Mazra, Benkuri, Habha, Aukuhall, Rayimakal with Mazra, Dharanahall, Kullah, Bankradus, Bankrabad, Pondihall, Lukvi, Walki, Harkaluhall, Sandanahall, Arkhirkur, Kuliwaldi, Kudli, Karkaun, Madlihall, Sarniyali with Mazra, Ramanpur, Lakhmapur, Kudunkot, Sarkuma, Holur, Mohammadpur, Kolhahall Chinji with Kamhalli.

8) Parganah Nesari (Neargi)- Villages-39 Rs.15000/-

Nesri (Proper), Madarwar Buzruk, Wakarsul, Thavarkatta, Madarwar Khurd, Biwari, Baknur, Lulki, Bhalha, Bawarwar, Baliwari, Kuntah, Lakanahall, Aladhall, Antwari, Lurwar, Arjunhall, Kulwar,

Kumhari, Jamliwari, Haduhall, Kattewari, Kanakpur, Sapihall with Mazra, Hanhkanlaka, Maulur, Malwari, Hansiawari, Sikiwari, Sudka, Sukarwar, Karlaka, Salamwari, Wariwarn and Swaidhanbadi.

9) Parganah Padshahpur Villages-42 Rs.46867/-

Padshahpur (Proper), Islampur, Kur, Karkopa, Halastambi, Alur, Kubadi Chimalki, Musinkera, Kusi, Akatkudrhall, Makdihall, Kadihalli, Arkili, Banzansi, Madhwal, Bidihall, Ankola, Sadi, Bukumadi, Harakpanlul, Malapur, Kulibadad, Sakabawaur alias Jankaliwasi, Lawalur, Arbavi, Amlapur, Hasihatti, Budanhall, Hurihi, Panatibarvi, Kumdihall, Rumamurvi, Saparkisi, Sarkor, Hadakahall, Kurmar Kubadi, Kuli, Bawpur, Saladhall, Kubadal Kudri, Ranjisi alias Aplur, and Huvala.

10) Parganah Hukri (Hukkeri) Villages-76 (Vs. 81 SD) Rs.176038 An. 6 Ps.3, Rs. 176038 An.8 (SD. f-133)

Hukri (Proper), Kuksuli, Ratwald, Sakwar, Baknur with Peth, Badihall, Sulkaun, Sadarkaun, Saukaun Khurd, Subdalkalu, Abidi with Mazra, Balupadpi, Arvi, Balupadsi, Banchanhall, Kankapur, Kadihiparka, Kapula, Abarkanhall, Haskhkur, Rajapur, Kopula, Lukra, Dabarwar, Sajni, Janapur, Mekawati, Manti Khurd, Mahor, Harinhall, Hadkal, Kadihiparka, Badkudri, Ankali, Huli Anhall, Basanihulla, Abarkara, Malakhulla, Nahahiparka, Ankola Buzruk, Hansikuli, Badihiparka, Kurhuli with Mazra, Banchanhall, Kavakban, Kantuvakri, Hoslur, Dudkaun, Kanti, Bakti, Burkaun, Balavalka, Sawaj, Hasanki, Chinchwar, Mabdihall, Sawali, Ankanyek, Bapala, Abar, Sadur Buzruk, Jankli, Unha, Mach, Ambi, Kunchali, Kallinka with Mazra, Bakrud, Kurdpur, Rakhuli, Niyamatabad alias Kaluri, Abad with Mazra, Bhadkam, Jukal, Hulur and Bekawati Buzruk.

11) Parganah Anjra- Villages- (?) Rs.56250

12) Parganah Neelur-Villages- (?) Rs.37500

13) Parganah Kalpi- Villages- (?) Rs. 30,000

14) Parganah Saluli- Villages- (?) Rs.50193 An.12 Rs.50193 (S.D. ff: 132- 33)

15) Parganah Hosli Bhatgoan or Habli Sapgoan (Sampgoan)-Villages- (?) Rs.318750

IV) SARKAR IMTIYAZGARH (ADHONI): Parganahs 6: Rs.

1780635 An. 4, Rs. 1785686 An. 15 (SD. f- 134)

1) Haveli Imtiyazgarh-Villages-438 (Vs. 444 S.D.): Rs. 1115415, Rs.

1120466 An. 10 Ps. 3. (SD. f-134)

Imtiyazgrah (Proper), Aukrankardihall, Asad Kurki, Farhar, Aparbalu, Badibahi Buzruk, Alapur, Kadkonha, Bekkalur, Alkaladhall, Kokilluna, Mankalbi, Bankani, Wavadi, Kaswavadi, Kotha, Kakinak, Madkud, Halkara, Sankrajhalli, Kubkal, Ajmeri, Hallihatti, Sursar, Malalur, Sarkomamolsarvalli, Dalvaraskaur, Bakwari, Sukur, Ramanpur, Arkannur, Ramravi, Kachihalli, Baklapur Khurd, Kunpur with Alipur, Kachihalli, Balkaarjhall, Asari, Vasi, Luknanda, Ramdurg, Ravihall, Amurhall, Haksuta, Badnihall, Jalhall, Petha Buzruk, Kukarheed, Baklur, Janki, Wahnarakpur, Kudlur, Madanhall, Binur Buzruk, Binur, Alkal, Kothahall, Arikera, Barukara, Kurdalbari, Basarkud near Aul, Benur, Alwarla, Akuskal, Mahrvihall, Bakrihall, Kundapur, Maskoli, Barutapur, Rabalbadkara, Balur, Barubarsukar, Halbaharla, Kalhapetha, Mudisukha, Hakal, Bakarkhui, Bishalli, Wankhalhall, Hunsara, Hannur, Hajralhalli, Halarvibandkaka, Kula, Alur, Badkal Khurd, Antpur, Sadhapur, Abdiuli, Bajanur, Mukera, Haliholkal, Bejkarar, Kard Kubd, Antur, Kubdanur, Hadekeri, Jarbkotta, Holihalli, Hallekumad, Lubathalli, Makrur, Akrur, Dharbapur, Habdwali, Badkara, Kaunhall, Maroli, Murukal, Hadkali, Buzruk, Malduba, Bakarduba, Kalyavi, Darur, Jawaharpur, Beshalli, Sakhrinanda, Lumkudihall, Walvalri, Jalvad, Madwar, Kaluta with Mazra, Animpur, Sarduri, Hamidura, Bekal, Amrakal Khurd, Darkur, Bhutanjatha, Bhulakurli, Likamvasi, Paramdudi, Darmukal, Mardili, Phalkalmari,

Miballa, Lokalkal, Kaleri, Maller, Rallurdi, Amkihall, Likawar, Kurdpur, Luyalbar, Kutkuda, Korpar, Puramwari, Ahrkharuwarki, Karabwarki, Kachal, Abekal, Huletkuda, Mahisumapur, Walkurd, Ibrahimpur, Kurhall, Kanaka, Sawalhalli, Malamuras, Amalkal, Alarkatti, Baldhuli, Ramanpur, Sudil, Karjhi, Balidudi, Kadrul, Balhalli, Hamdili, Ahrwarbeda, Ludiyar, Kokarkuda, Jilaldura, Marki, Madhwar, Malkapur, Dalukubda, Komal Buzruk, Katihalkal, Kalulkud, Benibad, Darjaldi, Mukadlukora, Lumalkhurd, Mappura, Lakamdudi, Kabandayi with Madhupur, Kudkal, Murki, Kalvi near Wahuli, Kakutta, Koldudi, Kokatpur, Malhamarli, Suheli, Sakala, Madkuli, Mahal, Kanakred, Alaved, Bimapur, Brahmpur near Jamapur, Balpur, Mulkand, Kari, Bajhalli, Makadsukur, Kalast, Khadhall near Lukadusi, Balsomapur, Melbari, Jaruhalla, Kachaldasi, Melkaruba, Kumalaki Buzruk, Suknur, Kashandudi, Kumkal, Karhwali, Bazapur near Madalwar, Kubadamul, Hamkanur, Badikuna, Suhal Kurni, Sadalkal, Badalkal, Marbad, Damuhast, Kishnapur, Kubdalur, Malakdudi, Kundhalli, Kudur, Madkal, Kamkur, Kadarapur, Jakbanda, Luhalkurki, Luradharhali, Banlal Sikanapur, Barur, Matunhall, Benhall, Maralikhurd, Mushalli, Balhalli, Mutkur, Dabalmur, Hakhuli, Barpur, Janki, Akatkhat hall, Benhall, Madkabanhall, Sarusharkatta, Kubalhabta, Kamarki, Jainhatti, Kakapur, Mainsuruli, Libarla, Bandkal, Kubkata, Awarkubdha, Kankamdhi, Handarhukal, Babapur, Duveradhalli, Nalkuski, Mukaldudi, Lawapur, Kaduldudi, Nijalkubad, Lumkannur, Kudkal, Akarkurna, Kuldudi, Wabiwar, Diyakal Kubala, Karjki, Dudi, Chitrahalli, Asaknoor, Lubilsuras, Aumohisa, Kuski, Damoorhast, Bukadmadhi, Zalwa, Humanhalli, Arikal, Daraldehi, Sulkara, Mazra Kubal, Bejalhall, Ludi Buzruk, Ludi Khurd, Humandehi, Arlabanda, Katmadi, Madhalli, Alsaldehi, Jainapur, Mohalkotha, Bakalkanur, Bakarmada, Lutkundah, Satpur, Humanhalli, Jamalkod, Chanrala, Hullur, Maklapur, Damkal, Brahmpur, Maladar Buzruk, Auhallihall, Barkamdchi, Ventanapur,

Basarkurd, Kajakahulkal, Wabkakal, Bhatkera, Saudpur, Sanknur, Askanur, Vadkal, Kabarki, Lunkata, Kudanhall Buzruk, Maskurli, Lunur, Beldudi, Belauballa, Kulkal, Narayanpur, Talkurbada, Kajapur, Kadnur Khurd, Mardid Khurd, Kudimakal, Sakardun, Kadnur Buzruk, Bakalapur, Katti, Dudakalli, Sarkapur, Alkalkud, Mardatkara, Aratni, Jikarashalli, Makarvarna, Lutni Buzruk, Beta Khurd, Balkal, Jarmandudi, Jainhalli, Kulidudi, Kachapur, Hadkal Khurd, Yadukal, Bakaldehi, Pandhalli, Kandalkurki, Kundkur, Wahankutta, Penmaddi, Bharatpur, Mulkal, Pathapur, Molibarkar, Baranbadki, Pacharhalli, Judarhalli, Pehikal, Mutardeni, dasruli, Muruli, Kanakdehi, Lulkal, Hakalpur, Dulvisat, Ludarhalli, Sakardar, Minisakur, Lawapur, Suraldayi, Darbapur, Rukantihall, Halsalmadi, Daloolmada, Lulkadehi, Kalkutta, Bhalmada, Kurlihalli, Chekeri, Malalkund, Salkal, Kankal, Mukabankudi, Ashee, Chitkuttah, Ditbadmi, Charanhall, Karhanhara, Sarkan, Amirkardaki, Abarkhera, Lakalpetha, Kardbakud, Ankanhall, Chudar, Palka Khurd, Malkorli, Lublapur, Kutmadi, Baldardi, Hudarli, Banikuda, Holikanvi, Arlihalli, Haribhan Khurd, Khubekal, Bepur Buzruk, Karunhal Khurd, Salakvarba, Kalbal, Lumbi Khurd, Bumalpur, Rabki, Berli, Arkal, Jardi, and Marli.

1) Parganah Qamarnagar alias Karnul Villages-203 (Vs.222 SD.): Rs.

388609 An. 4, Rs. 388610 An. 4 Ps. 3 (SD. ff-134-35)

Petha Ibrahimpur etc, Sanknur near Lahilupur, Andalbanda, Banjhalli, Marihalli and Maribar, Babapur near Kauli and etc. Kaduka, Bedapur, Bamikanak, Sunjmari, Nurdanhalli, Santur, Ludhahalli, Sivapur, Balur near Sutkad, Kutbaruhakahalli, Kubal Janki, Kulmakubdala, Jalak Jank, Hadidal, Benmada, Arwalnihal, Kishankari with Mazra, Lukanhalli, Bakkuli, Javikur, Balmudi with Mazra, Dikubar, Yebar, Bamkanthal, Malapur near Aul and Madkheda, Sikihall, Kunpur, Walulur, Kothabar, Jailhanda, Kubdbar near Aubhalapur, Sarpur with Mazra, Lukapur,

Sabkithanahanda, Ajankhalli, Midlam, Ankubadal, Lasnur, Belkumi, Mukihalli, Sukduhalli, Bajapur, Lukarjidhalli, Wiraldchi, Chityal, Kumkunda, Gangapur near Baramhall, Madibar, Sarusisangam, Armalbar, Banbammhalli, Kunbal, Jalsamandar, Sangapur, Sakrapur, Barsapur, Kanapur, Koshalli, Duabal, Welmurki, Lahilupur, Kothabar, Bhara, Sankothanerkan, Aralawar, Duabar, Lachibanda with Mazra, Auldikhta Kura, Awardkal, Kadurkal, Sandhipur, Kandgal Dihet, Jainhalli, Kokalbar, Sindhapur, Marsapur with Mazra, Kabadihar, Kokanbar, Rayin, Ilapawari, Sukishorkot kotha, Barmat Sankwar baram, Bimapur, Ramanpur, Makur Buzruk, Lukarchunand, Rabkari, Duanbhutakur, Madikabil, Dhasamundar, Nabhall, Kubalsikhadar, Kunthehalli, Ranbhapur, Malkuki, Audalamakwar, Danwarkoklapur, Bahrludibar, Kadarpetha, Kurbarbaklapur, Barwar, Padibar, Lumardihalli, Bandkimaunbar, Karkal, Brahmpur, Jhalakpur, Arludi, Bulwar near Lusus, Dilwar baklapur, Jittidilwarbar, Kamdudi, Manluvihall, Rabanpur, Halihalli, Suradlurbar, Madpur, Anvilbar, Bahrapur, Andibar, Chankalbar, Kaudabdad, Kalkudwar, Duban, Kudur, Barpur, Trikluban, Jainkubdka, Koilkanda, Kurkul with Mazra, Kotkothan, Bulkhurd, Makur Buzruk, Rabdur, Basar Sabanhalli, Makur Khurd, Rudrawar, Badibendudi Bharakotha near Kachla, Nadrhalli, Manikotha, Kanbhalyar, Bujkamdudi, Mardalbar, kanwar, Lulkal, Jalwar near Kumdur, Lulwar, Janapur near Kubda, Aulur, Balapur, Kililudi, Sail, Hubapur, Welapur, Mulkadalpur, Antalwar near Lulkal, Jakalbar, Kadkalawapur, Nayakhudi, Muradkuda, Kutalbardi, Baramhall, Alwarmulkal, Bhardhalli, Mahdapur, Dubarhur, Dalsal, Daskela, Aubalwari, Kubdapur, Kurbhala, Badkihalli, Batyar, Lulkal, Yatkud, Karilkatta, Ramayi, Kadmur, Barijakal, Konakhall, Kolkal, Koknagapur, Harla, Amarkubhala, Hachalikatta, Banalhuri, Medpur, Auhall, Luliyeli, and Inams and Gardens etc.

3) Parganah Don-Villages-27: Rs. 36610

Don (Proper), Kabupur, Kotkhurd, Parkur, Kusumhalli, Kukral, Bhadikartudi, Bakharkhurd, Badiyar, Gautamhalli, Lachamihalli, Humrayi, Petha, Arkal Khurd, Parlukal, Karalkotha, Janādurli, Ablapur, Venknapur, Kabkikotha, Dipwasi, Barulasbari, Ilijpur, Sahudhra, Saib Kuli and Malkapur.

4) Parganah Kurkurd- Villages-24: Rs. 75000 (SD. f-135)

Kurkurd (Proper), Sundikara, Wahra, Kakal, Yahtarhalli, Burwari, Somsamandar, Mavlehalli, Harihall, Dahur, Haspur, Madluhalli, Kajkara, Dubimase, Muli, Karikera, Sankadlunhalli, Hosur, Dablihall, Band sarur, Kubadkpur, Badihall, Kolur and Kadlihall.

5) Parganah Tikalkota-Villages-32 (Vs. 33 SD): Rs. 11250, Rs. 101250 (SD. f-134)

Tikalkota (Proper), Bharapur, Sarkara, Halkonda, Shahkanakpur, Sukur, Marvipur, Tankpur, Karripur, Mudatpur, Benur, Paksamandar, Bimapur, Lundilure, Audukul, Kusahl, Mardi, Lubadikuna near Amlapur, Thanur, Dilulkal, Luihalhalli, Badihalli, Belapur, Herkal, maswoodpur, Halekotta, Hussain pattan, Hajtanhalli, Beuton, Sanwarhulur and Awdarbar.

6) Paraganah Balari (Bellary)- Villages- (?) :Rs. 63750

V. SARKAR AHSANABAD ALIAS GULBARGAH:

1) Mahal Gulbargah- Villages-291 (Vs. 288 SD.): Rs. 737119 An. 13 Ps. 3, Rs. 715582 An. 7 Ps. 3 (SD. f-129)

Abdava, Basura, Nizampur, Wakdari, Dhaturkaun, Haveli, Bednur, Arihamka, Arjhnal, Kari, Madihall, Tarkal Buzruk, Ladbalkali, Malberur, Badasberur, Salehalli, Dastapur, Sirsi, Kalnur, Kunnur Khurd, Mujkhera, Dilur, Baliwara Khurd, Jatkur, Alkal, Subar, Ashtha, Thayi, Anchinhall, Kabsialsarlu, Antchaddali, Malwal near Badun, Sarpur, Kaligoan Khurd Malikuba, Kaltutur, Chiti, Bulisankoi, Mirkuli, Holsihadkal, Kotha near Aun, Kadur Buzruk, Abusi Buzruk, Tablasan Barur, Arkal, Sankoi Buzruk

Bari, Darhalur, Vankatsipur, Lumala near Sindki, Aurihall, Hadihall,
 Baubadki, Balud, Kusnur, sanoli, Kulthara, Ukali Buzruk, Kalhardi,
 Badihall, Yankalu, Balkalun, Kospur, Vamkapur, Kotwanjiti, Salgoan,
 Tabulsihalli, Ataka alias Ahmedabad, Baripur, Kunji, Makanhalli, Ladkal,
 Audpur, Chinchuli Sardi, Bahtud Khuruki, Hirur Khurd, Jakur, Haitapur,
 Kanjkher, Bandaranbhasi, Malkak, Chinchamberur, Surdi, Madur Khurd,
 Koiki, Dalugoan, Wajatha, Jureli, Tarkalkhurd, Dalunhaskipur,
 Kayimdalurhalli, Tarur Buzruk, Alkur, Bharsuli, Madak Karka, Bairki,
 Kakhur, Bailwa, Karibhuska, Chinchuli Buzruk, Kalkurli, Jaltha bavu,
 Kultarka, Sawantkhera, Jafarbad, Kandur, Beradhur, Tarpur Buzruk,
 Kanjmalai, Kuntimardi, Pethakamalapur, Mikani, Ralwadi, Palha, Belpur,
 Hupur, Berka, Makarkubki, Sund, Dhurchanka, Andankal, Janeli Buzruk,
 Anrlu khurd, Hantkunt, Salkarin, Bindur Buzruk, Halarka, Luthahall,
 Kasihalli, Kurkuli, Kothahalli, Antgoan, Harli, Bedal, Kasankur, Abchand,
 Abalsankui, Nihall, Bhulaspur, Kudkur, Berchand, Barankipur, Antunti,
 Ludun, Karsaruli, Mujta, Karbluli, Nahanta, Barsabla, Kakanji, Hindpur,
 Tanhala, Badpur, Bhubalnakikal, Sukhta Thana, Bandpur, Kaltar,
 Velkunela Buzruk, Sibbarnur, Harkanchi, Maladakarjali, Asladpur, Kaner,
 Badanki Khurd, Kulur, Bhalberur, Lutpur, Luatha, Barkhu Khurd,
 Kamdalrad, Kanralasdala, Jalgoan, Sapur, Kadnur, Jika, Rupur,
 Dadsultanpur, Alaidarjal, Bhamijal, Laldarki, Katari, Kashall, Sadnad,
 Malkuba Buzruk, Malapur Buzruk, Nataalki, Rajapur near Sarlaka, Kurala
 Khurd, Karuli, Barikanchi, Chinchuli, Narkal, Kurpur, Kalbarka, Bahul
 Khera, Karhatti, Kolki, Solkadandi, Karur Khurd, Harkal Varli, Kurdar,
 Katha Berus, Sarkapur, Benhalli, Kubharka, Bejapur, Kalmalapur,
 Sumsapetha halli, Dubkargoam, Auwarlad Buzruk, Bharmapur, Bajanhall,
 Madkur, Hunkubadi, Barubabad, Kandali, Lumkur, Kakudi, Sultanpur,
 Dadapur, Khairabad, Saluli Buzruk Petha, Hirapur, Aklani, Timur,
 Warihall, Badkadha, Abenhalli, Jaibagoan, Salulikhurd, Handa, Wahsali,

Abalkatura, Dabwali, Malpur, Janunbarchi, Karmapur, Lusgoan, Berpur, Rajapur, Kumati, Hiparka, Ramkirpur, Aubahai, Kariabalaka, Lukar Buzruk, Makartha, Malsankoli, Dubarka, Sanjanhall, Tankli, Tanlur, Alapur, Karihulla, Santu, Budkhera, Atni, Balihall, Bari, Kanpur, Anktha, Alur, Sankur, Chinchuli, Hindpur, Belkotha, Kotha, Kolihalli, Barbanhali, Bajanhalli, Salashalli, Kuhari Khurd, Saba, Lebali, Dakanhalli, Karur, Khardari, Lutpur Buzruk, Aurar, Bhuki, Bankat, Thawarbarai, Malkur and Daluli.

VI) SARKAR RAIBAG: Mahal / Parganah-12: Rs. 1140787 An. 8, Rs.

1141273 An. 4 Ps.4.5 (SD. f-139)

1) Parganah Haveli Raibag-Villages- 80(Vs.82 SD.): Rs. 150000, Rs.

150000 An. 10 (SD. f-139)

(Raibag) with Petha, Ankola, Jalalpur, Darkanwari, Laslapur, Bakrihall, Hutanhalli, Chikhani, Abalrura, Malji, Mohammadapur, Maulidkotha, Majamala, Aisandha, Akupetha, Abalkur, Huraj, Sirpur, Matluli, Saduli, Hauradgoan, Hunapur, Hanrdi, Rajapur, Holver, Bardi, Ankali, Kukhtanbh, Kruhi, Luth, Kuthasar, Nisfbarkagoan, Bakya, Arkal, Anknur, Kalawari, Kanakbai, Daunkatha, Lutanhall, Jastwar, Baunji, Haranhall, Pundiwal, Hankur, Andwar, Thanpur, Balutanhudi, Baskeli, Lurdi with Mazra, Salkara, Bale Chinchani, Arjunwar, Babadki, Ramapur, Lukur, Raibagwadi, Kurandwad, Kos, Hall Chanlwar, Muludar alias Karbha, Sindhall, Kanrahall, Tarwar, Marul, Bandbargoan, Bimarwar, Muwar, kanurwar, Murmada, Maradhun, Phalwari, Chinchwad, Sarkur, Kannur, Lingwar, Malti, Badra, Aaminapur, Barkunda, Aukar Khurd, and Samsa.

2) Parganah Bhalan Villages-80 Rs.45000, Rs. 44999 An. 6 Ps. 3 (SD. f-139)

Bhalan (proper), Jarli, Asu, Madgoan, Libaru, Sardha, Marku, Muram, Supur alias Sulgoan, Rajuri, Barad, Lutanala, Alipur, Korgoan,

Kumhari, Salkal, Bharli Buzruk, Kayedgoan, Rayidu Buzruk, Namwari, Balkari, Kyamgoan, Bhavlijuri, Berbar, Rayidu Khurd, Rilchi, Kahutha, Belwari, Wanchurli, Salwari Buzruk, Andard, Bardgoan, Kubardi, Salek, Namwara, Awardgoan, Kaileshewar, Dairun, Karuli Buzruk, Mirdha, Kapsi, Hayadi, Haliwari, Kharki, Nebaluri, Suradha, Nekatwar, Bail, Saludha, Aubair, Rajala, Lasbhar, Barakwar, Hakangoan, Rahuli, Aubalai, Sankoli, Vairar, Awarki Buzruk, Dakhari, Wankuwari, Bandla, Waknusi, Yedgoan, Sapp, Kolhall, Karoli, Tarab, Satta, Aurki Khurd, Suluri Buzruk, Kalbai, Kokhalli, Jasti, Sumhapethabadhalli, Malwari, Hurbhavi, Karuli, Rakubdi and Rugoan.

3) Parganah Aundh Villages-28 Rs.28875

Aundh (proper), Ass, Alsika, Ahtan, Kolhargoan, Bakrigoan, Kharipur, Korki, Kulud, Kamala, Badsar, Barchi, Bargoan, Bareli, Ramanpur, Raigoan, Aurigoan, Shahpur, Sudala, Bairasgoan, Sulsel, Sulkhera, Hakangoan, Saibgoan, Madgoan, Kali alias Sakli, Kusi saluli and Hakangoan.

4) Parganah Pethasur (Nimmasur) Villages-33: Rs. 26250

Pethasur (proper), Atwar, Ablil, Awbaladi, Awzibadi, Bustha, Kerwari, Karsankha, Kugoan, Kusakh, Karwadi, Haili, Judu, Janklimunihal, Lulsar, Dalvikandi, Wahariwari alias Hurwari, Nandi, Papwari, Palsi, Pavli, Bairuvi, Bahuli, Walvi, Dankhala, Wavibel, Rugoan, Railur, Walebanchgoan, Makhal, Sapwari, Berlur and Ladurgoan.

5) Parganah Kagal Villages-69.5: Rs. 93750, Rs. 94185 An.4 (SD. f-139)

Kagal (proper), Karpur, Lebegoan, Hanjni, Bamni, Kolgoan, Bimakatur, Hatwar, Mahagoan, Dabkharj Buzruk, Dabkharj Khurd, Masakhi Buzruk, Haukak, Bangoan, Ruyi, Akli, Kandwara, Jankli, Bharsi, Lubak, Aurli, Sukurah, Pasa Buzruk, Kukuli, Kuruli, Nandhuri, Bhunandgoan, Amkha, Sawarwa Buzruk, Surhalli, Walwa Buzruk, Walwa, Kamanwari, Chandar, Taka, Holwar Buzruk, Hulwar Khurd, Madri,

Burdwa, Sunki, Banjri, Bergoian (half), Sadanaili, Sakuri, Dalur, Sandur, Sankarbari, sanktha Khurd, Hunur, Amur, Harba, Kanuri, Abekarli, Sulka, Alsand, Kurgoan, Nakatgoan, Aundarbari, Wandurdlatbari, Sunki, Balka, Burgoan, Saruwari, Sajani, Janamgoan, Payegoan, Sawardhakhurd, Balkekhurd, Dumkarsan and Hondihall.

6) Parganah Khatagoan Villages-35 (Vs. 41 SD.): Rs. 67500, Rs. 67500

An. 2 Ps. 3 (SD. f-139)

Khatagoan (proper) with Mazra Hussainpur, Ainapur, Kabthagaoan with Mazra, Dharludi, Madhubihal, Lusigoan, Darh with Sundarpur, Kumtha, Tanmalwari, Jaligoa, Nankesar, Bhusara, Khatagoan, Kuruki, Madula, Bandubak, Kaberkotha with Mazra, Koli, Wankuli, Wantwari, Jaam, Madfa with Mazra, Palasgoan, Kamtwabihal, Kukartha, Limri with Mazra, Jahkangoan, Rampur, Hakni, Halsudi, Badur, Tair, Abari and Pandgoan.

7) Parganah Sur (Masur) Villages-55 (Vs. 56 SD.): Rs. 65000, Rs. 65000

Ps. 3 , (SD. f- 139)

Sur (proper), Amap, Hurgoan, Narol, Nagthana, Kupetha, Vairal, Jankali, Kasar, Pakot, Shahpur, Sarwara, Barara, Bhuvana, Bailwari, Kalgoan, Wakri, Kajol, Badgoan, Agapur, Anantwari, Kubrava, Arvali, Audamsalisar, Wajna, Dibhar with Mazra, Sanakwad, Sudarhall, Aindhalli, Bali, Nakdhi, Asegoan, Tasanwar, Karoli, Pawli, Kardu, salud, Marli, Katurad, Chur, Sunwari, Taaspura, Kungoan, Ansar, Kurbhi, Kharara, Kalil, Parmala, Habaklul, Banduli, Madgoan, Makdi, Mapgoan, Rabhera and Sargoan.

8) Parganah Walwa Villages-19: Rs. 75000

Walwa (proper), Balus, Lubarhi, Bahadurpur, Abad, Thaha, Nagthana, Kundal, Khatagoan, Bhalbadha, Kadha, Nagoan, Dalwari, Kasari, Kotha kundi, Ailur, Amalard, Anwāran and Sargoan.

9) Parganah Kuradabad alias Karmar Villages- (?): Rs. 362550

10) Parganah Kolhapur- Villages (?): Rs. 170287 An. 8, Rs.170287 An.

13 Ps. 1.5 (SD. f-139)

11) Parganah Banti or Mamti Villages (?): Rs. 13125, Rs. 10125 (SD. f-139)

12) Parganah Darun Villages (?) Rs.37500/-

VII) SARKAR MURTUZABAD (MIRAJ) Parganahs/Mahals-6: Rs.

557378 An. 9, Rs. 557359 An. 1 (SD. f-152)

1) Haveli Mutuzabad Villages-171: Rs. 347188 An. 5, Rs. 347168 An. 4
Ps. 3 (SD. f-152)

Murtuzabad (proper), Ranchi, Koltha, Sanuli, Alkoyi, Halegoan, Kohan, Damulgoan, Karoli, Konji, Jangoan, Bakola, Baranhall, Malji, Janjani, Bekari, Jandur Khurd, Antha Suli, Ratan Kanaka, Bhulata, Hiroli, Kathaun, Bankajuri, Nauyigoan, Kalni, Karoli, Sairsi, Marbadla, Hussur, Damurkheri, salkali, Kuthali, Dudgoan, Dhavali, Tudi, Dhuvi, Amrava, Kanur, Bazarda, Manklore, Patgoan, Kalulardar, Dhamati, Dhulgoan, Abalwar, Kulwar, Hubari, Jardi, Anjani, Katababadar, Koswar, Dajarjur, Dayibhal, Saradhun, Dahiware, Dahuli, Padli, Bandihi, Lurji, Hanur, Alkod, Sarali, Mahisal, Kosoli, Kolgoan, Durli, Matwar, Koldhara, Kanthadha, Halkwar, Karwar, Kerhari, Kunwarwar, Churanjim Jurikandi, Raviwari, Budibadi, Khayalgoan, Aundargoan, Hule, Hiroi Khurd, Kubdkhera, Aikera, Badhagoan, Kelegoan, Kodi Khurd, Kokel Mazra, Rakhuli, Kodi Buzruk, Rambhal, Auhalli, Naukhalsut, Mahalek, Lujhri, sargoan, Aintha, Khadra, Dhulsar, Junari, Karoli, Karludi, Bankwari, Karuh, Dhajgoan, Falyi, Ankola, Karwari, Darimalus, Khunalha, Kelapur, Tabdalwari, Yenktadi, Bulwari, Bhaluli, Halur, Kokrali, Savarda, Alsapur, Basgoan, Wari, Tanat, Anjalkari, karbal, Dugaon, Belwari, Kothamahakal, Aurwar, Sindsal, Abar Khurd, Adalkari, Dhapetha, Japur, Paluli, Sarli, Sardwar, Jairi, Lutwar, Adwar, Awailardi, Bara, Burgaon, Babari, Mankrol, Najha,

Alsa, Kantwar, Samduli, Aukari Katha, Pasankuduli, Kotwar, Bambi, Balkali, Bulwar, Matwar, Mudsiki, Khulasi, Raibalkali, Hunnur, Dudhari, Kharsiki, Dhalewari, Banch, Baganz, Wahalgoan, Akalwar, Wali, Sulkud, Ariwari, Balwar, and Bank.

1) Parganah Kotha Villages-9: Rs. 58712 An. 12

Kotha (proper), Darsi, Nagoan, Sargoan, Tamutha, Kanvalpur, Rakubki, Magoan near Kotha and Wasalwadi.

3) Parganah Bedak (Medak) Villages-10: Rs. 37503 An. 12, Rs. 37503 An. 12 Ps. 3 (SD. f- 152)

Bedak (proper), Arbak, Huluki, Airubadki, Kondiwarim Kundrahuri, Kurharkbad, Malgoan, Ketwar and Bewari.

4) Parganah Mahals Villages-7: Rs. 39750, Rs. 39750 An. 8 (SD. f- 152)

Mahsal (proper), Kothabi, Barwar, Kagwar, sarkoba, Jandur, and Aukar Buzruk.

5) Parganah Khanapur Villages-20: Rs. 40698, Rs. 40698 An. 12 (SD. f- 152)

Khanapur (proper), Sind, Khubasi, Halsi, Muwadmi, Dashatha, Salsabka, Ramala, Salkaluhar, Sultankada, Karbhi, Hurha, Mutha, Khutte Khurd, Dilihi, Bhubadi, Ramungoan, Harwari, Berdha, and Maikhera.

6) Parganah Ashtha Villages-8 Rs.33525

Ashtha (proper), Baratkhera, Baliwar, Koliwari, Bukarli, Bandalwari, Sankandak, Dhuli.

BIJAPUR KARNATAK:

VIII- SARKAR KARNATAK: Parganahs/Mahals 56: Rs. 4940275 An. 7, Rs. 5292356 An. 1 (SD. f-145)

1) Parganah Islampur alias Bangalore-Rs-321703

2) Parganah Antur Malik Jagder -Rs.43200

3) Parganah Annikondi -Rs. 64800

4) Parganah Arjani- Rs.21600

- 5) **Parganah Baklur**- Rs.36300
- 6) **Parganah Balapur Buzruk**-Rs.209696 An.13 Ps.3
- 7) **Parganah Balapur Khurd** -Rs.224900
- 8) **Parganah Paladkot Malik Jagder**-Rs-50400
- 9) **Parganah Babawar etc.** Rs.109366 An.12
- 10)**Parganah Badihall**-Rs.84, 297 An.6
- 11)**Parganah Barur**-Rs.46, 632
- 12)**Parganah Lukrayi Samandur**-Rs.22500
- 13)**Parganah Pattankunda** -Rs.415288. An.14
- 14)**Parganah Banaka Malik Jagder**-Rs.6, 480
- 15)**Parganah Pankadal** -Rs.24675
- 16)**Parganah.Bamkur** -Rs.2, 22, 255
- 17)**Parganah Dhankalkot**-Rs.28957
- 18)**Parganah Dharmadhar** -Rs.67510
- 19)**Parganah Devanhalli** -Rs.93, 750
- 20)**Parganah Rasoolpur or Rasoolabad alias Chiknayakhalli** -Rs.2, 25000
- 21)**Parganah Rahaldurg alias Belur**-Rs. 30100 An.14
- 22)**Parganah Satbaran Halli** -Rs.5, 791 An.8
- 23)**Parganah Sira etc.** -Rs.479, 264 An.2
- 24)**Parganah Sultan Nagar alias Basavapattan-Mahal-3** Rs.4, 59835 An.10
- 25)**Parganah Sandur** -Rs.66, 675
- 26)**Parganah Sondikot** -Rs.45000
- 27)**Parganah Sadal Malikkarjun** -Rs.3, 240
- 28)**Parganah Sivurpakar Halli** -Rs. 6, 950
- 29)**Parganah Sivganga** -Rs.33, 375
- 30)**Parganah Kundikara** -Rs.75000
- 31)**Parganah Kalkhera**-Rs.5400

32)Parganah Gangnellur -Rs. 4, 968

33)Parganah Kūrti -Rs. 41, 250

34)Parganah Katahallur -Rs. 21, 625

35)Parganah Kolar with Korkal or Mulwakal-Mahal-2, Rs.3, 93, 127

An.11 Ps.1.5

36)Parganah Kandurli-Rs.108000

37)Parganah Kalur-Rs. 28, 125

38)Parganah Barihalli -Rs. 4320

39)Parganah Mahimaskal -Rs.12906

40)Parganah Satundi -Rs. 7500

41)Parganah Māilkeri -Rs. 1, 620

42)Parganah Mansi Kolar -Rs. 62, 325

43)Parganah Nagsamandar -Rs.56250

44)Parganah Pandkal -Rs. 1, 58, 645

45)Parganah Nauleli -Rs. 4320

46)Parganah Nalematar or Walipattan -Rs. 21, 300

47)Parganah Viyaparala -Rs.3240

48)Parganah Hosakotha alias Farhatabad Mahal-2 -Rs.18, 750

49)Parganah Harpanhalli -Rs. (?)

50)Parganah Holihanur -Rs.5400.

ZAMINDARS OF KARNATAK:

Srirangapattan, Bednur, Sondha, Raidurg, Khurdurg, Harhatti, Harimala, Tarikara, Kari, Badkadha, Banakbala, Chikbalapur, Korlikara, Mewari, Hakalwari, Hiparki, Dalunhalli, Alekal, Baklore, Baksankari, Harpanhalli, Alekundi, Kanakwadi, Kanakkadi, Balari, Kudardkotha, Sankarkadha.

*Why this is
here?
out of context*

IX- SARKAR BANKAPUR: Parganahs/Mahals-16 Rs. 1708076 An. 15
Ps.3, Rs. 1708002 An. 1 Ps.1.5 (SD. f-135)

1) Parganah Haveli Bankapur Villages (?) - Rs.257456 An. 4, Rs. 257456
An. 8 (SD. f-136)

2) Parganah Raihupalli Villages-64 (Vs. 68 SD.): Rs. 82500

Raihupalli (proper), Sarwar, Ralsunkopp, Aunkal with Mazra, Sivapur, Aulikal Ainapur with Raharbapur, Bharulunkopp, Monsamandar, Sursikopp, Wakurli, Halihall, Ajapur, Khatludalkal, Daulat Ketha and Lurpetha, Murkhakund, Auwarapur alias Mohammadpur, Ahmad Khera, Kheliwala, Kokal with Mazra, Malapur Khurd, Imamapur, Warkur, Pali, Nagpatan Kher, Akri, Jainapur, Kuluvi Bimapur, Aluhall, Barhanpur, Hamsamdar, Luyilkotha, Kadatkopp, Kasihirapur, Makrihall, Kanakpur, Chilankopp, Ibrahimpur, Hussainiarlapetha, Holakhall, Baksehkopp, Holevirapur, Badimaben Ralhakotha, Handamkal, Jainapur, Telkotha, Bhapur, Ludbanka, Kunhihall, Andarkohi, Morala, Janti, Kishnapur, Hamsagar, Luvuvi, Kardakikard, Abduha, Kolur, Ramapur, Kubankot, Bukra, Akrar with Mazra, Lubadihall, Narsapur and Afzalapur.

3) Parganah Rattihalli Villages-208 (Vs.221 SD.): Rs.131850, Rs. 131903
An. 9 Ps. 4.5 (SD. f-136)

Rattinhalli (proper), Kadur, Ludanhalli, Hosakotha, Bagpur Buzruk, Ailhahalli, Juganhalli, Mahapur, Agarkotha, Sikihalli, Mori-Khurd, Lusavi, Abdhi, Juret Buzruk, Bakri, Halihall, Bakud, Balki, Thalpi, Bultha Kotha, Jharuhalli, Kanjikot, Madihalli, Antwar, Aukarkhera, Kankahikot, Baknur, Kudhalli, Abadgoan, Kundkihalli, Anketi, Bairhalli, Banegoa, Mansishalli, Nimhalli, Poyikotha, Koskotha, Nirmalapur, Kanvisindhapur, Kimarkhera, Malimaksanhalli Meyar Buzruk, Medur, Jakhalli, Lasvapuri, Kalapur, Kohaslur, Kabtankera, Karas, Amirki, Sugapur, Bavikot, Abkhera, Barukara alias Huv, Hairkopp, Chandanhalli, Kudihalli, Ankali, Singapur Khurd, Kohi, Aberapur, Abadhi Buzruk, Narlipalli, Mabadapur, Kotal,

Kalvolot, Ralihossur, Mainkankopp, Alandkotha, Aberuli, Horalhalli, Korvali Buzruk, Janthpur, Madri Khurd, Bakurd, Holuli, Kagal alias Jara, Nirmaldevurkopp, Dalukuru, Modlur, Alkur alias Bakadhali, Malukal, Kudhalli, Arli, Bairuli, Kudrihall, Ausdi, Ainka, Amarkot, Ardharahall, Astbarkal alias Gangapur, Bhakihalli, Harimaral etc. Koknur, Dharapur, Roshanapur alias Kolipur, Lakhankop, Basavapur, Kharkhatedurkori, Başvâpür, Hikêrâ, Kâdârmedâlkêrâ, Kôkêb, Kûdanbadi, Mûshtûr, Sârdu, Hoshalli with Mazra, Koknur, Holsi, Lachami, Jharanhalli, Nimhalli, Haranpalli, Danhalli alias Sidaki, Madan Buzruk, Chalkera, Kajaridbla Sagarpur, Parchakruli, Ladatkotha, Kastarur, Chattar, Sandhapur, Belhalli, Walulur, Arlikotha, Alandkera, Alur, Anji, Alur with Mazra, Alipur, Kojur alias Kalanur, Auhipur, Kolvahalli, Kuvadimalapur, Berki, Gangapur with Mazra, Wamukihalli, Kansilapur, Wahurhalli, Alsihalli, Lekvakikot, Sangapur, Sutkotha, Hulsbari with Petha, Sevakgoan, Kanihalli, Manur Buzruk, Atenhalli, Kolikot, Beramkot, Dayikhur, Sukunhalli, Kangoan, Kalgoan, Narsapur, Lubadihall Khurd, Babapur, Murk Khurd, Lubadihall, Karur, Kavalihalli, Harpalli, Kubadjihalli, Mulkalihalli, Somnayekanhalli, Hukankandi, Vadankotha, Kalkadhali, Aralkotha, Hanbara halli, Midrabarhalli, Kutmaki, Balalpur, Dodihalli, Madarki, Chandanhalli, Kupe Buzruk, Madkanhalli, Mothihalli, Wahulapur, Habakpur Buzruk, Sindhapur, Malapur, Malkankotha, Sivapur, Laikhhalli, Alevabrali, Khazar, Malalhalli, Sarkasi, Kubdhal, Alur, Lachmanpur, Badihall, Madiba, Marutsidharkhera, Sakharhalli, Alipur, Surdmar, Kosnur, Holehalli, Malapur, Sukawar, Somlapur, Kundusaral, Lulkunda, Mulkhera, Badihall and Kurd Khera.

4) Parganah Karoki Villages-84 (Vs.98 SD.): Rs. 20000, Rs. 108000 (SD. f- 136)

Karoki (proper), Hoshalli, Dalukari, Kolur, Maski, Halikansi, Karanji, Suknur Khurd, Suknur Buzruk, Havali, Mahapur, Bisdihall,

Jubdihall, Marbadkot, Kudanhall, Kerur, Mulalkot, Sikotha, Surkatha, Hibarhalli, Malipetha, Ramanpur, Karkanhalli, Ailuhalsi, Sunkopp, Sankli, Madirkot, Hunkopp, Sivpur, Lundur, Talihalli, Jankapur, Arlihalli, Hulkar with Mazra, Chandapur, Barikapur, Lunkopp, Gorapur, Ramanpur, Hasnapur, Askankopp, Karoli, Karkol, Subharla, Balwar Buzruk, Narliki, Chikan Kotha, Bajapur, Lakot, Hunkor, Harkoli Buzruk, Balihall, Basunkopp, Huvalenkopp, Hudkariwakil Mazra, Wankhal, Hudas, Kundapur with Mazra, Huvankanur, Alharkotha, Kunthalli, Kanpur, Harkana Khurd, Kundankopp, Kalkopp, Balhara, Kalsur, Ambapur, Sumanpur, Hallmainkopp, Kanapur, Amravar, Kudur, Hasberur, Bakhtapur, Karimmaklur, Kalau, Harpur, Wadibadihalli, Haskihalli, Kankanwari, Malur Khurd, Duyibadihalli Khurd and Belu Buzruk.

5) Parganah Kamiran Villages-43 (Vs. 44 SD.): Rs.41250

Kamiran (proper), Arsankhera, Kalkurd, Ankinpur, Kubadukotha, Kalkotha, Lakmikot, Rosikot, Jaralhall, Arhapur, Ludlaripur, Janlur, Kubkur, Tanshur, Hudi bimapur, Sahankotha, Amlapur, Kannur, Aukhankhera, Matrubad, Lubadihalli, Bakhun, Bakiwal, Alisari, Barlakurd, Chandpur, Nashikri, Ale Buzruk with Muzra, Horlikot, Kalihall, Mulkhera, Wamujanhall, Sankti, Ralikhurd, Anduwar, Kaltha, Lakchi Lakapur, Baralkotha, Muvawar, Aralkotha, Salgoan, Hukannur and Kalur.

6) Parganah Naseerabad alias Dharwar Villages-53 (Vs.54 SD.): Rs. 102,229 An. 4, Rs.102229 An. 14 (SD. f-137)

Naseerabad (proper), Kelkera, Kabuladkopp, Kanchanhalli, Kamlapur, Badaskopp, Mangalpetha, Baranban, Antkotha, Sadur, Kharkopp, Janapur, Kunkopp, Yasinpur, Benur, Bagh (garden) near Kasbha, Golganji, Sumanpur, Amarkot, Sidapur, Katyapur, Ramanpur, Laskotha, Alapur, Alikol, Sitapur, Mansurpur with Mazra, Sutkotha, Hankiablapur, Kaunkopp, Lukankhera, Bandbankankopp, Malnankankot, Kudankot, Kolikara, Madbankankot, Benankan, Beun, Kohajpetha,

Devkari, Kokarkotha, Mamkotha with Mazra, Malakwar khurd, Koktha, Sarlok, Marhar, Malakwar Buzruk, Konhapur, Sunakad, Kurkashatti, Kanchanhatti, Saklapur and Kamlapur.

7) Parganah Harihar Villages-58 (Vs.60 SD.): Rs. 113570 An. 3, Rs. 15368 An. 11 (SD. f-137)

Harihar (proper), Harkanhalli, Kahanradi with Mazra, Bantikot, Kadalkoli, Ludanhalli, Sarbhi, Balkoralhalli, Hunkan, Dahibandrihalli, Karalpalli, Kosanhalli, Pajihalli, Suklapur with Manklapur, Bandur, Banknur, Balsanhall, Kolur, Yati Buzruk, Rakanhalli, Hangwar, Kudhalli, Bailwari, Lulikera, Humapur, Malkanhalli, Auhulapur, Karakpur, Bharamhalli, Askotha, Alkalkondi, Sankarhalli, Sarkudanhalli, Nagihalli, Dhetigoan, Mubalhalli, Kasab Kotha, Warmanhalli, Madari, Abarkubdi, Kurdi, Dadbakroli, Banti Khurd, Harlapur, Kanakwet, Madalhall, Kukjanhalli, Shahpur, Kundwar, Samuhalli, Mudatbenhalli, Mavenhalli, Kurbanhalli, Arsapur, Mailadhalli, Salkotha, Duparhalli and Kanakwar.

8) Parganah Lakamseer (Laxmeshewar) Villages-123 (Vs. 122 SD.): Rs. 259529 An. 8

Lakamseer (proper), Sultanpur Buzruk, Mazra Sultanpur, Badihalli, Alekund, Madli, Kodikopp, Bamkotha, Sivapur, Hosur Kudankopp, Kanakwar, Mazra Sultanpur, Mur, Kabsihalli, Shahall, Lukerikopp, Kobdihalli, Akali, Jubdihall, Hakkotha, Basoapur, Nabelapur, Kanvibundihall, Malwar, Rolikoh, Kudikhera, Kukhanur, Bhasakur, Mulihall, Anthi, Wahulbankot, Bardwar, Kanchalapur, Mahsur, Banchan, Dandal, Dhubra Lakhapur, Dalvibaki, Madkali, Ankalwari, Maeandkotha, Janapur, Lasur, Modihall, Berhatti, Bhamli, Karur, Baknur, Kokalkhurd, Halihossur, Kalakwar, Nurkot, Kanvi Bagewari, Mansalapur, Daurmaulusar, Akpur, Kanhadhall, Sankarlapur, Raitanhalli, Yatpur, Kobadkara, Kal, Lukal Buzruk, Subhihall, Kalalihall, Sukarkumadi, Hadur, Hajurd, Petha, Harlapur, Harlikot, Doudi, Kuchkara, Kudamhall, Kudkera,

Sakanhall, Wardi, Santikera, Moor, Sadarwara, Mubadihall, Madlikera, Aikera, Ankoyi, Ainka, Kunderwale, Jalekera, Chuli, Bakkur, Kobhankot, Sulki, Salki, Surmaki, Komkul, Kubsapur, Kararhall, Tulu, Bailni, Malapur Buzruk, Dauvi, Barahanpur, Gangapur, Ramkera, Baktur, Koretkatha, Masikot, Mahwar, Kauvli Bahadurpur, Aksinapur, Kadkol, Madarhalli, Sukwar, Amrapur, Amur, Hulur, Malapur Khurd, Manulal, Auwali, Nagarkada, Murukad, Sankali and Kolkachkot.

9) Parganah Mahapur or Mapur Villages-17, Rs.15000

Mahapur (proper), Sanur with Mazra, Aminhalli, Kodikot, Kadibakur, Nirmalapur, Ramtirtha, Madkimanhall, Sutkotha, Waru, Malihatti, Husur, Virapur, Hugoan, Manayikot, Anladhalli, and Khwaspur.

10) Parganah Kondbaol or Kundkal Villages-(?), Rs.90, 937 An.8

Kondbol, (proper), Murwa with Mazra, Kalwali, Kadul, Antwar, Asrur, Kothahalli, Sarmanpur, Hathakot, Dilwarpur, Mubadihall, Malkubd, Duhankot, Banchanhall, Belapur, Askalki, Susi with Mazra, and Hukanhalli.

11) Parganah Masavkankotha or Masvikotha Villages-62 Rs.97, 500 An.4

Masavkankotha (proper), Sakikotha Buzruk, Janalmutha, Kamdhur, Dubarkot, and Daskera, Dabulikunkot, Halsikot and Dalsikot, Kabirpur alias Kalin, Hunkuli alias Alinkote, Hotekot, Kalakotha, Dahumard, Barsagar, Yasun, Ayur, Matikodi, Dhulikot, Kadhurkot, Belbarchi, Chittor, Ramanhall, Hundarkot, Amarkol, Devarkundihall, Mulka, Hunhalli, Hubti, Beraki alias Kudlaki, Madaskera, Sakadpurkot, Korhall, Jokikopp, Kadkunkopp, Kunjeet, Kaldarpurkot, Hokarkundm Karimabakankot, Bakarkoth, Dasarkot, Dubarhall, Kudankot alias Kudan, Masihatti alias Karim, Kalyankot, Sangamner, Bankatholi kotha, Sankikatha Khurd, Basarkor, Kolimolikot, Mailhalli, Kalimankot, Jumbakankot, Sidhapur,

Huyihalla, Lasruvi, Kalkatankotha, Alikotha, Lekpurkot, Kudal alias Lulki, Madurkot, Marukhera, Maralkotha and Bisidalurhulli,

12) Parganah Hangal Villages-82 (Vs.101 SD.): Rs. 37500

Hangal (proper), Alkalur, Kandalekot, Kamihalli, Raksapur, Korkopp, Kunjikot, Humanhalli, Kothakotha, Aubaramkopp, Nadiborki, Badikot, Malankopp, Madarkot, Nandalkothawari, Malwarbariwabankera, Ninkwar, Madur with Mazra, Mahulkot, Malkond, Kalikot, Bawarkot, Amlapur, Lachmipur, Kursahtikot, Sivmikarambalihalli, Sakarwale, Beruli, Sisike, Berkalur, Saveshewar, Ramtirtha, Virapur, Dahal, Sabanhall, Selaka, Sanva, Hulkanhalli with Masihalli, Hulkankot, Aumanhalli and Hoshalli, Antihall, Balvi and Holun, Malikadlikot, Dumarkot, Hoskot, Bavaspur, Hachanhall, Huchihole, Makbanhalli, Sulihall, Berkund etc. Harka etc. Dahat with Kot, Berur, Taiki, Haralkot, Kunhalli, Karsikot, Kurdi, Wahumasur, Kavsikhurd, Aminhalli, Sakroli, Valesarur, Kankara, Kavalsi Buzruk with Dhara, Ladlihali with Balsamandar, Akrikudri, Kaljikot, Bersakikot, Bakroli, Sandalkund, Bharbanmur, Hukur with Mazra, Kudri with Kurbhar, Kadar ankalhall, Kanki Buzruk, Kanki Khurd, Kasihalli, Masihalli, Yunakpur, and Hukur.

13) Parganah Halihall-Villages-63 (Vs.64 SD.): Rs. 24581 An. 13, Rs. 24581 An. 9 (SD. f-137)

Halihall (proper), Berkalur, Sudvaru, Mali, Mur, Chinapur, Basvali, Mukadkasa, Petha, Hunki, Kotkara, Holibati, Jarli, Habruli, Samalni, Beluli, Surkudar, Janka, Laika, Abtaruli, Pethi, Mudalkera, Kolhalli, Nagpesi, Kuluajankatham kachanlli, Karudar, Mudki, Kurkadi, Alheli, Kubadalur, Jainalhalli, Kolharkot, Mumapur, Madarhalli, Bimapur, Kasuli, Sathali, Kalpur, Madanhalli, Makihalli, Kathachali Buzruk, Husankara, Bahuli, Lasuli, Badikunda, Kawalwar, Bakalwar, Ayeruka, Janalkera, Hilwar, Ramkot, Bairalwar, Lumanhalli, Wadikarkot, Abarki, Ramanpur, Kadbal, Kundhalli, Maiki, Laikankore, Malanhalli and Balwar.

14) Parganah Honhalli Villages-146 (Vs.159 SD.): Rs. 68598 An. 4 Ps.3, Rs. 68761 An.7 Ps. 3 (SD. f-137)

Honhalli (proper), Muklahalli, Didkur, Kajaikot, Barsangapur, Badshapur, Rajapur, Jarikera, Kunsali, Kadimata, Chainhalli, Dumdaryelur, Dunhalli, Kudji, Kanakhalli, Kakti, Kunkunhalli, Kankati, Arihalli, Beunhalli, Kolihall, Alankhall, Kotkudalhalli, Mudihall, Baiskot, Darlihalli, Bajkaj, Akhaunar, Kharduker, Kunmankashalli, Mukadhalsi, Nayamani, Kaunkata, Jailur, Madarlurd, Dalur, Arabkata, Salhall, Husanihalli, Auranhalli, Kalanhalli, Hanamsagar, Dalunhalli, Barkudanhalli, Sukihalli, Hamapur, Mahadalunhalli, Badanhalli, Mainhalli Khurd, Kachkankanhalli, Hartihalli, Bakihall, Balikera, Surhulla, Bhadkata, Mast, Pareli Khurd, Mahapur, Balkuli, Pareli Buzruk, Sidhapur, Kubadhalli, Ayekpur, Julka, Suragkot, Dalvikot, Hamanhalli, Kakankana, Barkanhalli, Kurdarhatti, Arvadi, Maradkot, Jainkotha, Chandan Katha, Bidarhalli, Kaitgoanhok, Lakchankot, Mohammadapur, Dharapur, Madunkalhalli, Kudkot, Dabarkur, Lukal, Sankaikot, Katsali with Mazra, Mawatkawar, Balur, Chandanhalli, Arlahalli, Madkera with Mazra, Kudrikot, Kahalkot, Basvapur, Salgoanhalli, Nirmalapur, Chisanalli, Banhalli, Barukarapur, Huturi, Bandkot, Ajitapur, Kalalunkata, Bilaskatha, Kurikoda, Saiki with Mazra, Barhalli, Massikot, Kolikoti, Bailikoli, Mosikot, Bamkal with Mazra, Taimurkot, Alebhammad, Awikada, Karikoh, Matuhalli, Dukankalli, Balas, Kokarkatha, with Mazra, Kundhall, Balwar, Bakarkadhakot, Artal, Adukatha, Maharmali, Aksar Khurd, Hanudi, Lakanhalli, Holikera, Jainkot, Kalekot, Kalyan, Kurar, Kahankura, Halikot, Mazrakot, Mentnak, Wasat khat, Dulanhalli, Bakwar, Auli, Kaum, and Amkihalli.

15) Parganah Naregal - Villages-69, Rs.54, 375

Naregal (proper), Audar, Malber, Hubanhalli, Hukur, Somsagar, Kailwarluta, Malalber, Bimapur, Kolipur, Walvihosur, Darvi, Bimkot, Kodwar, Bairkanki, Hurmalihalli, Hassur, Kalapur, Huubaki, Alapur, Jainapur, Bimapur, Bardapur, Kumaddal, Bhankapur, Dalur, Araskonda, Nanhalli, Kalwaamapur, Sulihalli, Nathall, Badarkera, Ludikalapur, Madibankankot, Korapur, Kalapur, Sangapur, Dhahpur, Parwakot, Sakihalli, Sankahrikot, Dumanhall, Hosur, Das, Katisar, Sumanpur, Hukail Khurd, Lakhmanpur, Virapur, Bankalihall, Abtamhall, Sanktakohi, Korapur Buzruk, Vainktapur, Honihalli, Lachamipur, Sankur, Surmanpur, Korikot, Damwar, Pindkea, Akur, Balekundi, Malkunand, Zakhmaskot, Mubadihall, Paruvi and Hulal Buzruk.

16) Parganah Gadag- Villages (?), Rs.3, 13105 An.5

X) SARKAR TORGAL-Parganahs/Mahals-16, Rs. 1595941 An. 5 Ps.3, Rs. 1596070 An. 14 Ps. 1.5 (SD. f-137)

1) Parganah Haveli Torgal- Villages-380 (Vs. 383 SD.), Rs. 325669 An. 6, Rs. 325802 An. 9 Ps. 3 (SD. f-138)

Torgal with Petha, Sharjahpur, Harlapur, Jailmur, Kalhua, Navsapur Buzruk, Narsapur (near), Ramnpur, Wayinja, Sunkanhall, Sedanhall, Madkal, Hanjanhall, Jujpur, Malnur, Mohulakot, Kotaknur, Mululi, Jujainpur, Aurthakal, Kunhadhal, Balur, Malapur, Mulwarkot, Mainhall, Kunpur, Arikotha, Kotwarkot, Kotbuzruk, Lurhal, Aurdar, Kundkot, Chandanki, Kuhi, Hasilurma, Bhalhall, Bevir, Madmapur, Harihavi, Sundala, Ruladkoth, Kadalwar, Madanankkoth, Sundala, Kurdanwarnakar, Bhakohi, Mamadkera, Musikatha, Kahsihall, Mudlur, Murkund, Anjalalur, Hossulak, Kodkot, Karsutha, Jalikatha, Kundhusi, Karmarj, Markohi, Luradpur, Belpur, Muramkot, Jailkera, Chachalki, Maula, Kalalikawar, Alkuwayi, Fazalapur, Lumkali, Bhasiarla, Haizkuma, Arikotha, Lawal, Hastur, Arlikatha, Besi, Arkaladhi, Kolwar, Hatkea, Kanjrafanhall,

Kunhabaki, Handhall, Abdhalli, Sankrasikot, Hamankot, Kabsarkot, Sandalkot, Santarkotha, Bailwar, Karkot, Motmulikot, Humankot, Kurmaktah, Abairalkohi, Ayedkal, Kailur, Kalab, Kotkhurd, Bevanpur, Ramanhavi, Arlikatha, Kukharkot, Banknur, Analsantehalli, Kalanur, Mardi, Baluras, Warsan, Dumakar kunkot, Dhabli, Darwar and Bandarwar, Hajanhalli, Korhakatah, Mulikond, Mukuma, Mubhuli, Arisur, Anyih Kolar, Halmuri, Janmardar, Arikera, Makrihall, Madbadi, Ludki, Ramanpur, Hand Kosukal, Hirur, Barukot, Torgalkotha, Sindki, Mukaladi, Bimapur, Janapur, Kumhapur, Nagpur, Aralkumdi, Kalmadu, Nadas, Jainapur, Hutkarli, Aumiyar, Rajanhall, Dudalwari, Kuwapur, Bimapur, Sunkanhall, Sutkotha, Marmarimusankuhall, Habrka, Karkal, Kudulikot, Allahkot, Kunjankopp, Kujalkot, Halalkot, Wahutur, Kabsaluri, Harkalipetha, Akhisurdi, Ailkal, Sindkur, Halhubal, Sukali, Sutkatha, Kasarkot, Kalpur, Bhadkatha, Kudankot, Madaspur, Harakot, Arwarkot, Bagwarsikot, Kobdihall, Tahdakot, Kalur, Kalkoa, Bachamwari, Ayikudankot, Nandkurd, Hakarka, Dalkotha, Nilkud, Sukanhall Buzruk, Baskera, Hamkot, Hunkur, Askanhall, Purli Khurd, Telhall Buzruk, Antadki, Dudalkot, Mukadkea, Bimapur, Hunalhall Khurd, Kudanwar, Wayanjali, Akwanal, Nelkund, Devbatankot, Kumdihall, Anudhi, Karikoth, Berwar, Rabadkatha, Benanpur, Mukur with Mazra, Churkard, Huksikot, Hasihasi, Amlapur, Ailkund, Hukli, Balapur, Anlikera Buzruk, Kalwarkot, Ahli, Lukur, Anlikera Khurd, harbalbard, Aibarkarda, Huvanhokk, Kasarahaur, Kalu, Haruhumakal, Hakri, Auruduman halli, Bednur with Mazra, Kadikatha, Satikera, Khaki Bankanku, Umatpur with Jera, Ankarkol, Hatala, Jawar, Kumi Buzruk, Lumkurd, Lokmati, Baruvi Bankankot, Abarkot, Kobarkoth, Madkera, Jangbamankot, Wanatmankot, Kondihal, Banksi, Barladi, Munakhall, Mudlur, Mundhikot, Kurkot, Lubadimamiyana, Hairka, Mulkal, Sivli, Hukamkot, Kadihalli, Kahtimadir, Kaunshari, Kanstal, Hadkali Khurd, Kuzrakot, Jivanhall, Murat, Abalhal,

Kaili, Holikotha, Pakwri, Kunakpur, Matihall, Lakhmapur, Mulki Khurd, Authihall, Laikadhali, Marul, Surihan, Maitihulla, Hulekot, Barapur, Kurkudankot, Karak, Kuradkot, Pajsi, Kokalkera, Madanravi, Kubarkotha, Alikotha, Hanlardchikwar, Sajadwadi, Jairkihall, Maladkot, Mulkali, Bakwari, Kundankot, Kolbarkri, Kalwar, Kadankot, Bakapur Bahrudhahalli, Kurdikot, Huhuwarhar, Hali, Bakra, Kalebati, Madki, Kardhalli, Kolmutah, Janapur, Koharkot, Jalikhatah, Bulandkot, Kankanhasli, Bukarbhal, Kamankot, Jangmuvikot, Alusagar, Ankalhall, Malikot, Harkudankot, Bararkera, Harumanikkot, Husaindkot, Audamadkot, Habsakihall, Mudmankanhall, Pairur, Sikandhall, Mudmankanhal, Lakananakankot, Balankwar, Harskor, Kolukal, Kokarkot, Karhasli, Kundankot, Karihall, Mulki, Aland Kozi, Hasthalli, Sakharkot, Jilaikankot, Bankal, Muthaahla, Karlihall, Andpur, Kurandkera, Hanskihall, Karolkot, Karkalalsu, Hulkalkot, Mulmetkera, Dhulbankot, Kasidubarlok, Kasanwari, Bhunkad katha, Malsar, Harmur, Manwahasi, Kubalkera, Chandanmutha, Taimuryat, Anhalli, Danhalhall, Kalkar, Lurbadal murdi, Kalankot, Murmundi, Khanapur, Badlimuri, Dakanhall, Haskur, Balahari, Alur, Kodikor, Korapur, Auwalkatha, Kalhola, Hulki, Kotha Khurd and Maskihall.

2) Parganah Alikera Villages (?) Rs.45000/

3) Parganah Bakarkotha (Bagalkot) Villages (?) : Rs. 303316, Rs. 306316 An. 8 (SD. f-138)

4) Parganah Jamkhandi -Villages (?) Rs.93, 750

5) Parganah Hole Chimalga-Villages (?), Rs.64400 An. 3

6) Parganah Badami Villages-153 (Vs.160 SD.), Rs. 239743, Rs. 239735 An. 4 Ps. 3 (SD. f-138)

Badami (proper), Ahun, Kulaj kund, Bhasakarpur, Abarnakarihall, Lalkunda, Timapur, Kaili, Chakmur, Bandkasur, Balahuki, Kulki, Sarharki, Ansikera, Havayi, Petha Ibrahimpur, Malkapur, Murkarkot, Abarkol,

Bairikal, Lakhmapur, Halalkot, Naktari, Hoshalli, Maknur, Haralkod, Lainkhur, Mundikera, Mandalikera, Sumankatha, Kalihall, Salubihal, Lurbuzruk, Kishnapur, Amkikera, Bimanbihal with Mazra, Wahanhall, Babhalmuta, Morihall, Bimapur, Ludanhall, Peth Kankanhall, Kadur, Jamalga, Suyikhurd, Bhunapur, Kudlikera, Jailmutha with Mazra, Dalkurd, Alikurd, Mainsab with Mazra, Mulkali, Waralkund Bimlak, Salihall, Peth Dayanatpur, Mazra, Bimapur near Kaliki, Bakrihall, Sandikatwar, Bakar, Malkapur, Berur Buzruk, Kaduri, Karah, Kundkoli, Kunjmakar, Jalur, Lurhalar, Jailkur, Namkanhall, Lasvi Buzruk, Karuki, Kurbadkali, Antaka, Barlial, Aubailkot, Bakarmusi with Bevarkor, Malapur, Anthhadkali, Bhaskarkur, Vakaid, Madkalkera, Kudanhall, Basmuli, Humalpur, Tanbhali, Wahanakaur, Kabarki, Alur, Sundi, Hulukarar, Holikund, Sula, Sumanhall, Petha bamal, Kubad Petha, Kalur, Amarkol, Manur Khurd, Kolasmutha, Sanduha, Walkhaka, Makalkund, Mulikatha, Madikatha, Kolulikhurd, Bramanpur, Halkudkot, Sankur, Sidhapur, Kanswapur, Aimhole, Anjhi, Aswadi with Mazra, Alalmulsi, Kurbairalki, Jalihall, Jankli with Mazra, Benchankunda, Hunhall, Maranbamri, Malapur, Andakri, Amlapur, Darkundha, Airkuli, Ramapur, Harihall, Malas etc. Husur with Mazra, Petha Islampur, Bashahpur, Abarsaralki, Bairkadi, Alsatankankot, Malanwar, Amarbalapur, Kurhasti, Kalurwar, Maldalkal, Sululi Buzruk, Musikera, Hudikarkata Buzruk, Babhalji, Madihall, Kakarihall, Hosur, Kudalikera, Bebalhall, Anjainapur, Hulur and Kahaslikera.

7) Parganah Machaknur Villages-10: Rs. 34712 Ps. 8, Rs. 34712 An. 7 Ps. 3 (SD. f-138)

Machaknur (proper), Balkali, Bajarmutha, Ralkurd Buzruk, Purli, Markana, Aralkurki, Karikuri, Balikera and Ludali.

8) Parganah Lokapur Villages –10 (Vs. 11 SD.): Rs.16875

Lokapur with Mazra, Antur, Madakpur, Kanakpur, Dehall, Bimapur, Baklanur, Jasakur, Fazalpur and Jairhun.

9) Parganah Berul Villages-27: Rs. 75423, Rs. 75423 An. 4 (SD. f-138)

Berul (proper), Kaliwari, Kamlapur, Kotha, Kalban Kasbi, Anrkiwar, Tarpetha, Batunhavi, Bankalkud, Habakud, Alkalki, Murjud, Hakuvi, Ankanhall, Rasoolpur, Badikal, Sankoli, Saibsagar, Sindhapur, Arukera, Khalarsi, Malur, Badikudi, Kulanbadi, Sindhadi, Malur, Badikudi, Kulanbadi, Sindhadi, Sultanpur, Kharul, Mujalki, Bamkali, Madkal, Mudalhatta, Darvad and Halkundi.

10) Parganah Qutbabad alias Galgali Villages-16: Rs. 19913 An.15 Ps.3, Rs. 19914 An.15 Ps.1.5 (SD. f-138)

Savanpetha, Aidhalli, Ludki, Petha with (Qutbabad), Kaldhal, Hajanhall Buzruk, Kanur, Chandapur, Ahalhadi, Habal with Peth, Sanalhall, Hanjanhall Khurd, Ramkori, Kasi, Lubadihall and Mudkanur.

11) Parganah Kerur Villages-72 (Vs.77 SD.): Rs. 40179, Rs.40158 An. 2 (SD. f-138)

Kerur (proper), Ankaldeha, Lankankot, Yulbar, Mulkalkund, Brahanupr, Sanklapur, Koberkot, Arkoba, Lindihall, Kaban, Hamsagar, Bamlapur, Lukekera, Akanbar, Kakhamraskot, Kolekera, Gangapur, Rasbanpur, Kothak, Halikurli, Kondihall, Jagmankotha, Rankalmutha, Karkalmutha, Balkera, Halikera, Khanapur, Holikera, Kankalhaduna, Janhalkund, Bimapur, Kotjikal, Kadmatte near Sikotha, Alur, Jankalkatha, Anji, Halsibakar, Sukwar, Bhasikera, Bankapur, Kharimakalur, Hamsagar, Mujalkund Buzruk, Gangwal, Masktha, Haslikera, Surpur, Sanknur, Hakarki, Kaknur, Bakriholi, Jalikera, Bahulkamakera, Khanapur Khurd, Balikimalapur, Musikera, Kagpur, Kathakera, Kailwar, Narsapur, Sumkot, Kathakera, Murwar, Hudaludihall, Kokankot, Janalkot, Hamti, Lukalkera, Halikera, Beruli, Bardhalli, Baltikatha, Beulikera, and Lurnadihall.

12) Parganah Mudhol Villages-10: Rs. 53752 An. 9

Mudhol (proper), Banur, Kolki, Malali, Berul, Jujarkot, Mukalkota, Ludali, Surgoan and Sawaidabdhi.

13) Parganah Yadwad Villages-21 (Vs. 23 SD.): Rs. 46000

(Yadwad) with Mazra, Ludali Buzruk, Kamkera, Mudali, Kamkera Khurd alias Kuakna, Chandlapur, Lunalkarha, Bimapur, Kujalga, Hanshattikot, Borkanja, Bahunasur, Kalkarchi, Mulsihall, Aurdadha, Holikera, Aralkotha, Abarkoli alias Amarkulasi, Hulkonda, Kundalhall, and Janalkuna.

14) Parganah Mulgund Villages-23: Rs. 84107 An. 8, Rs. 84107 An. 2 (SD. f-138)

Mulgund (proper), Mazrapur, Marli Buzruk, Kartanti, Humalpur, Kersur, Kalur, Jankal, Amarkot, Harli, Janjuli, Nesapur, Saleldari, Mararpur, Kanvi, Satarhua, Bakarhalli, Marli Khurd, Mardal alias Markund, Janur, Densurkarwari Khurd, Kadwari and Sindwari.

15) Parganah Bahadur Nagar alias Nargund Villages-39: Rs.75000, Rs.75000, An.1 (SD. f-138)

Bahadur Nagar (proper), Bavli, Ajtimutha, Mulkura, Jukihall, Kalmurad alias Ankalkot, Marlihall, Mulkund, Hasarki, Kalasdan alias Nakpur, Lundihall, Kankara, Lankad hatti, Barul, Muhankera, Sumanpur, Khandapur, Jankalur, Narkund Buzruk, Alurkalur, Arankot, Kesarbi, Karurikot, Badankot, Berlukot, Kardikund, Kardikot, Kuramkatha, Hosihall, Bedarhall, Jakhrahall, Dudabbhar, Karkal, Korkuhall, Kubhiwarki, Sindhapur, Alkallundi, Kudkot, and Luran.

16) Parganah Navalgund Villages-32: Rs.75396, Rs.75420 (SD. f-138)

Navalgund (proper), Hulhobki, Bakri, Malapur, Kondsagar, Aimkanur, Belakwari, Luknur, Warkul, Madihunur, Barisanktha, Maknur, Arlihall, Nirmalapur, Kokarkatha, Haltihulsi, Akalwari, Baliwari, Kaludari, Haltihulsi, Sunwari, Belhar, Mulkani Buzruk, Sayedar, Bhubalpur,

Harikatha, Dudua Khurd, Akalwarkot, Jalankwar, Manikpur, Barsankhi, Makur, and Sandkalikot.

XI SARKAR GHAZIPUR:-Parganahs/Mahals-24 (P/M 23 SD.), Rs. 990367 An. 1, Rs.930417 An.7 Ps. 3 (SD. f-140)

1) Parganah Haveli Ghazipur Villages-31 (Vs. 33 SD.): Rs. 88429 An. 6, Rs. 88472 An. 3 Ps.3 (SD. f-140)

(Ghazipur) with Petha, Kanan, Andalpur, Jamal, Kugapur, Punpar, Kundwar, Kothalli, Malapur, Lunhalli, Alur, Kanhalhalli, Kajarhalli, Kumwar, Malwar, Kaseajendrahalli, Antur, Jaberula, Madanhalli, Kundapur, Baildi, Petha Mudbal, Kanhapur, Ayubal, Barhalli, Bamadhalli, Ailur, Lukarkhada, Bahmanwar, Manka and Raibar.

2) Parganah Ailatpur Villages-1: Rs.15187 An.8 (Including village and Mazra)

3) Parganah Bahadi Antkur Villages-19: Rs. 35040, Rs. 35040 An. 3 (SD. f-141)

Bhadi Antikur (proper), Dilwarapur, Kampur, Barnali, Bhuhalli, Naribar, Chalhali, Bairnalwar, Waranmar, Bhujan, Sumarahalli, Sanalwa, Mudhal Katha, Dubalmar, Karimnal, Darkundal, Maduvar, Sathanemannur and Makubdi.

4) Parganah Muslimadu Villages-26 (Vs.27 SD.): Rs. 29367, Rs. 29367 An. 3 (SD. f-141)

Muslimadur (proper), Budhakotha, Malkotha, Amrapur, Dasalkotha, Yakapur, Limarbar, Lakhmapur, Kelubar, Karalbar, Sivpur with Zakai, Babkotha, Lailsur, Jandul, Mabadkal, Hirbal, Lural, Kurul, Virapur, Mumarubar, Makdanhalli, Wabadhall, Amadmanthan alias Abdkatha, Salankarpethaki, Kukandi and Waimalbakar.

5) Parganah Ikhlaspur alias Berul Villages-59 (Vs. 60 SD.): Rs. 103125

Ikhlaspur with Peth, Jalil, Kumadwasi, Bimapur, Jankalwasi, Bhimapur, Arkundusi, Chastikotha with Dilwarapur, Halihalli, Luhallhalli,

Bairirang Mazra, Mankadhalli, Geetwar, Alkund, Luthalli, Sankarbawbmal, Malkptha, Kumadhalli, Habalkotha, Kanthapur, Makhalli, Madkannur, Bakalwar, Kundikohal, Sinhawar, Kothahar, Dankmadsi, Berur, Kumalad, Yadwar, Bajankalwar, Laikamwasi, Baipur, Lakanhalli, Madhalli, Najlibar, Wailbar, Jainkantihall, Rantkudla, Bimaljatkutha, Jasur, Amalkubla, Aubalmandkasi, Muratkatapur, Kahanhalli, Janalbaku, Lukawasi, Kosmar, Dehiwadkal, Ankaipur, Malluri, Chandpur, Sumhanhalli, Mudkar, Kolur, Kanakwar, Sumanpur, Bashi and Amarpur.

6) Parganah Baikanhalli Villages-45 (Vs. 50 SD.): Rs. 84375s

(Baikanhalli) with Peth, Bankapur, Mirannagar, Amlapur, Darammar Peth, Maladkota, Bamalbarni, Bazadkadala, Banarluhalkatti, Maurashalli, Sasnal, Batmar, Haila, Nabhlapur, Kamalhalli, Sankrapur, Kud with Mazr, Jakandnaki, Maikund, Kunmdosi, Madwar, Maknapur, Khanapur, Madrajhalli, Mahtihall, Timapur, Badkakur, Mudan, Kalapur, Banwati, Hmal dehi, Lasnapur, Jainrabahalli, Zuhrapur, Kasbari, Wahur, Manaldehi, Hunapur, Harkanti, Matlurhar, Ramanur, Bankanihalli, Amarkundi, Maldurg with Mazra Alipur and Malkur.

7) Parganah Kopalkotha Villages-17: Rs. 48314 An. 4, Rs. 48313 An. 2 (SD. f-141)

Kopalkotha (proper), Jainkurla, Kundbadla, Julbaramasi, Madhall, Miranpur, Abarla, Habkotha, Laikamati, Kothalli, Ahmadur, Johalwati, Lankal, Maisudei, Kundandehi, Kumkubhalad and Kubhalad.

8) Parganah Royalkotha Villages-6: Rs. 20636 An.14, Rs. 20636 An.15 (SD. f-141)

Royalkotha (proper), Kosnahalli, Sanrun, Petha with Malur, Petha Bimakur, and Mudkal.

9) Parganah Sidhapur Villages-55: Rs.101250, Rs. 5101250 An.1 (SD. f-141) ⁸

Sidhapur (proper), Amarupur, Kurkonda, Hanakhall, Alakpur, Waimi, Damaruvihalli, Ramanhalli, Virapur, Lailpur, Barbhatibal, Banjkalbar, Dudhall, Airkudr, Sundihalli, Musihalli, Madlihall, Ratainhalli, Purjala, Balambar, Ramsamundar, Dabapur, Haridar, Mahtihalli, Nasthalli, Vektapur, Salgapur, Kotbhasar, Jankhalli, Vailamhalli, Babanagar, Hemukal, Afalapur, Madihuda, Jankmalad, Amkalak, Raimatkur, Bhahall, Malkalva, Rakalmuhu, Rangkundal, Ramanjur, Rudrawar, Jhayulpur, Munkur, Muhaanhalli, Kubrampur, Kajapur, Hankharn, Netapur, Lalkapur, Kothalli, Miranpur, Kadatkotha and Ainapur.

10) Parganah Pasbal Villages-2: Rs.13612 An.8, Rs. 13312 An.8 (SD. f-140)

11) Parganah Pamcharu- Villages-8 Rs.18750

Pamcharu, Konahalli, Barhalli, Huvihalli, Kunamhalli, Nakuribankotha Rankapur and Kothahalli.

12) Parganah Madnurkalva Villages-6: Rs. 10547 An.8

Mudnurkalva (proper), Hikudat, Kobardal, Manalbandi, Natsihalli and Sumanhalli.

13) Parganah Kandkur Villages-6: Rs. 5062 An.8

Kandlur (proper), Batkhadkur, Chittal, Malsagar, Yepalhalli, Anyarhalli alias Kishnapur.

14) Parganah Kankal or Kandal Villages-38: Rs.112500

Kankal (proper), Madarkuna, Balya, Mainhalli, Masapur, Bhadjed, Kolkapur, Alakotha, Moshalli, Moskalu, Barjand Samundar, Behur, Ailji, Badur, Anlekal, Karuli, Lakanmoshalli, Mulkal, Barisamundar, Rabimyi, Kundapur, Kothanur, Babapur, Jankmakanhalli, Bakruhalli, Kalpur, Padupur, Sunj Rampur, Holekatha, Kamalpur, Anmanhall and Lajkalhara.

15) Parganah Muka Villages-30: Rs.69375

Muka (proper), Kunhal, Jalimati, Kagalpur, Ludihall, Maljitha, Kunkala, Talanki, Karbamal, Haridar, Mulkalhalli, Mulkal, Sidkisura, Jalihalli, Abravadi, Amarnor, Kunpur, Kalali, Jaikanhalli, Saddal, Kulu, Babapur, Karjur, Panjhall, Askampur, Bharudalunhalli, Makarhalli, Tenhalli, Jakalur and Maswoodpur.

16) Parganah Ailkud Villages-16 (Vs.17 SD.): Rs.20718 An. 12

Ailkud (proper), Lahkamhalli, Kolamhalli, Tardehihall, Alwar, Karathalli, Ankarhalli, Bajkalhalli, Hattiwar, Arlikundi, Habkotha, Hakalkunda, Kumal, Ludpur, Kadukal and Balijainkanhalli.

17) Parganah Auk Villages- (?) , Rs.45000**18) Parganah Chalkalmari Villages (?) , Rs.28125****19) Parganah Janjhalbhala Villages (?) , Rs.15000****20) Parganah Jahatkal or Jeetkal Villages (?) , Rs.12500****21) Parganah Durbasat- Villages (?) , Rs.18750****22) Parganah Petha Rawol Kunda- Villages (?) , Rs.18750****23) Parganah Rawpan Kunda-Villages (?) , Rs.41250****24) Parganah Hardwar alias Balam- Villages (?) , Rs.35625****XII) SARKAR FEROZNAGAR (RAICHUR): Parganahs/Mahals-9 (P/M-8 SD.), Rs.1326455 An. 5, Rs. 1326413 An. 10 Ps. 3 (SD. f-135)****1) Parganah Haveli Feroznagar Villages-177 (Vs.189 SD.), Rs. 503955 An.5, Rs. 503913 An. 6 Ps. 3 (SD. f-135)**

Feroznagar (proper), Petha Fatehpur, Shahpur, Alipur, Petha Mohammadabad, Karalwasi, Petha Ibrhaimpur, Petha Jainapur, Petha Adilabad, Petha Ibrahim Pattan, Lukur, Alupur, Wamakami, Sukur Khurd, Baispetha, Kamur, Raz, Fazrak, Damanhatti, Masalapur, Khataliaubhakur, Askihall, Baijankera, Kazhar, Janjalatti, Sabkattahwari with Mazra, Nisapur, Kudadhan with Mazra. Sabkanwar, Munhanur, Ludibar, Lankapur, Musihallkur, Warakhazr, Kalur, Kadkur with Mazra, Rudalwahi,

Ralalhand, Damri with Mazra, Pailjamri, Jalihatti, Adilabad, Muminhalli, Holsihall, Lankal, Auhihall, Karalbar, Madihall, Kadhall, Malkal, Himapur, Arkera, Khanapur, Kudhall, Madkardehi, Kalmala, Arkat, Aimwar, Ahmedpur, Khudawandpur, Warkamhalli, Sumalapur, Hukarli, Manjarla, Kur, Arli, Mazraalkur, Balamka, Khanapur, Kandhar with Mazra, Alkur Buzruk, Malsahatti, Abarsaras, Madansarwar, Kajihalli, Berpethabar, Kanjaldehi, Basjapur, Rayikoha, Kudpur, Karambar, Bajal, Ausur Buzruk, Lajul, Kathibihal, Audmakal, Atudli, Kurkal with Mazra, Mahal Khurd, Adurbal, Dabrikbeda, Danalbeda, Banal Halima, Malihalli, Alkala, Bakotha, Lutkal, Rahlapur, Sanalkera, Banknur, Bajanhall, Makarwanhall, Abdatpur, Janalkotha, Jainurbeda, Antur, Lurkandaba, Madharkal Khurd, Makashall, Kamlapur, Kandikera, Khankapur, Libar, Jankarkal, Brampur, Malkera, Karhadipur, Wablakal, Rahuli, Dudbhar, Rampur, Malkapur, Lamkurt, Besarhalli, Hudaldehi, Badbeti, Dumanhalli, Kuknur, Alwar, Kunjihalli, Borlibar Buzruk, Balmari, madharkal Khurd, Amarsadi, Abalkur, Husur, Laikwar, Baklapur, Karkisukur Dabalbandi, Kurjapur, Ramanpur, Wasur, Kubal etc. Bekurdehi, Ludali, Kurdihall, Aduli, Kurai, Bazpur, Kanakpur, Kurdar with Mazra, Wodsur, Lunkbhadur, Kurwa Khurd, Baluabad, Mazra Rampur, Sangamkotha, Abdikur, Kudlukunda, Kukal, Madaswavi, Samdardurg, Kurdadum, Anber, Makaldei, Arashki, Kudatyelur, Dahulapur, Khanapur, Kudanwar, Naushahpur, Dahwar, Abadhall, Hayirabal and Ramanpur.

2) Parganah Kotital Villages-116: Rs. 108750

Kotital (proper), Dandki, Kharkhatur, Kundkalapur, Rakalmard, Bubuldehi, Bimakpur, Dhanalwari, Madkhera, Waralkund, Lutrajanhall, Alkaldehi, Mudalikund, Ramnahanhaki, Devpur, Junthyi, Karkamyeti, Randiablapur, Bakarmurdehi, Luwandehi, Sivapur, Sukpur, Jubalbeda, Dami Buzruk, Dehi Khurd, Kaladbihal, Malkapur, Dunbarandi, Anwardhan, Haskni, Muthapur, Bamanhall, Devbhakal, Kuraddehi,

Kunalmadi, Lakhamdehi, Madardehi, Makan Khurd, Kudanhalli, Murtha, Lunkal, Husur, Barsapur, Alrapur, Sayedapur, Wabakduba alias Kanakduda, Ikhlaspur, Balkund, Kurkunda, Madalkal, Musayetidehin, Bhanda, Kotkol, marbanda, Marhata, Arkrapal, Dunmurdehi, Kalaskera, Karmara, Kurmurdi, Mandalkund, Markikher, Amalkur, Banamkund, Hunhibedi, Ludli, Damalapur, Luralpur, Daberaskesar, Makibankarbental, Dudehi, Abarkal, Jankara alias Jankal Raki, Kakapur, Khuldrams, Kardikund, Ankal, Madivun, Akalkuha, Balapur, Mabjmardi, Jilapur alias Bhalapur, Lutpur, Bardapur, Kondihall, Bukalkal, Mailkund, Janjarki, Luskanamdi, Kundankatha, Bhulkunda, Ansekal, Aubhakar, Mayinmakul, Aindkal, Waitampur alias Balamur, Sakharma, Baktihall, Musakpur, Barkunkundi, Budli, Kaddharahall alias Kalaradmal, Hanchanhall, Khuratwarki, Koibankti, Mupur, Vilatdehi, Chitapur, Auyemdehi, Ramapur, Bakaldehi, Kondihall Buzruk, Malaldeha, Banalkalur and Kondihall Khurd

3) Parganah Abaij- Villages-71(Vs. 73 SD.): Rs. 131250, Rs. 131250 An. 4 (SD. f- 135)

Abaij (proper), Kolikal, Mudaldehi, Janal Mashidehi, Pethakadi, Maktapur, Najastapetha, Dahwar, Malpetha, Jubhur, Antarlaka, Kastakal, Sardal, Koimul, Aunltha, Duldehi, Devunbanda, Badarbar, Geetwar, Amkal, Kumadpur, Bhrankaralbar, Madanmudi, Ralaljhendi, Samki, Mulkal, Manaldehi, Radaljandi, Balwayi, Antarpur Khurd, Karalkotha, Barbal, Jagarduna, Shahabad, Samul, Nalhadi, Kudur, Kumkotha, Mori with Petha, Hanjihalli, Buliwari, Bubhalbas, Luwatkal, Barkotha, Nahtiduri, Himatmadi, Sankajkari, Kopbaral, Bavikaralbar, Babapur, Kulel, Bajarla, Lurdibar, Miranpur, Pethasulban, Pethahanda, Rudrapur, Kubdihanda, Nahalpur, Bhansalkal, Badarhar Buzruk, Ludibar, Dehti, Mashur, Lasalwar, Dadhalli, Kudkallur, Sayedkundha, Ruppur Buzruk, Sumanpur, Sayyedpur and Malashpur.

4) Parganah Alapur-Villages-51 (Vs.52 SD.): Rs. 120000, 108000 (SD. f-135)

Alapur (proper), Abadbalyar, Abekalhar, Aunalhar, Aukuli, Anbhakur, Kalkobal, Takhuhar, Kurdiyar, Chandapur, Kokthe Buzruk, Kolekal, Kokto Khurd, Kokalbar, Chaktur, Madunbar, Najitikal, Kondihar, Dalukad, Husaniwar, Jandwar, Jalalpur, Hailipur, Lukalapur, Laklail, Mundi, Lubhadkur, Lunalayar Khurd, Makiwakihar, Munjial, Dainapur, Sherapur, Amarkorkhurd, Lokapur Khurd, Mahli, Londihar, Bhakwar, Homkur Buzruk, Tarapur, Babarar, Ikhlaspur, Lakhawari, Vailhar, Kondal, Sankarbah, Babamulkal, Kutansur, Kobtiyar Buzruk, Malhar, Khanapur, Maksur and Losalhar.

5) Parganah Darur or Darul-Villages-39 (Vs.40 SD.): Rs. 56250

Darur (proper), Amarwadi, Kunjimalad, Rairah, Chantarahall, Mukalwar, matkur, Bajanhall, Sulkanhall, Malkurd, Sakhar, Kudhar, Harbala, Rasulbar, Anjalbar, Ramapur, Tarapur, Kumalkundha, Lusalhar, Anbal Khurd, Alur, Amkalbaki, Malkundi, Madi, Ainapur, Kundwal, Saikala, Dalpalkund, Mukhalkal, Balkelpur, Kanakimadaspur, Baralpur, Kundapur, Barawal Khurd, Najwar, Madalmuri, Luduyibar, Kormakri and Komal.

6) Parganah Bailadna or Baidunah- Villages (?), Rs. 52500

7) Parganah Jalihall or Jalija- Villages (?), Rs.50000/-

8) Parganah Bhatun- Villages (?), Rs.1, 68, 750/-/-

9) Parganah Musalkal - Villages (?), Rs.135, 000/-/-

XIII) SARKAR MUDGAL: Parganahs/Mahals-13, Rs. 969994 An.4, Rs. 969984 An. 4 Ps. 3 (SD. f-150)

1) Parganah Haveli Mudgal-Villages- 274(Vs.284 SD.): Rs. 169984 An.2 Ps.3, Rs. 198247 An. 15 Ps.3 (SD. f-150)

Mudgal (proper), Petha Fatehpur, Petha Shahpur, Ibrahimpur, Shahbad, Dilawarpur Petha, Petha Ailabad, Petha Bahus alias Maswoodpur,

Petha Suhalpur, Petha Qasimpur, Honhalli, Mulikanda, Bhubalur, Manjarli, Bhulbadi, Ayerduba, Kudkanbadi, Jalibiha, Audibadi, Kesur, Modipur, Mudihall, Hailhall, Rambahanhalli, Wairar, Adabkera Khurd, Babapur, Sukapur, Khardadgoan, Julkund, Amihall, Kalilaiksukur, Abduhan Buzruk, Amdanhall, Jankanhall Khurd, Barihall, Jakharmadad, Malkhihall, Munarihall, Dasbaidarbadi, Basvapur, Dayanatpur, Madkalhulha, Lakihall Khurd, Aurbadihall, Nakhal Kund, Anmalihall, Mudihall, Kadurhall, Halkuda, Jampur, Ramanpur, Kajapur, Amardadi, Laldehi, Anjalhall, Makibakankot, Kuwanhall, Katanyekti, Ludali, Anthakota, Bakarbeja, Marnava, Ludkeldehi, Salihall, Khukapur, Kutkara Buzruk, Jaldehi, Jhal dehi, Kerbadi, Lusa, Kanakdehi, Munkanda, Barihall, Sumlapur, Nimwarli, Chitapur, Hairur, Abapur Khurd, Antari Khurd, Kandhall alias Kurtal, Kundjalur, Tadvarki, Hartapur, Hankota, Kanadi, Luli, Manur with Mazra, Hikaun, Kudihall, Kanhattihall, Janlapur, Kusnur, Amapur, Amsihall, Bakrihall, Kodihall, Charanhall, Modihall, Munwadma, Judkaranhall, Amsur, Mudhpur, Rayeldehi, Lulnakan Hatti, Hankbari, Luladhalli, Sivapur, Kaldehi, Adaribari, Kasarhatti Buzruk, Nakandmurdi, Venktapur, Suklur, Jakrampur, Baralkera, Amarkota, Rudalbeda, Sakimaki, Sulkal, Baknard, Makun Kunda, Warki, Jakur, Ludkanhall, Kudur, Khani, Kalkunda, Madihall, Janklanhall, bashantah kund, Sakanhalli, Kudur, Baumanhall, Ludadnal, Amarapur, Sumnahall, Malakur, Lubadnal, Amarapur, Akalkuha, Luli, Sajanan, Malkunda, Kumadkal Buzruk, AubalihallBuzruk, Marihall, Balmashall, Salimakera, Abalkal, Ankatkota, Kundanhall, Basarkuha, Anbihal Khurd, Kaunhall Khurd, Kudihatti, Kundpur, Naklapur, Hukanhall, Sakanhall, Mainkota Buzruk, Surmari, Naraspur, Malwakal, Sihall, Kudihihall, malkohsi, Kanakapur, Ballahall, Kunhall, Kuwarmari, Jakaldehi, Aurangpur, Amapur, Aukalhall, Devurmadu, Mukanhall, Kolihall, Luwapur, Amarlaka Buzruk, Karnakanhatti, Mardanhatti, Barddehi, Barsali, Kadwapur, Karbadpur

Khurd, Kadlur, Badadadehi, Lurkunda, Lunahall, Balmashall, Kellur Buzruk, Kadkua, Harhar Buzruk, Malwakal, Alur, Kudur, Dahal, Madana, Makrur Buzruk, Malkaleawadi, Malkalhait Malwah, Jandmadu, Kulul, Lulakihatti, Hairurkhurd, Salkapur, Ibrahimpur, Kudna, Abkunmadi, Shafeepur, Sulkal, Jabkota, Kawelkota, Danalbaru, Hudarhatti, Jakanhall, Jainapur, Hatihall, Landlipur, Murmadi, Dukundah, Madalmadi, Kajapur, Mudhatti Buzruk, Sakankoli Buzruk, Sakankoli Khurd, Sukapur, Abapur, Kashnapur, Malapur, Kadjipur, Lubalkotha, Kardihall, Dankaldehi, Kalapur, Khaltihall, Andlabavi, Bhubapur, Manjimurdi, Petha hatti, Sasekatanpur, Kailur, Aura Buzruk, Kadkal, Bhukapur, Ikhlaspur, Lodihall, Kudkal Khurd, Kadrihall, Lurkalhatti, Kudsagar, Karyeka, Kubarpur, Lunakduri, Kainhatti, Sultanpur, Abapur Buzruk, Amrohall Khurd, harbhataker, Aminmahansi, Kailarhatti, Lakhatehall, Marashall, Kardipur, Jainapur, Lujapur, Bewarmat, Muski, Mudundehi, Madnapur, Hadkihalla and Kanur.

2) Parganah Sidhnur Villages-54: Rs. 105652 An. 4, Rs. 105652 An. 8 (SD. f-150)

Sidhnur (proper), Harli, Katewar, Wanklapur, Kailrukhall, Madsidarwar, Baiswar, Lodihall, Kunknur, Karki, Halidehi Khurd, Lankapur Khurd, Lulur, Barashatti, Dvarkund, Hussainmudar, Mominhall, Makaldehi, Jahutha, Kallur, Sivapur, Janjari, Brahamkohal, Sivapur Buzruk, Kohal Kudar, Koharkal, Krahbalam, Jujlapur, Bahbaldehi, Nagbakanhalli, Kulanhatti, Koskihatti, Sivhuli, Kateamrapur, Sidhapur, Masanhatti, Sivdara, Lakhamankanhatti, Anjaiha, Andihall, Lakal, Madkal, Kokiobakan, Juldsarasi, Salkundha Koyel, Walaskadihall, Rahihall, Sivdari, Kudas, Kokalwari, Haidla Buzruk, Allahpur, Kotli and Anhalkatha

3) Parganah Koppal- Villages-154 (Vs.166 SD.): Rs. 279216, Rs. 279216

An.14 (SD. f-151)

Koppal (proper) with Mazra, Luru, Abnikurd, Kundi, Karlihatti, Kamanpur, Kalkera, Lankapur, Khandhall, Kunkera, kaswapur, Kundualur, Kudamhall, KunKhanhatti, Anbhapur, Bhakanhall, Jukankal, Jainapur Ludkal, Barsankipur, Rambhapur, Belapur, Bailwabki, Narsapur, Basvapur, Dadlibidri, Lundhall, Bairalhall, Lumdihall, Bahnanhall, Mudehharli, Badkalur, Amlapur, Unhatti, Mahankera, Virapur, Lankadhalli, Lankanhall, Singapur, Sinali Khurd, Saikalapur, Madrihall, Balhalli, Bahni Ludwapur, Karpetha, Madarkotha, Burkanhall, Luna, Minal, Dahulikal, Suyuli Buzruk, Jadur, Madlapur, Malikera, Lud with Mazra, Lulur, Arker, Katarli, Kanharhalli, Ganjhall, Katikera with Mazra, Jankanduda, Janalwari, Kundanhalli, Kundpur, Bawark with Mazra, Halkihall alias Shahpur, Makri, Devurmaddan, Dharmapur, Mangalapur, Halihera, Lubralankapur, Abkanhatti, Latkera, Banchanhalli, Venkata, Malwahall, Sanal, Hudanhalli, Hoshalli Khurd, Ludkandal, Barikal, Lun, Makhanhalli, Dubarhalli, Hoshali Buzruk, Lulkera, Malur with Mazra, Malnur, Bahmanhall, Balulki, Bailwan, Dilulapur, Bhatapur, Balbal, Balkal, Kunapur, Jainapur, Hakmahhalli, Lakhmapur, Lulkera with Mazra, Holski, Abmakera, Karadkal with Mazra, Kaisannagar, Kabihatti, Lulahi, Dhulabpur, Kudanhatti, Mudlapur, Masur, Sangamner with Mazra, Sivpur, Lumpur, Hosahatti, Balapur, Kalkera, Alur with Mazra, Koram Motha, Lulhatti, Karoli, Kudalkot, Sanki Wali Khurd, Bimapur alias Mainpur, Bakarhall, Malwari, Lundihall, Haldihall, Kotwari, Lihalanhatti, Baripur, Luruda, Basvapur, Muddha Buzruk, Malidhakot, Dulanhatti, Muddha Khurd, Masnur with Mazra, Malapur, Rapetha with Mazra, Ramanhalli, Bairut, Wadut, Virapur, Sankatha, Alur with Mazra, Bainkotha, Sankanhatti Buzruk, Berur, Hulanhalli, Bairikera and Tudhal.

4) Parganah Ablarka or Sairka-Villages-70: Rs. 74083, Rs. 74116 An. 13
(SD. f-150)

Ablarka (proper), Rajuri, Anmejker, Luradker, Kundker, Gavagrur, Kukra, Hajdi, Sakihall, Hudatker, Kadruki, Kodrahkotha Kur, Kunjhi, Bairashalli, Makanskot, Malkothar, Kanlahattur, Kaunkot, Andahalli, Lutdhaki, Mulahall, Bakanjapur, Maaljhal, Malur, Abadnagar, Kakhamkulhala, Gangapur, Virapur, Virapur, Kuba, Haldihall, Luwarhatti, Hattihall, Wanur, Holikunda, Kalur, Kalkera, Somsamundar, Ralunki, Mundihall, Maliksamundar Humjitti, Lasur, Hunjimulha, Korihall, Baranhall, Virapur, Banmadar, Kodikera, Janklur, Sarkotha, Madhutt, Karmari, Sumalkur, Sakhukar, Ramanpur, Miapur, Makera, Bhadihulla, Kothaapetha, Kot Khurd, Kot Buzruk, Kurkoli, Andrapur, Warki, Madur, Jarikotha, Madanhall and Handanhall.

5) Parganah Ruwadhundha-Villages-33:Rs.107375, Rs.108375 (SD. f-150)

Ruwadhunda (proper), Malkapur, Somlapur, Salkundha, Makandha, Saingapur, Sidarampur, Kardki, Kunkashall, Kishnapur, Malkadbihall, Manikpur, Harpur, Kosi, Amka, Shahnauras, Mudhapur, Bakrihall, Jalamhall, Petha Ibrahimpur, Jakhapeth luli, Antihall, Hasihall, Bimapur, Madhapur, Barasmadu, Abaldunn, Jamalpur, Analkud, Kotpur, Musar, Hanjanhall and Jaital.

6) Parganah Kairmadu-Villages (?), Rs.15000

7) Parganah Kuski -Villages (?), Rs.30000

8) Parganah Anelkal- Villages (?), Rs. 3750

9) Parganah Kailur alias Hunaud- Villages (?), Rs. 37500

10) Parganah Gangavati- Villages (?), Rs. 20625

11) Parganah Koknur- Villages (?), Rs. 33750

12) Parganah Kanakgeri- Villages (?), Rs. 7500

13) Parganah Badarkera or Bardkera- Villages (?), Rs. 250

XIV) SARKAR NUSRATABAD ALIAS SAGAR:

Parganahs/Mahals-5, Rs. 1622095 An.15, Rs. 1622096 An. 3 Ps. 4.5 (SD. f-154)

1) Parganah Haveli Nusratabad-Villages-419 (Vs.431 SD.): Rs. 1087933 An.15, Rs. 1087933 An. 4 Ps. 4.5 (SD. f-154)

Petha Shahpur, Petha Ibrahimpur, Petha Afzalpur, Sagarbelubhani, Samrarkala, Lunadhalli, Ankanhall, Ankanhall, Darshanapur, Beruki, Sadipur, Gaganhall, Kakapur, Baruki, Dehimantelli, Rajapur Buzruk, Bhaildur, Dansnehall, Bakrihall, Hunarpur, Nailjeima, Jampur, Niyudhall, Karankera, Kamanhalli, Siddhapur, Sumnahanhalli, Karkihalli, Sumunpur, Madhin Khurd, Lalabad, Kothebairki, Antur, Bakan Antka, Sindpur, Madihalli, Jangalhall, Kohamhalli, Hunthetta, Ganjlada, Sagarkoth, Sankanhalli, Rajapur Khurd, Ibrahimpur, Makhdumpur, Mudhul, Bhadurmanzi, Alihalli, Holekal, Sajapur, Sabkudbehal, Anmardhun Khurd, Hallhatti, Anmardandi Buzruk, Lakhtapur, Warichandpur, Jankarhalli, Nadirpur, Balwar, Jaskhandi, Hanashall, Danki, Kudalki, Maldabki, Hulwar, Kasarbhulhaka, Tubanhall, Bramanpur, Kothedar, Malkandur Khurd, Malkihall, Hunkunhall, Malsirli, Sivanhalli, Ankar near Arlakalaka, Hanjanhall, Daruvi, Kunkihall, Katarka, Kothsarsanka, Abzari, Haslapur, Dalwarhall, Ankar Buzruk, Mulhall, Hallur, Habalhat, Kulakhur, Kolihall, Mukanantha, Jirhall, Maklur, Rasahirka, Anlki, Hiramaki, Alikubedki, Mahatkud, Kudurkhurd, Ankaji, Bhasihall, Karkihalli, Kharki, Mannur, Jalihall, Harulhall near Alkallaka, Nebkudakhall, Sadatker, Baralkud, Sumad, Hailwar, Baruhal near Sayyedpur, Madlihall, Julka, Sadlka, Sayyedapur, Walaski, Analkud, Bhulkar Buzruk, Badiwal, Haludki, Bairka, Koyenmarmaski, Mohur, Kudlaski, Kallur, Angrama, Rajbaki, Harwal, Ayubpur, Bhuska Khurd, Masihapur, Anjalapur, Kudbhapur, Dasnadnari, Jannuri, Lubhanhall, Arsaki, Harhassur, Kunhakatha, Masihapur, Bhasanhall, Habhi, Kundhall, Kalur, Ganeshkavi, Malkadli, Rudiwari,

Kudi, Hussainwar, Kudanhatti, Auberad, Jannuri Khurd, Junnaidpur, Kolpuur, Madarwar, Alupur, Madpur, Harlur, Kondur, Lakhala, Hanjanhall, Bairihall, Bardi, Madhra, Ainkotha, Rajol, Rampur, Kanba, Ratnapur, Marihallpur, Malikhurd, Hainmadu, Harihall Buzruk, marli, Harihal, Kadkol, Hajanhall, Amanhall, Kudkali, Bakankera, Ambholihalli, Koralkera, Khastipur, Kajapur, Dukera, Mazra Banjanhall, Dumsdal, Makrur, Dahular, Mabdihall, Bakarki Buzruk, Nagavihall, Baksi, Kadamkera near Kurkonda, Humdalumanhalli, Manjikudanhall, Darmapur, Dadipur, Junnaidpur, Sabikera, Khudapur, Dalvikera, Amapur alias Banjanhall, Darmanhalli, Manklur, Jankardhalli, Alandhall, Jankanhall, Kalaskera, Halihalli, Kadamkea near Bajaskera, Kudkera, Hansikera, Kulunhall, Jalihatti, Kunjubhi, Kukal, Dalluhal, Anandhall, Ludpur, Aklurpur alias Rajarahwaras, Hunkanhalli, Darihalli, Sandlapur, Bansiduma, Ankalki, Ibrahimpur Mazra, Madrihall, Madanhall, Malaskundi, Ludanhalli, Makri, Antka, Dahali, Antkhurd Buzruk, Daulatbad, Hujhal, Nakihalli, Ludanhalli alias Wakura, Kardkali, Kawankera, Harchandanhall, Sayyedapur alias Dukhur, Kalsara, Ludki, Hantidabdi, Bhunbavi, Kher, Rasulpur, Dilwadkal, Kudanhall, Hasikotha, Badrihall, Kudanhall, Balwarkera, Alhadhall, Rajapur, Ibrahimpur, Subalki, Lakdurki, Himainhall, Andarki, Chandrapur, Sukur, Kishnapur, Kabhanhall, Makti, Ladlapur, Budihall, Lukanhall, Bhadihall, Kurdihall, Hosihall, Bakrihall, Lankalhall, Malwardi, Arlihall, Kudku, Kondihall, Nimpur, Chandarhall, Haijmaspur, Warikera, Malpur, Khuwandpurhall, Nandanhall, Anmarkot, Kundankal, Kudur, Raruvihall, Lukara, Ajhuranapur, Halkera, Sansikdur, Sanduhall, Nadihalli, Badarlal Buzruk, Analjan, Hanshallkera, Mirupur, Mushtihall, Kanhamwalurhalli, Madkihall, Narsapur, Masiahpur, Rayilu with Mazra, Ajanknur, Alwar, Askanihall, Ajaksakur, Karuhalli, Kazipur Mazra, Balhund, Lunersapur, Halikundi with Mazra, Kolu with Mazra, Wahuli halli, Lujanpur, Khanapur, Halalhalli,

Jawarrasti, Holisukur, Makurhall, Dubalad with Mazra, Dular, Kundhalli, Rabkamkera, Kurand with Mazra, Maskanhalli, Kadimukur, Malkal, Nandikal, Kashanhall, Kundkumi with Mazra, Hanchanhall, Lukapur, Mundarmaka with Mazra, Anlur, Sakarhanda, Hurashalli, Kolmaram, Jaswarhall, Holikal, Lokapur Aukaid, Hairalhali, Kokal, Korihal with Sundli, Chandkur, Chitanhalli, Bapain with Mazra, Murwadkera, Mainhalli, Hukanhalli, Marihakal, Sundapur, Maheti Buzruk, Mabralnavar, Hunhalli with Adila, Wadkera, Suhar, Sukur, Balkera, Maltihall, Khuldmarki, Shivnur, Kundur, Kudal Buzruk, Holhar, Kokanda, Kunjhalli, Lawarapur, Kunjhall, Shivpur, Makanhalli, Kokpur, Akanjhall, Arjungoan, Antka, Kaduli, Lukpur, Kundalpur, Sikam, Kodihall, Bachnur, Aubhihirki, Kondihall, Puranpethi, Balpetha, Badihall, Chittur, Banjikod, Ramanhall, Lawapur, Jalpura, Holsanki, Ludarhall Kandalwari, Kolikhurd, Handal Khurd, Korikorad, Kudanhall, Ramanayenka, Malpur, Kanhapur, Wajail, Dumanhall, Akalmadu, Kaldulunhall, Kodihall, Sakankatha, Hunkapur, Mudanhall, Jushatihall, Rajul, Sompur, Simiholi alias Adilabad, Yetihalli, Hanmanhall, Kalihall and Dumkardanhall.

2) Parganah Devdurg-Villages-35 (Vs.37 SD.): Rs. 18750

Devdurg (proper), Maramadikatha, Chandankera, Alikalur, Nishapur, Lasanmori, Nishapur, Maltipur, Janalkotha, Ranalsurdi, Somlapur alias Anklapur, Konjbalki, Ramankatta, Berkalur, Hanchanhall, Naraspetha, Mankanipetha, Anmankatha, Paiwasmurdi, Bahibabalkikot, Aurapur, Jainkablsi, Analkondha, Karahkati, Andmavaki, Kadukata, Kotkorlilakra, Kalur with Mazra, Kothakalur, Karalkatha, Kodanbahal, Pethikalur, Lingkur with Mazra, Bawlapur, Damarkur, Badadalhall and Anbalapur.

3) Parganah Kembadi-Villages-54: Rs.87500

Kembadi (proper), Kajalpur, Bhatihal, Lasanhall, Badka, Lundhall alias Karhall, Badlapur, Kamanhall, Mudlur, Luhalli alias Kolihalli, Sandet,

Amlihall, Boldapur alias Fatehpur, Masiahpur, Chincholi, Alaihhall, Malkapur, Kubdalkurd, Petha Buzruk, Malihalli, Kalhapur, Madnal, Madlihall, Andoli Buzruk, Karibadi, Badipur, Ankaskera, Murkanhall, Nakti Khurd, Ajatakur alias Abadnapur, Hardihall, Horanhalli, Sijapur alias Arwadpur, Bakanhalli, Sirpur, Kamadihalli, Badnur, Balki, Kondihall, Akperpetha, Kailwardilwar, Horshall, Andnapur, Nalah, Khanapur, Sawahadi, Jankanhall, Alur, Akti, Dharlisailapur, Rampur, Ainapur, Arkerah and Rambapur.

4) Parganah Langar Gogi-Villages-10: Rs. 73507, Rs. 73500 (SD. f-154)

Langar Gogi (proper), Berdal, Petha Sankjena, Petha Ibrahimpur, Petha Mansoorabad, Badki, Adila, Sunbad, Alkalka and Madlihall.

5) Parganah Talikota-Villages-206 (Vs.211 SD.): Rs. 233767 An. 12 (Asali, original village), Rs. 120641 An. 4 (Ijafa, increased revenue) total Rs. 354409, Rs. 354405 An.10 (SD. f-154)

Talikota (proper), Khanapur, Kundanhall, Amarkhal, Kolwankni, Madrihall, Bamdhandli, Kesarhatti, Kalanlunhalli near Hankli, Lakdun near Balwarki, Malikpur, Jagadkudanhalli, Ayenjibad, Lubadihall, Asadpur, Dhulapur, Alkalpur, Holakhall, Kodhahall, Kolpur, Korakpur, Alipur Buzruk, Kankondihall, Kudrikond, Bakrihall, Kannur, Bhakakund, Mokihall, Baranhall, Kahrenkera, Alipur, Hayaldehi, Kelarmaki, Baramanpur, Hekarli, Halipethe, Jarwadki, Madkisarwar, Bailiwari, Malwar, Hankalur, Pethi Alkali, Makarkund, Bhudhuwar, Khonji, Alaikur, Wanhalli, Henthapur, Korimuvi, Abalkod, Kodanhall, Madhari, Makri, Hakralahki, Dumanhall, Raksi, Lahadlunhall, Arashall, Korjankari, Kadrikor, Ramanpur, Kalalpur, Honnur, Chandapur, Baumadli, Bedarkonda, Kundanhall, Amtali, Belalpur, Karpur, Ramapur, Hardihall, Kotbag, Kondlakhurd, Ajkanhall, Alaskur, Ramdevbadu, Dahan, Haukal, Barhaja, Maskur, Kankur, Babairkod, Kodkur, Madkanhall, Satli, Haranhal, Hunhalli, Kothall, Molatpur, Habkanhall, Vankihall, Rovihall, Abamal,

Kanjaki, Sidhapur, Jainapur, Adilpur, Lakanhall, Mominhall, Jainhadi, Dukimada, Ahanhall, Arkal, Kolur, Katapur, Malapur, Konikera, Bhulakhall, Alur, Hairur, Holsihall, Amadinapur, Aarihall, Modiwalaki, Hawi, Maskanhall, Bakarhall, Wadalpur, Kalki, Kundkalhall, Kalkera, Lungi, Baliber, Anduti, Chandapur, Haitalud, Madihalli, Salwar, Amki, Arjadi, Khanapur, Honur, Jhadanki, Lankal, Sankashalli, Dabadkal, Malumankatha, Maldehi, Kudanhall, Alur, Bawanhadi, Luthakud, Jairanhall, Barpetha, Mudanhall, Hudihall, Aksi, Hudiant, Hoshalli, Jalsurhall, Mubadihall, Alkalu, Kumadihall, Kabanduna, Banchanhavi, Madarkal, Sunkpur, Kongaldehi, Halulsi, Malbonji, Bailwari, Jalalpur, Salaadhal, Madkera, Belur, Karmilapi, Bairaljakma, Dukera, Malaskadi, Bairdal, Bibsi, Masalkera, Armurhall, Basvapur, MahalaKhanhall, Hurikalal, Askanhall, Kothakedi, Laikwadi, Sirpur, Koljud, Hunhalli, Berur, Puradkera, Kondalkarji, Fatehpur, Bairlaiki, Kailalmari, Sidhapur, Bhamaki, Bakainthall, Alimadu, Makanhall, Lushall, Ludkol, Amarkalhall, Baranwaldi, Badakhall, Kudhall, Lubadihall, Baikundhalli, Malur, Konhalli, Jarkarihall and Wankihall.

6) Taluqua Srirangapattan Rs. 52269239 An. 2 (SD. f-154)

XV) SARKAR NABI SHAHDURG ALIAS PARNALAH:- Parganahs/Mahals-9, Rs. 580038 An. 15 Ps. 3, Rs. 583039 An. 4 ~~Ps. 3~~ (SD. f-153) 8

1) Parganah Haveli Nabi ShahDurg-Villages-216 (Vs.221 SD.): Rs. 153000

Nabi Shah Durg (proper), Petha Ibrahimpur, Mariha, Bavanji, Petha, Ahrwah, Kubati, Kotkhurd, Kot Buzruk, Kavdarah, Juki, Kudsi, Maridu Kalayi, Jharli, Balha Khurd, Balha Buzruk, Baruli, Baspetha, Khurmah, Balwad, Petha Alrat, Barisirur Karaji, Rahi, Sakhali, Kasigoan, And Buzruk, Sivli, Mamulah, Anbhera, Malkhera, Kuduli, Alatwari, Anjwari, Kohli, Karoli, Jankalbahan, Kolhal, Jamibhal, Jakhala, Maleba, Bhara,

Adwar, Alwara, Alapur, Kolur, Korumaka, Kardal, Devbhana, Bhalura, Mibal Buzruk, Jarwa, Awbavihalli, Bhuba, Madbal, Rakhbhi, Dabgoan, Masrur, Mayikarimah, Dakala, Hakli, Baruli, Bajigoan, Berla, Dungoan, Kudalgoan, Kadalgoan, Malbasi, Burgoan, Alwa, Mamadkoli Kotin, Kalibhugoan, Kulukuli, Audari, Alaber, Kuldalli, Bandgoan, Burwar, Yenbura, Nausarba, Bhabel, Bayidu, Huvala, Bajela, Rahisivgoan, Madval, Barikhukur, Kolurla, Malur, Bubal, Bandri, Mudi, Beran, Wabli, Batha Bela, Balkar, Bahulak, Daluki, Badibahal, Darlulah, Wabakdu, Bain, Kunkhurda, Bulaswar, Kabhiba, Kotkhurd, Balwa, Baluli, Bardal, Bhadhabd, Manjuli, Mardal, Dabalwari, Bardwadkal Dehi, Damalah, Sardal, Koldali, Karur, Karbah, Dbalwali, Haikarbari, Muama, Balwali, Baluli, Bhumasta, Walur, Malkali, Luwardha, Humwali, Dasi, Malair, Bazragoan, Mudba, Kulubar, Dabalbhal, Kolar, Fathepur, Kohalbari, Dabas, Abduli, Ansikol, Asgoan, Kaluli, Kanda, Magoan, Danjarwa, Dant, Jantwari, Babardha salab, Bardal, Madhankhan, Dhamangoan, Sawardehi, Sadarbet, Rajanwari, Rajapur, Balsatwari, Luluna, Bhandan, Murhal, Wanki, Deepwari with Mazra, Kharra Banti, Bhalswar, Hakangoan, Bhamusi, Aubhasbar, Bargoan, And Khurd, Bhakdu Khurd, Anbar, Kaladmun, Samha, Antdadha, Auli, Harn, Kaleb, Libal Khurd, Kalhandbadi, Bakal, Savardha, Shahpur, Alapur, Ardal, Mevar, Mauli, Bhudiwar, Balsul, Muharba, Salsi, Bhavli, Janji, Bermurd, Dabladahi, Korgoan, Mahasuran, Devrasta, Suludha, Waralgoan, Korgoan, Khubaki, Januri, Labhatadadha, Babad, Baleb, Tasoan, Maulidarulas, Margoan, Berwar, Bhahula, Baleja, Mabavali, Danhar Buzruk, Sabargoan, Madgoan with Mazra and Alkalkot.

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2) Parganah Jandan with Kondal Khurah-Villages-64 (Vs.68 SD.): Rs. 20086 An.4, Rs. 20786 An. 4 (SD. f-153)

Jandan (proper), Sahanwari, Murkher, Rabura, Rannekher, Dayigoan alias Rahigoan, Kher Buzruk, Salbikher, Aliwari, Baratder Bardalek,

Akhura, Bergoan, Bardmurah, Bhubadi, Ardha, Malwadha, Anbheru, Homgoan with Petha, Abikher, Kihalli, Barwari, Mulabi, Kaluli, Alhikher, Bhatishabtah, Rugani, Damudkher, Kubduli, Khatikher, Manaasi, Bhula, Lakhawari, Mabkhta with Mazra, Marli with Mazra, Bhakuli, Sarbala, Darsi Buzruk, Aliwari, Dari Khurd, Balkar, Bhelapur, Samarkher, Jadan with Petha, Luvigoan, Mamuli, Bhalidar, Karmusi, Sanbana, Sabkovi, Sarsi Khurd, Asukati, Balas, Korha, Kashi with Bhangoan, Sharjahpur, Karbadi, Askali, Karukher, Durhalli, Walut, Amduli, Bahikhat and Rajapur.

3) Parganah Bherlah-Villages-76 (Vs.77 SD.): Rs. 93750

Bhera (proper), Luja, Mamkera, Sarsi, Awri, Jankali, Mabhen, Kubru alias Lukard, Basdud, Datuli, Bhikardugoan, Malasi, Khurdhgoan, Kherrah, Munvair, Baduli, Luluna, Sahari, Marisarala Khurd, Abadgoan, Aubalavi, Bharkabab, Baruli, Sivpur, Sabhata, Nesar, Vabairli, Warbhadtigoan, Hubti, Sararda Buzruk, Bhabsargoan, Sararda Khurd, Dhampur, Kerya, Shahgoan, Raila, Korjosi, Hasur, Antari Khurd, Bhakhurdha Khurd, Hansigoan, Khkuh alias Kadkadha, Sirur, Sabdi, Barkedla, Rabedkundha, alias Makdi, Kamri, Kardha, Jamur, Kabad, Anjharad, Karjwar alias Asiwar, Sivali, Kalaskher, Baruli, Bandgoan, Lugoan, Wabkardal, Rabair, Bairur, Bhaigoan, Bhalgoan, Bauli, Antari, Narsalapur, Sudatah, Bairgoan, Karigoan, Sadha, Karhall, Mamurd Buzruk, Sarur, Sanduli, Bhaddha Khurd and Dasi.

4) Parganah Mapattan or Dapattan-Villages-155 (Vs.166 SD.): Rs. 106683 An.15 Ps. 3

Mapattan (proper), Koyipur, Asli, Duliwari, Anwari, Khanapur, Berur, Ramgoan, Marsati, Wamur, Jankad, Sidpethawari, Duligoan, Sinduvarana, Sunkarwari, Kupetha, Naduhalli, Dabaijwari, Luhar, Kanjal, Bandli, Kalsna, Ardala, Jamudandan, Badupetha, Nait, Dalugoan, Kankali, Mairwah, Bhubej, Kudja, Maligoan, Markheri, Kargoan, Sirdar, Aribhal, Basla, Murkal, Bankla, Kumsi, Beungoan, Jandmuli, Mahagoan, Kharli,

Khanwardwari, Bhuli, Khabra, Rahmatpur, Barikundal, Maklapur, Ruki, Surdi, Kuregoan, Jafali, Bauli, Kumatha, Sabem, Limri, Wailsur near Sabem, Nakti, Hurjam, Kawapur, Bhamadal, Dhamerah, Beraber, Nakretha, Shahpur, Nakher Khera, Bhadi Buzruk, Dulgoan, Bamkari, Dhunalwari, Lahuna, Ravi, Bhul, Badula Buzruk, Jankori, Bhad Khurd, Sidwarana, Babdalvari, Hamasgoan, Julgoan, Haivra, Rahula, Bhadri, Kudhela, Jankli, Ankali, Wasuli, Dabalwar, Lulas, Bagewarki, Kosgoan, Wabheli, Dadma, Bahelawari, Sugoan, Dahimapetha, Borgoan Buzruk, Alur, Dalasdu, Ankusi, Naldapur, Masikotha, Dasti alias Tarnal, Koduli Khurd, Nadukanbari, Nakbera, Antuvi, Dhavur, Barantwari, Bhugoan, Kamuli, Walaik, Chandawari, Dahum, Kudwa Buzruk, Kairdara, Dabhar, Darkhuli with Mazra, Wantwar Buzruk, Karjkot, Sunkha, Wanksalah, Bhutwari, Dharli, Qangoan, Kudi Khurd, Kanwadli, Anwadha Buzruk, Balna, Bandidahal, Barantwari, Haizkota, Asnigoan, Kudulah, Bilalwari, Borgoan, Khurd, Daintwar Khurd, Bantiwari, Muranjidevur, Salsi, Bankli, Sahagoan, Warigoan, Dankli, Rabtigoan, Ramadi, Kolu with Mazra, Balsi, Dahigoan, Balwarah Khurd, Bayigoan and Alur.

5) Parganah Parganah Tahuvara- Villages-8 (Vs.7 SD.): Rs. 1125

Tahvara (proper), Hajtara, Ludsi, Jam, Anri, Alsika, Budali, Savayidha Mabdal.

6) Parganah Azamtara alias Satara- Villages (?), Rs.60000

7) Parganah Maidan- Villages (?), Rs.21643 An.12, Rs. 21644 An.1 (SD. f-153)

8) Parganah Navrasabad or Navrastara alias Parli- Villages (?), Rs. 22500

9) Parganah Dasuna- Villages (?), Rs.43550

XVI) SARKAR MOHAMMAD NAGAR ALIAS IKKERI

(HUKKERI): Parganahs/Mahals-7, Rs. 944463 An. 4 Ps.3, Rs. 937153 An. 14 Ps.1.5 (SD. f-149)

1) Parganah Haveli Mohammad Nagar- Villages (?), Rs. 528357 An.12, Rs. 520357 An.14 (SD. f- 149)

2) Parganah Malanhalli or Manhalli-Villages-169 (Vs.173 SD.), Rs. 111353 An. 13 Ps. 3, Rs. 144000 An. 7 Ps. 1.5 (SD. f-150)

Malanhalli (proper), Kayerapur, Malujkabtta, Rabakharnhalli, Damkuhhalli, Kablikot, Jankanhalli, Kanapur, Malkikot, Khudbankankot, Barur, Anbanhalli, Makwakal, Kohanbhera, Aharkot, Gangoan, Mohammadapur, Ludhalli, Matkera, Korsikot, Morkihalli, Bansakodi, Konur, Baksikot, Dankohahalli, Kund, Kokalsidrapur, Barkalkot, Lurjikudankot, Bakot, Jukikot, Sadasivpur, Karihalli, Kot with Mazra, Harsanikot, Bakot, Dinkohhalli, Kund, Kokihalli, Bedkera, Juluhalli, Alihall, Kokarkatta, Badihall, Malikoji Buzruk, Rabhabanwarankot, Nakbankattakot, Balkalwari, Kot, Anbalkod, Shahpur, Araskera, Karbham, Katabkunkot, Jankapur, Bashalah, Sakapur, Kahsakar, Bawapur, Hariharapur, Malkor, Lulikot, Mudberanhalli, Abapur, Ludi, Sabtihalli, Madunkod, Bailpur, Virapur, Jarlahalli, Holikatta, Baldarkot, Malah, Hairur Buzruk, Kot with Mazra, Khwaspur, Kokarkatta, Kalkot, Baroli, Banzri, Bailikojikhurd, Dunkot, Halikoli, Honkankot, Mudankot, Khaduhalli, Balukot, Ardkot, Jaliharkot, Kodkeri, Badarkot, Malkod, Kalur, Barkalbap, Rasakjanud, Alirat, Surkuda, Hankihalli, Luradhalli, Merapur, Kalkot, Bulwar, Sivli, Malkara, Hinapur, Sankadi, Haslunhalli, Abkihall, Maldabki Buzruk, Marwali, Kaluli Buzruk, Dulashalli, Berub, Kaluli Khurd, Sinyasikot, Juhikot, Amduyihall, Laldikhera, Mardhalli, Halanskatta, Karmadihalli, Masikatta, Nirmalapur, Harkanhall, Harkdali, Holsikot, Balakot, Kakimalkar, Malankot, Mudankot, Ramapur, Petha Bahadurpur, Haranhalli, Kundhalli, Biharihalli, Marpur, Markhadi, Kasar, Kasandhalli, Kudanhalli, Kanaki, Mahal with Mazra, Anlasi, Malsur, Kanur, Shaklapur, Kalsi, Hokankot, Hollur, Kok, Bailwatankatha, Lukadihall, Barbhanhalli, Lubankatta, Holudi, Jhali, Kalkot, Kalbihalli, Dardkot, Kothalli, Kanhalli,

Dhundhalli, Halsur, Luhallimasur, Chandanhalli, Malkera, Kor, Kanvibarihall and Hankur.

3) Parganah Jera-Villages-81: Rs. 59261 An. 3, Rs. 59261 An. 1 (SD. f-149)

Jera (proper), Balikot, Jankalkot, Kalikera, Petha, Dardikot, Jankur, Lurikot, Hanmir, Salki, Balukot, Makapur, Ramrur, Huhankot, Sakdikot, Saner, Abadmetha, Kobalkot, Ladmasi, Dahat Petha, Hukali, Berkanaki, Malkund, Kordikot, Alihalli, Asbalkada, Satpur, Komanhalli, Horbat, Mansikera, Kotbahur, Malkali, Bannur, Koyi, Malapur, Konjikor, Hoskot, Aluhi, Laharkanaki, Burabhi, Lumrasikot, Kobhikot, Kandla, Sundihall, Suranki, Ludhalli, Mukurvenkanapur, Bhalapur, Hoshalli, Yadamkattam Yakhalli, Bapur alias Kasur, Harlokit, Bailkera, Mahdapur, Hansapur, Saluli, Bapur, Bea, Lakanuli, Chunamadankot, Ashalli, Jukihalli, Kolihast, Nurdand, Antwar, Katkoki, Londber, Bajuli, Kaluvikot, Dalukali, Madalki, Kalikundakot, Lugavi, Amarki, Kali, Kalikardi, Kanjbi alias Kaduri, Lubhikot, Sakanhalli and Mubhankot.

4) Parganah Awarkani or Awakani- Villages (?), Rs. 76053, Rs.70053 (SD. f-149)

5) Parganah Chanrakoti- Villages (?), Rs. 14125

6) Parganah Sondha- Villages (?), Rs.150000

7) Parganah Haranhalli or Harpanhalli- Villages (?), Rs.5312 An. 8

XVII) SARKAR NALDURG:- Parganahs/Mahals-8, Rs. 1025274 An.3 Ps. 3, Rs. 1025363 An. 1 (SD. f-142)

1) Parganah Haveli Naldurg-Villages-80, Rs. 212432 An.14 Ps. 3, Rs. 212518 An. 9 Ps.3 (SD. f-144)

Naldurg (proper), Dedgoan, Amaryehi, Beradhun, Hairkanura, Bhanahri, Karur, Kesargoan, Mabalgoan, Kahanpur, Aiturkhurd, Ankihall, Arhalli, Karbalah, Aundalgoan, Lugoan, Mosni, Barlabha Buzruk, Kadhera, Madgoandalvi, Sabni, Nandgoan, Hobassalkar, Asni, Ailvard, Ibrahimpur,

Kalihatti, Jafuli, Hairkah, Kamalpur, Abarla, Devsankah, Kombhari, Julka Kanyi, Juluna, Masligoan, Bardi, Arli Buzruk, Daligoan, Kalha, Madulah, Kanhigoan, Anur, Khanapur, Kansarkhur, Shahpur, Kasor, Salgrah, Khadallah, Barbheta Khurd, Madgoan, Amur, Jaluri, Adharka, Dehithana, Mandvayi, Banklur, Wakuri, Konjnur, Anturah Khurd, Achalman, Maklur, Holkotha, Aluli, Kanthagoan, Aliabad, Mortha, Bairgoan, Moryat, Asikah, Bajapur, Hakarka, Puri, Kakarant, Bapur, Dahikahal, Sidhabhal, Devsanka and Kaligoan

2) Parganah Ganjoti-Villages-76:Rs. 192120 An.9 Ps.3, Rs. 192111 An. 5 Ps. 4.5 (SD. f-145)

Ganjoti (proper), Lugoan, Mulakh, Bandbaj, Kathekor, Wakhdari, Karlah, Kolisadli, Sankori, Aldaspur, Hawakah, Jhakha, Madrahan, Ludkihall, Madyapur, Bhusani, Mudgoan, Hadikhal, Anti, Dankti, Ankali, Krahalli, Burmah, Kolur, Kokaligoan, Harkoni, Nakaukha, Maswari, Dhapur, Antikur, Malur, Januli, Dansat, Nalavigoan, Karongi, Sulwari, Janjuli, Anharkha, Kuddhara, Harbali, Malanki, Bairmasi, Hanipur, Kolnur, Astah, Baraskwari, Damakah, Suntgoan, Balagkher, Malmur, Hattihall, Koldhrah, Lori, Kandiwari, Sanlar, Julka, Amkori, Ramanpur, Janjkotha, Bairkha rao, Lurwari, Hairkhabad, Anrad, Banpur, Halpur, Jakur, Saligoan, Karigoan, Jakhatipur, Mankuban, Kobhari, Makrihall, Inam, Katha, Daitapur Inam and Bahulaiki.

3) Parganah Aland-Villages-75: Rs.199660 An.6 Ps. 3, Rs. 199668 An.4 Ps.1.5 (SD. ff-144-45)

Aland (proper), Harlihalli, Sakarka, Kaski, Bali Sakarka, Lukarka, Jamgoan near Kandalah, Alipur near Harihalli, Jaskanihalli, Khahuri, Navgund, Hanhajuka, Jairhani, Masiahpur, Bhukanberur, Sindka, Buran Sankovi, Lankandhalli, Madpur, Petha Sauni, Khabas, Lonigoan, Alabwari, Madkur, Babhali, Koluvi sankovi, Borgoan, Adgoan, Khanapur, Kalka, Jamgoan near Lundwari, Balukha Khurd, Malukaran, Manlasar, Kati

Sultan, Kobanhairkah, Hakarka, Leharkhera, Bairur Knadan, Barpeth Buzruk, Alkali, Anlur, Janjuli, Jhalki Khurd, Jhalki Buzruk, Hadka, Boluhi, Seemapur, Mukha Buzruk, Alipur near Akhati, Jamgoan, Mohammadpur, Janjuli Khurd, Kabirabad, Sadalsar, Kamanhalli, Jhali, Karor, Kandalgoan, Badulah, Konkisamkori, Khandala, Saras Petha, Mahayikatti, Andiwari, Bankaligoan, Saligoan, Janalkera, Keradharki, Alkha, Benbhaki, Salkaraeabar, Dainthawarimadgan, Hunhalli and Madkurmansalna.

4) Parganah Dhunaki-Villages-40 (Vs.48 SD.), Rs.81110 An.5 Ps.3

Dhunaki (proper), Bardal, Sungoan, Damdanti, Harbhal, Arli, Borgona, Wadgoan, Balwagana, Anbatah, Kajlah, Talkali, Sankoli, Korjalu, Daramaskoli, Baladgoan, Dainwalah, Soudah, Alsi, Rabwai, Dalulali, Mahalusgoan, Alubati, Sawali, Sankori, Khanbati, Dakhuli, Daludari, Hanlakha, Kher, Angoan, Ludpur, Dudgoan, Waibhal, Salgoan, Ruvi, Burgoan, Koralas, Mukbaji and Kahantgoan.

5) Parganah Mahandri-Villages-15: Rs. 53737, Rs. 53737 An.9 (SD. f-145)

Mahadri (proper), Bubalad, Mulkalbi, Wadadhatti, Sankovi, Holhalli, Surli, Ludluri, Anmargoan, Janjoli, Jajkher, Banjkohal, Sidhapur, Anbaiwari and Bhulasgoan. *Nilanga*

6) Parganah Nelaga or Nelanga-Villages-80: Rs. 194996 An.8 Ps.3, Rs. 195000 An.8 (SD. f-145)

Nelaga (proper), Auhara, Alwalka, Aubarka, Jhari, Madansurpalli, Hodanhall, Balkali, Baru, Malkher, Janjuli Khan, Hairkah, Janjuli Bhakar, Jamgoan, Majni, Haveri, Bajpur with Mazra, Luhada, Dumardara, Sankori Kukal, Halki, Hariharla, Bairudi, Dhapur, Sindkher, Balkali, Belgoan, Sulsankovi, Sagarkher, Hadrallah, Hudka, Madkadha, Hadka, Bugoan, Kunjlah, Budkhahall, Ramnar Petha, Lalulalka Miyana, Karah, Dhaka, Kobanserun, Kherpur, Duwali, Bajarkhera, Makarhall, Aundari, Sonkhera, Aswarwar, Kalgoan, Alwalka Buzruk, Bori, Janur, Sasarsal, Mubarakpur,

Sutpur, Sadankovi, Sarmasi, Lulgoan, Hadka, Alwalkasad, Maligoan, Belur, Kalanhall, Kalyanpethapur, Belgoan, Malgoan, Mahsala, Hodkha, Haitkur, Sivurpetha, Hajnihall, Jujardi, Hasi, Saindjukha, Madgoan, Janjuli Janhi, Sasargoan, paitapur, Sidtarfsid and Hayala Inam.

7) Parganah Bairan- Villages (?), Rs.56250

8) Parganah Dharasen- Villages-22: Rs. 34966 An.6 Ps.3

Dharasen (proper), Masiahpur, Jharalgoan, Surdi, Katri, Amufathe bardi, Khamakori, Handsaka, Kanhand, Baidka, Saaj, Dardgoan, Khadi, Jailwari, Daskri, Khanapur, Dubalkol, Kambha, Dalulako, Lihari, Lurber and Darvali.

XVIII) SARKAR MUSTAFAABAD (DHABOL) Parganahs/Mahals-

8, Rs. 1535990, Rs. 1691100 An.9 (SD. f-151)

- 1) Parganah Haveli Mustafaabad- Villages (?), Rs.162875 (SD. f-151)
- 2) Parganah Mujafarabad alias Barbhadal- Villages (?), Rs.349581 An.13 (SD. f-152)
- 3) Parganah Kudal- Villages (?), Rs. 262500 (SD. f-151)
- 4) Parganah Kuda or Kuha- Villages (?), Rs. 671835 (SD. f-152)
- 5) Parganah Salsi- Villages (?), Rs. 55000 (SD. f-151)
- 6) Parganah Rankhta or Rankya- Villages (?), Rs.33750 (SD. f-151)
- 7) Parganah Kharipattan or Kharahpattan- Villages (?), Rs.76332 An.8 (SD. f-151)
- 8) Parganah Khelna alias Sakharlana- Villages (?), Rs.79226 An.4 (SD. f-151)

PORTS OF MUSTAFAABAD Nos.12: Port Dhabol, Port Dasuvipatta, Port Kailpetti, Port Chhual, Port Islampur (Taluqua Mujafarabad), Port Barkatha Salsi, Port Kharipattan, Port Harharsa, Port Salmar, Port Samuli, Port Mohammadabad alias Sadadwah, Port Kharranga.

*Service
Basatin
names not read
properly.*

The above mentioned administrative and revenue divisions were disturbed due to the partition of Bijapur Subah between the Nizam and the

Peshwa by the understanding reached at Udgir in 1760. Later in the regions of Bijapur Carnatic the incessant struggle among the Nizam, the Peshwa and Haider Ali, later Tipu Sultan further damaged the divisions of the Bijapur Subah.

CHAPTER-VI

Notes and References:

1. The present chapter is exclusively based on the information cited in the following Manuscripts: a) Deh-Beh-Dehi (Anonymous) MS. No. 373, A.P State Archives, Hyderabad. b) Munim Khan Hamdani's, 'Sawaneh-e-Dakhan', MS. No. 5222, OMLRC, Hyderabad c) Laxmi Narayan Shafique's, 'Haquiquat ~~Hai~~ Hindusthan', MS. No.19091, OMLRC, Hyderabad and d) Bijapur Manuscript Map, MS. No. 756, ASI, Museum Bijapur.

Deh-Beh-Dehi is the chief source for the study of present chapter. The names of the Sarkars, Parganahs or Mahals, Dehs, Tributary States, Ports are cited from this work. In addition to Sarkar and Parganahs, this is the only source, which supplies information of the sum of revenue of villages as well. In this chapter the only sum of revenue of the Sarkars, Parganahs or Mahals is noted. The sum of revenue of the villages is excluded and only the names are cited.

The first figure of revenue mentioned against the Sarkar, Parganah and Mahal is cited from Deh-Beh-Dehi. If first mentioned figure even differs by Rupees or Annas or Paisas with the figures of Sawaneh-e-Dakhan or Haquiquat ~~Hai~~ Hindustan, in that case only the differed figures are noted. The same rule is applied with regards to the number of villages; the differed figures of villages are cited in the brackets along with their sources.

In the sources like Sawaneh-e-Dakhan and Haquiquat ~~Hai~~ Hindustan, only the names and the revenue amounts of the Sarkars and Parganahs or Mahals are mentioned, excluding the names of villages and their sum of revenue.

2. Headquarters of Sarkar

3. A hamlet or cluster of houses dependent on a village, but detached from it for agricultural convenience, and managed separately. Its assessment is comprised in that of the original village until officially recognized as distinct. Locally, *Mazrah* is known as the *Daddi*.
4. Bijapur Manuscript Map
5. A big village
6. A small village
7. Probably the amount of Rs.4000 is missing in Sawaneh-e-Dakhan.
8. The figure of revenue of Sawaneh-e-Dakhan widely differs with Deh-Beh-Dehi's figure. Probably the figure of latter source is right.

CHAPTER-VII

BIJAPUR UNDER THE MARATHAS **(1760-1848 A.D)**

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CHAPTER-VII

BIJAPUR UNDER THE MARATHAS

(1760-1848 A.D)

The present chapter "Bijapur under the Marathas" covers the rule of the Peshwas (1760-1818) and the Rajas of Satara (1818-1848) in Prant Bijapur. The Marathas in all kept Bijapur under their sway for 88 years. In this chapter all aspects of Maratha activities have been covered viz. their background, period of subordination, their rise, struggle with the Mughals and the Nizam, their political, social, cultural activities including administrative patterns, currency, evaluation of their rule etc.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The present modern state of Maharashtra is the homeland of the Marathas. The Satvahanas, Abhiras, Vakatakas, Kalchuris, Western Chalukyas, Rastrakutas, Silharas and the Yadvas were ruling this land. The Marathas came into the limelight of history during the rule of the later.¹

In 1296 the Khalji's penetrated into the Deccan and established their rule. The Tughluks followed them. However by 1347 the north Indian power in the Deccan declined and it gave rise to the local Muslims, who established the dynastical rule of the Bahmanis in the Deccan, which continued from 1347 to 1538.

The Bahmanis, particularly under their able premier Mahmood Gawan brought the lands of the Marathas under their control. However, they faced stiff resistance from the Maratha leaders like Shirke and others.

During the Bahmani rule, the Sultans conferred upon the Marathas, the *Deshmukhi* and *Despandyagiri* of the lands, military ranks, *Jagirs* for maintenance of small bodies of horse etc. They were also composed in the garrisons of the forts. By these bestowals the Sultans did bind the Marathas

to their interest.² Farishtah mentioned in his history Mukund Rao Maratha, one of the Maratha nobles of the Bahmanis.³ The Ghatges also had mansabs under the Bahmanis.⁴

When the Bahmani dynasty began to show its weakness, some of the Marathas garrisons took an opportunity of the throwing of their allegiance.⁵ By the end of 15th century the Bahmani dynasty ceased to exercise any control and it had disintegrated into many off shoots, chief among them were Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golcondah kingdoms. As a result, most of the Marathas shifted their allegiance from Bahmani to the Adil Shahis of Bijapur and the Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar, as these kingdoms extended over almost the whole of Maharashtra. But some of the Marathas served in the army of Qutb Shahis of Golcondah as well.

By 1636 the Nizam Shahi kingdom succumbed to the incessant Mughal attacks. Whatever the Maratha lot serving under Nizam Shahis joined the Adil Shahis. Thus by the rise of Shivaji in the end of sixty's of 17th century the state of Bijapur was a home of the Marathas.

Since the foundation of the Adil Shahi dynasty in 1489 by Yusuf Adil Shah, the Marathas stood by the succeeding Sultans of Bijapur. Their royal support was vital for the existence of the kingdom. The Marathas had equal opportunities to distinguish themselves as military leaders with their Mohammedan counterparts. It has been rightly pointed out by Dr.P.M.Joshi that "the Marathas were to the Adil Shahi Sultanate what the Rajputs were to the Mughal Empire."⁶ It is felt here that the above statement needs further explanation. That the Rajputs were the ruling power in India before coming of the Mughals. They excelled themselves in all walks of life. When they failed to keep pace with the techniques and military power of the Mughals, naturally they were reduced to subordination. They served loyally to their masters and even gave their daughters in marriages to them. Their conglomeration with the Muslims developed a cultural syncretism.

Their identity was died down with their masters. They totally failed to re-emerge as the ruling power.

On the other hand the Marathas were not the ruling power as the Rajputs. According to J.N.Sarkar, "the population (Marathas) lived as scattered units under a number of barons of their own race, some large like the Yadvas of Sindkhed or the Mores of Javli, but most others petty owners of a few villages... the mass of the Maratha people continued to live in seclusion in their villages following their immemorial way of life..."⁷ Under the Adil Shahis the Marathas were completely trained. They were found particularly serviceable in stopping roads and intercepting supplies, in hanging on the rear of a flying enemy, in plundering and devastating a country, besieging and capturing of forts etc. They also mastered the tactics of hit and run. Such attacks were so disturbing and decisive that an invading army was forced to retreat.⁸ Thus under the Adil Shahis the Marathas developed as a military power, which Shivaji utilized it by his able leadership. The Marathas did not perish with their masters as the Rajputs. Even after the fall of Bijapur and Golcondah they stiffly resisted the Mughals and shattered their dream of conquering the Deccan. The Marathas had risen from ashes like a phoenix. After the downfall of Mughals they became all India power. But this is not the case with the Rajputs.

Marathas under the Adil Shahis:

After disintegration of the Bahmanis, major portion of Maratha lands came under the control of the Adil Shahis. As a result many Maratha chiefs joined the corps of Bijapur. Till the rise of Shivaji, the Marathas were backbone of Adil Shahi kingdom. Dr.M.A.Nayeem is of the opinion that the demographic factors and the social structure necessitated establishment of cordial social relations between the Bijapuri rulers and the Marathas for peaceful co-existence and integration of the kingdom.⁹

Many Maratha families rose to power and influence under Adil Shahi rule, mention must be made of Mores of Javli, Nayaka Nimbalkars of Phaltan, Ghatges of Maun, Manes of Muswar, Ghorpades of Mudhol, Dafles of Jath (this family entered Bijapur service in 1672), Sawanths of Wari, Shirke, Mohite, Maue, Mahadik Bhonsales and others.¹⁰ The Adil Shahi Sultans conferred upon the Maratha chiefs the titles like Raja, Nayaka Rao, *Amir-ul-Umrah*, Bahadur etc.¹¹

From the inception of Adil Shahi kingdom itself, the Marathas stood by its Sultans. When Yusuf Adil Shah declared his independence, Babajisaheb Nayaka Nimbalkar supported him. In lieu of his service, Yusuf rewarded him the *Jagirs* of Phaltan. Later, Maloji Nimbalkar loyally supported Ali Adil Shah-I at the battle of Talikotah (1565).¹² Similarly, More at the head of 12000 infantry reduced the strong tract situated between Nira and Warna rivers, for his master Yusuf. The Sawants of Wari proved very useful to the Adil Shahis against the Portuguese.¹³ The Ghorpades also distinguished themselves as loyalists. On the command of Mohammad Adil Shah, Baji Ghorpade arrested Shahji Bhonsale. Later Shivaji retaliated for this incident by killing Baji Ghorpade and his members of family.¹⁴ Shahaji remained loyal to Bijapur Sultans till his death. Much of credit of the Adil Shahi conquest in the south after 1636 is due to Shahaji. Thus the Maratha families rendered yeomen services to the Bijapur Government.

Long before Akbar could set an example of secularism by marrying the Rajput Princess, Yusuf Adil Shah married a Maratha lady, later named Bubuji Kharam, a sister of Mukund Rao Maratha. The successor of the kingdom, Ismaeel Adil Shah was her son. The other daughters were married to the three Sultans of the Deccan kingdoms.¹⁵ After the fall of Bijapur, Mohammad Muhiuddin, (son of last Sultan Sikandar Adil Shah) was in Mughal service. Aurangzeb arranged the marriage of Mohammad

Muhiuddin with daughter of Sambhaji. The Emperor gave 7000 rupees as dowry on her behest.¹⁶ The Adil Shahis established blood relations with the Marathas as the Mughals with the Rajputs.

The mass of the Maratha people willingly cooperated with the Adil Shahi Sultans. In 1511 Kamal Khan Dakhani conspired against the minor Sultan Ismaeel and raised the Ghora Rawoot (the Maratha horsemen) by disbanding the foreign troops. However, the Regent failed due to brilliant efforts of Bubuji Khanam, a Maratha lady.¹⁷ Ibrahim-I made radical alteration in the government and in the army by getting rid of foreigners and employing only Dakhanis (the new converts and probably Marathas) and Abyssinians. He also substituted Persian by Hindvi (Marathi) as a language of accounts and finance.¹⁸ Later, we find some of the bilingual *Farmans* in Persian and Marathi.

The Marathas enjoyed the same favour under Ali-I and Ibrahim-II. During the reign of Mohammad Adil Shah under Shahaji Bhonsale, the Marathas rendered very valuable service and effected expansion of Adil Shahi kingdom from western to the eastern seas. The other principal Maratha officers in this campaign were Medaji, Yeshwant Rao, Baji Rao Ghorpade, Sidhoji, Mambaji Pawar, Mambaji Bhonsale, Khandoji, Ambaji, and Manaji.¹⁹

In 1657 when Aurangzeb attacked Bidar and Kalyani forts, the Maratha Sardars like Shirzee Rao Ghatge, Baji Ghorpade, Nimablkar and other Maratha Jagirdars with their armies joined Khan Mohammad, the principal Adil Shahi commander.²⁰

During Ali-II's reign Shivaji rose to power at the expense of Bijapur territory. However, he was of great help against the Mughals during the minority of the last Sultan, Sikandar Adil Shah.²¹ Sambhaji and Bijapur has common cause against the Mughals, hence allied together.

In 1665 Raja Jaisingh in league with Shivaji campaigned against Bijapur. But the Maratha cavalry under Venkaji Raja and Ruttaji Mane, the Deshmukh of Muswar, then in service of Bijapur fought with uncommon spirit against the combined army. As a reward of his service Ali-II confirmed the grants of lands to Ruttaji Mane. Grant Duff writes, the deeds are in possession of the family of Muswar.²²

During the last siege of Bijapur by the Mughals (1686), the Maratha nobles like Bankoji, Raghoji Bhonsale, Khanduji and Chandi Rao Bhonsale superbly defended Bijapur fort and caused much damage to the besiegers. In this juncture, the Maratha Sardars like Mankurees, Dafle, Ghatge, Mane, Nimbalkar and others hovered about the besieging Imperial camp around Bijapur until the fall of the capital. Then they withdraw to their *Jagirs* and sent their *Wakils* with humble profession of duty. However the Maratha Sardars showed no readiness to join the Mughal standards.²³

It seems, even after Shivaji's movement was well established, there was no wholesale desertion of Marathas from Bijapur service. No doubt, Shivaji enlisted support of his clansmen, but most of the Maratha Jagirdars remained loyal to Bijapur. Thus from 1489 to 1686 the Marathas discharged their conspicuous service in departments of military and revenue of Bijapur Government.

(A) BIJAPUR UNDER THE PESHWAS (1760-1818):

By the treaty of Udgir (1760) the Nizam transferred Bijapur to the Marathas. It is well known that from the appointment of Balaji Vishwanath (1713) to the post of the Peshwa to the downfall of the Marathas in 1818, the whole affairs of the Maratha state were managed by the Peshwas. By the year 1760 the Marathas could establish their rule in Bijapur, the Chatrapatis had become defunct and the Peshwas were the de-facto rulers. Therefore the present sub-chapter is named as "Bijapur under the Peshwas."

It would be appropriate to study the present section in the background of Marathas activities in the Subah of Bijapur (1686-1760) viz. their struggle with the Mughals, grants of *Chauth*, *Sardeshmukhi* and *Swaraja*, their expeditions in the Bijapur Carnatic, relations with the Nizam and tributary states etc.

MARATHA-MUGHAL RELATIONS (1686-1724):

Just after the fall of Bijapur (1686) and Golcondah (1687) the Mughals invested their full strength in the capture of territory of ex-kingdoms and the Marathas. From 1687 to 1695 the Mughals made either Bijapur or its nearby regions viz. Rasoolpur, Allapur, Afzalpur, Nauraspur, Galgali (Qutbabad) and Bidri, their military bases and captured many Maratha forts. From 1695 to 1705 the Mughals had their camps in Islampuri and other places. From 1686 to 1705 the Mughals captured Salhir, Trimbak, Sinhgad, Rajgad, Panhalah, Raigad, north Konkan, west coast Caul, Khanderi Island, Parli, Khelna, Vishalgarh, Kondana, Torna, and many other forts belonging to the Marathas.²⁴ However, the Mughals could not defend the captured forts and the Marathas recaptured them from the weak garrisons. Thus the Maratha people rose up and totally defeated the power of the Mughal Empire. The only success to the credit of Aurangzeb was execution of Sambhaji.

The death of Aurangzeb in 1707 cleared the way for the Marathas for reorganization of their state. The Maratha groups viz. Houses of Kolhapur and Satara engaged in civil war. The internal struggle arrested their progress to some extent. However the Maratha power was revised under the Peshwas of Satara Government. The first among the Peshwas, Balaji Vishwanath (1713-1720) strengthened the position of Raja Shahu and the Maratha state by his wistful diplomacy.

In 1717 a rift was developed between Hussein Ali²⁵ (Subahdar of the Deccan) and Emperor Farrak Siyer. In this context the Emperor sought help

of the Marathas and issued *Farmans* and orders, which had been secretly sent to Raja Shahu, the Diwan and chief Zamindars of Carnatic, desiring them not to obey Hussein Ali. Accordingly the orders were complied and the lawless population in the Subah of Bijapur and the Carnatic stirred up dissatisfaction against the regime of Subahdar. The Marathas pretending to be acting in the name of the Emperor realized the revenue and dismissed the collectors appointed by the Subahdar. Especially in the Subah of Bijapur and the Carantic.²⁶

Thus Hussein Ali was convinced that without the cooperation of the Marathas he would not rule in the Deccan peacefully. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath took advantage of the situation and put proposal for the claims of *Chauth*, *Sardeshmukh*, *Swaraj*, and demanded old Bijapur Sarkars in the Carnatic, in the name of Fateh Singh Bhonsale. The Subahdar readily accorded his sanction to the proposal of the Peshwa.

It was agreed upon that the Marathas were entitled for the *Chauth* (one fourth of the actual government collections), *Sardeshmukhi* (the proportion of 10 percent from the Deccan revenue) and *Rahdari* (road duties realized from the ryots, merchants and travellers). According to Khafi Khan by *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* the Marathas were entitled to share 35 percent of the *Abwabs* (total revenue of the Deccan) and including *Rahdari* the Marathas received nearly half of the total revenue.²⁷ These exactions they were to receive from the six Subahs of Bijapur, Berar, Khandesh, Aurangabad, Bidar and Hyderabad and the tributary states of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Mysore were also included. Raja Shahu was granted the *Swaraj* territories (the districts possessed by Shivaji at the time of his death) excepting some territory of Khandesh, the fort of Trimbak and region south of Wardah and Tungabhadra rivers.

On behest of Raja Shahu, his Peshwa received three *Sanads* respectively for *Chauth*, *Sardeshmukhi* and *Swaraj* from Emperor

Mohammad Shah. In lieu of above concessions, the Marathas recognized the Mughals suzerainty.²⁸

Prince Azam and Subahdars Zulfiquar Khan and Hussein Ali Khan earlier confirmed the Marathas claims of *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi*. However Emperor Farrak Siyer repudiated the claims. It was during the period of Prince Rafi-ud-Darjat the two *Farmans* for *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* were respectively issued on 3 and 15 March 1719.

In the six Subahs of the Deccan along with the Imperial officers, the Maratha officers like *Kamvisdar*, *Gumashta*, *Sarrishtadar* and two separate collectors of the *Rahdari* were posted in each Sarkar (district)²⁹ Thus, in the Subah of Bijapur long before the Marathas could established their political authority their revenue officials began functioning.

When an agreement was reached on *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* the Sanad was issued by the Mughal court, which gives the following details.³⁰

Sardeshmukhi (from the Six Subahs of the Deccan):

1. Subah Aurangabad	Rs.12376042. An.12
2. Subah Varad (Berar)	Rs.11523508. An.12
3. Subah Bidar (Mohammadabad)	Rs.7491879. An.12 Ps.4
4. Subah Bijapur	Rs.78508560. An.12. Ps.4
5. Subah Hyderabad	Rs.64867483
6. Subah Khandesh	Rs.5749819. An.12

Total Rs.1805172941 An.12

1. <i>Sardeshmukhi</i> per hundred Rs.10/-	Total-Rs. 18051730=00
2. <i>Peshkash</i> Sarkar per thousand 6510	Total-Rs. 117516762=00
3. <i>Chauth</i> cash	Rs. 2929847=00
4. <i>Chauth</i> Balance	Rs. 8789543 An.1

The acquisition of Mughal *Farmans* by Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath was one of his major achievements. This extended the Maratha sphere of influence throughout the Deccan.

Swaraj Territory in the Subah of Bijapur:

As per the Agreement of 1719 the Shahu secured the *Swaraj* territory, which included the districts of Puna, Supa (including Baramati), Indapur, Wai, Mawal, Satara, Karhad, Katao, Man, Phaltan, Malkapur, Tarla, Panhalah, Ajrah, Junnar, Kolhapur and the Bijapur Carnatic districts (in the north of Tungbhadra river) including, Koppal, Gadag, Haliyal. In the Konkan the *Swaraj* territory consisted of Ramnagar including Gundavi, Jowur, Chaul, Bhimgarh, Bimri, Kaliyan, Rajapuri, Dabul, Jowlee, Rajapur, Akola, and Kodol.³¹

Thus the Shahu gained the vast territory from the areas of the Carnatic of the Subah of Bijapur. It means the Marathas had their rights over the territory of the Subah of Bijapur long back, before they could practically rule the Subah from 1760 onwards.

MARATHA-NIZAM RELATIONS (1724-1760) AND BIJAPUR CARNATIC:

After the death of Aurangzeb, the Marathas began to rise in the Deccan. However their growing power was checked by Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah (1724-1748). As the Subahdar of the Deccan, right from 1713 he opposed the Maratha claims of *Chauth* and *Sardesmukhi*. He tried his best to arrest the Maratha activities in every possible way. He supported Sambhaji of Kolhapur against Raja Shahu and encouraged prominent Maratha chiefs to join his standard.

The Nizam dealt the Marathas diplomatically. In his fate deciding battle of Shakar Kherda (October 1724) he sought support of the Marathas against his rival Mubariz Khan. In this battle Baji Rao had given unstinted

cooperation to the Nizam, ³²which made his success possible. Once he remarked, "I consider all this army (Marathas) as my own... God willing I will enter into an agreement with them and entrust the *Mulukgeri* (administration) on that side of the Narmada to them."³² However, the Nizam did not want the Maratha influence to extend in the Deccan. At the Maratha court Peshwa Baji Rao (1720-1740), who had first hand knowledge of the Deccan politics clearly understood the designs of the Nizam against the Marathas.

The Marathas under Raja Shahu's chiefs like Fateh Singh Bhonsale, Shripatroa Pratinidhi and Baji Rao led first expedition in the Carnatic (Bijapur) between November 1724 to May 1726. Due to Nizams lukewarm support and secret opposition the Marathas failed to achieve their objectives. Hence the first expedition proved futile.³⁴

Baji Rao himself led the second Carnatic expedition in October 1726. He besieged the fort of Srirangapatan, and succeeded in levying *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* from the rulers of Mysore and Arcot.

Balaji Rao stayed in the Carnatic for about a month and collected tribute from Mysore, the chiefs of Surapur, Kanakdurga, Chitradurga, Gadag, Laxmeshwar etc. These chiefs also agreed to be friendly with the Marathas.³⁵

In 1726 the Nizam undertook campaign in the Carnatic. The Marathas acted against the Nizam and entered into an alliance with the Afghans. In a letter to Raja Shahu (1727) the Nizam wrote, "They (the Marathas) raise commotion on all sides and to disturb my plan."³⁶

The contest of supremacy in the Deccan had drawn the Marathas and the Nizam in the battlefield of Palkhed. In the battle the Nizam's army was completely surrounded by the Marathas under Baji Rao. Hence the Nizam was compelled to seek terms and the treaty of Mungi-Sevgaun was concluded on 6th March 1728. As per the terms, the Nizam recognized Raja

Shahu as the Chhatrapati, who could alone receive the *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* from the six Subahs of the Deccan. He further agreed to pay the arrears and to reinstate the Maratha revenue collectors whom he had turned out.³⁷

In the scheme of Maratha expansion the southern region (including Carnatic) had been assigned to Fateh Singh Bhonsale and Bapuji Nayaka and other smaller chieftain. However their incapacity and indolence had prevented the conquest of this region and its integration with the Maratha *Swaraj*. Above all Nizam-ul-Mulk put his authority as overlord on a firm footing barred the Maratha progress in the South.³⁸

To sum up, the Nizam till his death in 1748 worked against the interest of the Marathas and effectively checked their growing sphere of influence in the Deccan. The death of the Nizam in 1748 created chaotic conditions in the Deccan. The Marathas to some extent took advantage from the situation arising out of the Nizam's death.

Between 1753 and 1760 with an object of extending their sphere of influence and collecting tributes the Marathas conducted many campaigns in the Bijapur Carnatic region. In 1753 Peshwa Balaji Rao along with Bhausahab marched to Srirangapattana and captured the forts of Holi Honnur and Dharwad. In 1754 Bagalkot, Anjani, Harihar and Mudalgi were captured, in 1755 Bednur was taken. The chiefs of Savanur, Bednur, Chitradurg, Raidurg and Harpanhalli surrendered and paid tributes to the Peshwa. In 1757 again the Peshwa led his last expedition against Srirangapattana. This capital city of Mysore was besieged and shelled. The Peshwa obtained 14 districts in lieu of tribute from its Raja. In September of the same year Hoskote, Sira, Bangalore were reclaimed and the Nawabs of Cuddapa and Karnol were defeated by Balvant Rao Mahandale. Now, the Maratha frontier advanced to the Tungabhadra and Mysore, and Arcot acknowledged the Peshwas suzerainty. In November the forces of Nizam

were defeated in Sindkhed. By the treaty the Nizam ceded to the Peshwa the territory worth 25 lakhs of rupees and the fort of Naldurg (Nabi Shahdurg in the Subah of Bijapur)³⁹

PESHWAS' CAMPAIGNS OF SAVNOOR (1757):

The state of Savnoor was situated in the Subah of Bijapur, which comprised three Sarkars of Bankapur, Azamnagar and Torgal. By 1744-45 the Nizam and the Marathas extended their influence in the state and they insisted the Nawab to pay tribute to them.

In 1746-47 hostilities broke out between the Peshwa and Nawab Abdul Majid Khan for the reason of non-payment of tribute by the latter to the former. Peshwa Balaji Rao swooped down upon Savnoor at the head of a big army and the Nawab was helpless before this invincible army and sued for peace. As a result a treaty was signed on 7th April 1747.⁴⁰ By this treaty the Nawab agreed to pay 75000 rupees annually and surrendered 36 Mahals to the Peshwa.⁴¹

In 1753-54 the Peshwa was busy in tackling the Rajas of Srirangapattan and Bednur. Only in 1755 he turned his attention towards Savnoor. By this time Hakim Khan had gathered sufficient causes for which stern action to be taken by the Peshwa against him. First, the Nawab did not remit the long standing tribute, secondly, he gave shelter to Muzzaffar Khan Gardi (who turned enemy against the Peshwa) and lastly, he was working against the Maratha interest in the Carnatic, in league with Murar Rao Ghorpade of Gutti.⁴²

In early 1756 the Peshwa at the head of a big army besieged Bagalkot. Later Nizam Salabat Jung's forces too joined him.⁴³ The allied forces attacked Savnoor. Despite the great defensive efforts the Nawab and his allies were defeated. On 5th May 1756 the peace treaty was signed. By which the Marathas were greatly benefited. According to the terms of the treaty the Nawab had to part with the following Mahals.

I) Sarkar Bankapur (Mahals 13):

1. Parganah Kundgal	22000 Huns (Rs.77000=00)
2. Parganah RayarHubali	6500 Hun (Rs.22750=00)
3. Parganah Majeedpur	1183 Hun (Rs.4140.An.8)
4. Parganah Misrikotah	16000 Hun (Rs.21000)
5. Samt Taras	6000 Hun (Rs.21000)
6. Adavi Somapur (Taluqua Maras)	320 Hun (Rs.1120)
7. Satarewar Sardeskat	- -
8. Parganah Hubali	Hun.961 An.10 (Rs.3366)
9. Samt Kalgangi	Hun.6000 (Rs.21000)
10. Bamikatah with Naliharvi	Hun.1500 (Rs.5250)
11. Parganah Gadak	-- (Rs.52000)
12. Sardeshkat Dharwad	Hun.300 (Rs.1050)
13. Parganah Lakmesar	---- Rs.70000

II) Sarkar Torgal (Mahal 22):

1. Parganah Mulkand	Hun.8800	(Rs.34800)
2. Qasbah Shahupethi	---	Rs.4000
3. Husur, etc.	Hun.6000	(Rs.21000)
4. Dehat (Village) Yekuppah	Hun.2800	(Rs.9800)
5. Qasbah Bahri	Hun.8000	(Rs.28000)
6. Talbahavin and Gair Hubali	Hun.8000	(Rs.10000)
7. Taraf Tarkur	-----	Rs.15000
8. Taraf Narnadar	-----	Rs.3000
9. Taraf Sarvar	-----	Rs.1250
10. Qusbah Devar Hubali	Hun.800	(Rs.2800)
11. Parganah Bakarkotah with Pilagi		Rs.1,54,000
12. Uapan Betgerah		Rs.22500
13. Matikatah with Kapkadah		Rs.9400
14. Qasbha Aminbhavin		Rs.15000

15. Parganah Navalkund		Rs.25, 550
16. Satiker Markur		Rs.4000
17. Huli		Rs.3000
18. Taraf Taikur		Rs.1200
19. Qasbah Kulwar	Hun.2500	(Rs.8750)
20. Qasbah Konwar		Rs.3000
21. Taraf Bakundi		Rs.3000
22. Taraf Aswandi with Karikot		Rs.4000

III) Sarkar Azam Nagar (Belgaum) Mahal 4:

1. Parganah Azamnagar	Rs.33000
2. Parganah Badshahpur	Rs.25000
3. Parganah Gokak	Rs.40,000
4. Parganah Sampgoan	Rs.43000.

From 39 Mahals of 3 Sarkars of Bankapur, Torgal and Azamnagar the Peshwa would receive totally the amount of Hun.80, 864 (Rs.8, 23,926 An.8). In addition, the Peshwa was given the *Jagirs* of fort Raiyar Hubali (Rs. 25000), fort Kerur Parganah (Rs. 6212.An.10) and Qasbah Balgoan with fort and Taluqua (Rs.40, 000) totaling to Rs.45212-An.10. Thus by this treaty the Peshwa was greatly benefited as the Nawab gave him almost half of his dominion.

TREATY OF UDGIR AND TRANSFER OF BIJAPUR TO THE PESHWAS (1760):

We come to know from the last pages that the Marathas had established their sphere of influence in the Subah of Bijapur long before they could become practically the rulers of the Subah of Bijapur by the treaty of Udgir in 1760. In the Subah the Marathas received tribute from many of the small chieftains they owned *Jagirs* and had upper hand in the political affairs. It is well known that in the Bijapur Carnatic before 1760

the Marathas extended their influence. Even around Bijapur they owned *Jagirs* and rule some areas.

By 1750 Peshwa Balaji Bajirao secured Talikot, Bagalkot, Bilgi etc. The Peshwa gave the town of Talikota as a military or *Saranjam* estate to his wife's brother Anandrao Rastia, who built there the markets called Anand Rao and Kailas Pyati.⁴⁵ In the same year the Rastias held Bagalkot, one of their officers, Krishnaji Vishwanath besieged Guledgud (the neighbouring town, in the south of Bagalkot), plundered the town and its fort.⁴⁶ After 1755 the Peshwa received Bagalkot from the Nawab of Savnoor. The Peshwa handed over the same town to Ghorpades of Gajandragad.⁴⁷ In 1756 the Peshwa assigned Bagalkot in part to the Ghorpades of Mudhol as well. However, in the following year the Peshwa reassigned this area to Malhar Bhikaji Rao Rastia⁴⁸, who assumed the office of *Sar Subahdar* with seat at Bagalkot.⁴⁹ During his first year in office the *Sar Subahdar* authorized the establishment of a mint in Bagalkot at which was struck a coinage known as the Malhar Shahi Rupee.⁵⁰ From the Nawab the Peshwa got Badami as well, when it fell into the hands of the Marathas, the country round Badami seems to have fallen into greatest disorder. In the region the real power was divided among the Desais of Parvati, Jalihal, Kerur and Bagalkot, and Rustam Ali Khan, the estate-holder of Badami. All these proprietors kept large bodies of armed men and lived by open plunder. The roads were haunted by bands of free booters, who robbed without check or punishment. In the second year of the Maratha possession (1757) Badami was among the districts given in charge to Malhar Rao Rastia who sent his agent Krishnaji Vishwanath as his deputy or *Sur Subah*. Krishnaji was a man of great vigour and within two years (1757-59) put down the local free booting Desais, but failed to check Rustan Ali Khan.⁵¹

In December 1757 hostilities broke out between the Peshwa and Nawab Salabat Jung at Sindhkot. The Nizam's forces were defeated. As a result the Nizam ceded to the Peshwa territory worth 25 lakhs of rupees along with the fort of Naldurg⁵², (one of the Sarkars of Subah Bijapur called Nabi Shahdurg).

Between the two contending parties the most major encounter broke out in the battle of Udgir. The refusal of carrying out the terms of the treaty concluded after the battle of Sindhkot and to become the subordinate ally of the Peshwa by Nizam Ali, ⁵³ (the brother of Nizam Salabat Jung) served the chief causes of the fresh struggle. The Peshwa therefore prepared for war, and in November 1759 seized the strong fort of Ahmednagar. Kavi Jung the commandant of Ahmednagar fort surrendered the place to the Peshwa in return for a handsome reward in money and *Jagir*. This led to an open rupture between the two powers in February 1760. In this campaign Sadashivroa Bhau (the Peshwa's cousin), Vishwasroa and Ibrahim Khan Gardi (the artillery chief) led the Maratha forces. In this battle the Marathas completely routed the Nizam's forces. Therefore Nizam Ali sued for peace and the treaty of Udgir was concluded on 11th February 1760 incorporating the following terms.⁵⁴

We learn from the Pune Records that from Nizam Ali, Sadashivroa Bhau obtained in four separate deeds territory yielding Rs.62, 36, 157 Anna-9-Paise-3 (Pound 600000).

	Rs.	Anna	Ps
1. In his own name	1,97,499	5	0
2. In the name of the Peshwa's second son	20,44,115	14	1
3. In the name of the Peshwa's third son	35,02,247	14	0

4. It is not known in whose name other *Sanad* was issued, but the districts and the amounts of their revenue are recorded as follows.

Parganah Meyhekur	1,73,269	15	2
Parganah Durrucheeogan	35,500	0	0
Parganah Burhanpur	1,75,000	0	0
Parganah Parbhani	55,524	9	0
Chaloo Paitun and Ambad	52,000	0	0
<hr/>			
Total amount of cession	Rs. 62,36,157	9	3

In addition to the above territory the Nizam surrendered the forts of Daulatabad, Shivneri, Asirgarh, and Bijapur. As per the terms of the treaty Bakaji Vishwanath Bane took over Burhanpur, Gopalroa Patvardhan Daulatbad and Raghunathroa Bijapur, Gulbargah, Yadgir, Chitapur, Surapur, Raichur, Naldurg, Kalyani etc; under the Bijapur Subah which were subsequently taken over by Nagoram and officers under his command.⁵⁵

After giving the details of the battle, Ghulam Ali Azad Bilgrami writes in his *Khazana-e-Amirah* that, 'the *Ganim* (Marathas) secured a territory yielding an income of Rs. 60,00,000. The Nizam gave to the Marathas all the *Mahals* of Subah of Aurangabad (except its fort), Parganah Haveli and Harsul and Satara, half the area of the Subahs of Bidar and Bijapur, together with the forts of Daulatabad, Asirgarh and Bijapur...many of the *Jagirs* of the crown and the nobles and Mansabdars were ceded... except Hyderabad and portions of Subahs of Berar, Bijapur and Bidar nothing was left in the hands of the descendents of Nawab Asaf Jah. Even

in this territory, which was left, the Marathas had a share of one fourth (*Chauth*).⁵⁶

On the same day of signing of the treaty (11th February 1760) Sadashivrao Bhau informed the Peshwa about the provisions of the treaty and the agreement made for securing the possession of the forts ceded, (including Bijapur).⁵⁷ On 20 February 1760 one Maratha by name Ramchandra Krishna informed to Sadashivrao Bhau that Basalat Jung (Subahdar of Bijapur) gave a pledge in writing to hand over Bijapur to the Marathas.⁵⁸

Azad Bilgrami writes 'the Subahdar of Bijapur (Basalat Jung) easily handed over to the Marathas the fort of Bijapur and other areas agreed upon by the treaty. He further says the Subahdar did not resist the Marathas, as he had no means of doing so.⁵⁹ However, the commandant of Bijapur refused to surrender the fort. As a result a skirmish took place in which 8 soldiers and one horse, from the garrison and one soldier from the besiegers were wounded. The commandant prolonged the surrender of fort for few days until the appearance of the Maratha army before the walls. Finally Ramchandra Nagnath with the help of Visaji Krishna reduced the fort (19th March 1760). Thus the Marathas took charge of the erstwhile celebrated capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty. It ended 448 years of Muslim rule (1312-1760) in Bijapur.⁶¹

The treaty of Udgir has brought an important political change in Bijapur. Hither to the Marathas worked in the civil and military departments under the Bahmanis and the Adil Shahis as their subordinates. Now by the treaty of Udgir they became the masters of Bijapur. They held their sway in Bijapur till 1848, when the State of Satara was declared lapsed by Lord Dalhousie.

In consequence of the battle of Udgir and its treaty, the Marathas succeeded in Bijapur as its heirs-at-law. The Marathas already had their

authority in the Bijapur Carnatic. Many of its small chieftains and Zamindars paid tribute to them. By the treaty of Udgir they secured only the northern parts of Bijapur Subah. The Marathas named obtained portions of the Subah of Bijapur as "Prant Bijapur".⁶²

In consequence of the treaty of Udgir, the Subah of Bijapur was divided. The Maratha took possession of Bijapur fort and its surrounding *Mahals*. The secured areas included the major towns of Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Badami, Nargund, Basavan Bagewadi, Hundgung, Talikota, Guledgud, etc.⁶³

According to the provisions of the treaty the Nizam had to part with Gulbargah, Yadgir, Chitapur, Surapur, Kalyani, Naldurg and Raichur (all in the Subah of Bijapur). But it seems, the Nizam never obliged the terms with regard to above places.⁶⁴ However, the Marathas claimed their rights of *Chauth* from the said places. In addition, they received tribute from the Rajas of Surapur who ruled in many of above mentioned places.⁶⁵

It is worth mentioning that after the death of Asaf Jah, Nizam-ul-Mulk (1748) the Bijapur Carnatic of the Subah of Darul Zafar Bijapur became the hunting ground for the Marathas. The Nizam could not keep pace with the Marathas and failed in protecting the boundaries of the Bijapur Carnatic. After 1760 entered Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan. Then the British followed. Thus the struggle for supremacy in the Bijapur Carnatic began among the Marathas, the Nizam, Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan and the British. Finally the British had upper hands in the region after the defeat of Tipu Sultan in fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799. Lastly, the British dealt with the Marathas. By the year 1818 the British crushed the Maratha power from the Bijapur Carnatic, Bijapur Prant and Maratha regions.

Thus we may say that after 1760 the Subah of Darul-Zafar Bijapur was divided in three parts. By the treaty of Udgir the Marathas claimed the first part, which included Bijapur fort and surrounding Paraganahs and the

Mahals.⁶⁶ The Nizams kept the second part in their control, which included Nabi Shahdurg (Naldurg), Ahsanabad (Gulbargah) Nusratabad (Sagar), Feroznagar (Raichur), Imtiyazgarh (Adhoni) etc. They called this part Subah Darul-Zafar Bijapur.⁶⁷ The third part the Bijapur Carnatic, where the multifarious struggle was on.

Thus, herein all-important political and other matters concerning 'Prant Bijapur, Carnatic region and Darul-Zafar' are dealt with.

POLITICAL MATTERS IN THE PRANT BIJAPUR, CARNATIC AND DARUL-ZAFAR:

Under this sub-heading the Marathas' contest against Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in the Bijapur region is studied. For some years the father and son were formidable opponents of the Marathas in this region.

The Maratha-Haidar Contest (1761-1782):

In 1761 the Marathas suffered heavily in third battle of Panipat. Peshwa Balaji Rao could not withstand the shock of defeat and passed away in June 1761. In his place Madharao-I succeeded as the Peshwa.

Haidar Ali, who was petty officer in Mysore infantry seized the supreme authority and became the head of the administration of Mysore state. Due to the battle of Panipat the Maratha power waned, on account of this Haidar Ali grew in proportion in the Bijapur Carnatic region. From 1759 itself Haidar Ali actively opposed Maratha advances in Mysore and wrested back territory ceded a year earlier. In 1761 he attacked Hosakote and Sira.⁶⁸ In 1761-62 he took Doddballapur, Chikballapur, and he successfully campaigned against the chiefs of Rayadurg, Harpanhalli and Chitaldurg. By 1764 he reduced Gooty, Bednur, Sode, Ankole, Panchmahal, Bellary, Dharwad etc. He also led an attack against the Nawab of Savnoor and compelled him to submit. By the end of 1763 Haidar Ali occupied Maratha territory in the region, north of the Tungabhadra and

menaced the entire Maratha country south of the Krishna (Bijapur Carnatic). He also compelled the chiefs in these regions to pay him tribute.

Thus to stop the storm of Haidar Ali there was no option left to the Peshwa but to fight back this threat on his southern frontier. The Peshwa led three expeditions against Haidar Ali in 1764-65 and 1769-71. At the end of the eight years of campaign Haidar Ali had lost half of his kingdom to the Marathas and held the remaining half in fee to the Peshwa.⁶⁹ In November 1772 the Peshwa died and the commotions that followed above gains proved only temporary, and Haidar Ali was on the march once more. He captured Badami with other places in south of Bijapur 1778. He again consolidated himself up to the Tungabhadra and captured the territory up to the Krishna.⁷⁰ Peshwa Raghunath Rao ceded and confirmed Haidar Ali in all of his above conquests on account of consideration of legitimacy of his Peswaship by him.⁷¹

The Maratha-Tipu Contest (1782-1799):

After the death of Haidar Ali in December 1782, the Marathas contest in the Bijapur Carnatic began with his successor, Tipu Sultan. Under Nana Phadnavis the Marathas were anxious to get back from Tipu Sultan the Maratha territory situated between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra.

Against the alarming pretensions of Tipu Sultan, Nana Phadnavis and the Nizam met at Yadgir in May 1784.⁷² They decided to prosecute joint measures against Mysore. Tipu's reaction to the pact was swift and decisive. He called on the Nizam to acknowledge himself as his vassal, to adopt his standard of weights and measures and asserted his claims over Bijapur (Darul-Zafar) and demanded cessation of its Sarkars.⁷³ He was also carrying on secret correspondence with the Sultan of Turkey for the annexation of Bijapur.⁷⁴

In 1785 Tipu attacked the Desais of Nargund and Kittur as well. He overwhelmed their states. With a view to halt his further assault the confederate forces of the Marathas and the Nizam marched in 1786 towards Badami and seized it. The Marathas spread in the Tungabhadra-Krishna Doab. They reduced Dharwad, Jalihall, Ganjandragad, Navalgund etc. As a result the chiefs of Sirhatti, Damul, Kanakgeri and Anegondi shifted their allegiance to the Marathas.⁷⁵

In 1786 Tipu seized Adhoni (in Darul-Zafar Bijapur) and compelled Mohabat Khan (son of Basalat Jung) to aid him against the confederate forces. The confederate forces rescued Mohabbat Khan his family members from Adhoni and they were sent to the fort of Raichur. Finally, Tipu's forces took Adhoni. Then he captured Sandur and the fort of Koppal. Then he assaulted on Savnoor. Nawab Abdul Hakim Khan evacuated the fort. Its treasures of ages fell in Tipu's hands. Other officers of Tipu took Mundargidurg, Bankapur, Misrakote etc.⁷⁶

At last compelled by the circumstances the fighting parties desired peace in 1787. They signed a treaty at Gajandragad. It was decided that the Marathas, the Nizam and Tipu would shun their hostilities and would help each other in event of attack by others. By the terms of peace pact Tipu had to part with Badami, Adhoni, Nargund, Kittur etc. The Nawab of Savnoor was reinstated.⁷⁷

Thus by the efforts of Nana Phadnavis and by the peace pact the portions of Prant Bijapur and Prant Karnatak had come in the authority of the Marathas. By the year 1787 Tipu never turned his attention towards the Tungabhadra-Krishna region.

The Maratha-Nizam Relations:

So far as the contest against Mysore, the Maratha-Nizam relations were cordial. Because both lost their respective territory to Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. The Marathas and the Nizam made allied efforts in securing

their lost territory. The Mysore state under Haidar and later Tipu occupied some of the Nizam territory. Whereas the Marathas lost the Tungabhadra-Krishna Daob. Therefore both aggrieved parties entered into a pact at Yadgir in May 1784 and decided to prosecute a joint venture against Mysore.⁷⁸

Nizam Ali put a condition before Krishna Rao Ballal (Peshwa's envoy) that he would require 25 lakhs of rupees for the preparation of his army and that the Sarkars of Bijapur Prant and Ahmednagar should be handed over to him. Krishna Rao Ballal was instructed by the Peshwa to make earnest efforts to make the Nizam join the campaign. Hence he acted diplomatically and gave a promise to the Nizam, without a prior sanction from the Peshwa. He won over the Nizam to postpone the demand of 25 lakhs of rupees at present and once the Nizam joined the Peshwa the Sarkars of Bijapur Prant would be handed over to him before invading the territory of Tipu. Accordingly the Nizam joined the campaign against Tipu. Nana Phandnavis and the Nizam met on the banks of Bhima.⁷⁹ The allied forces attacked the possessions of Tipu Sultan.⁸⁰ The details of contest are discussed in the above pages.

After the campaign was over, now the Nizam demanded from Nana Phadnavis for cessation of the Sarkars of Prant Bijapur. He reminded the assurance Krishna Rao Ballal had given to him. Nana Phadnavis flatly refused the demands of Nizam, when enquired he learnt that Krishna Rao Ballal had made unauthorized assurance to the Nizam. The Maratha refused to part with Prant Bijapur. At last the Nizam withdrew his forces. The hostilities with Tipu Sultan had come to close by the treaty of Gajendragad. We come to know from the demand of the Nizam that though the Prant Bijapur had been ceded to the Marathas a long back in 1760, but he desired to have it in his dominion. In 1795 hostilities between the Marathas and the Nizam broke out at Kharda. The Nizam was completely routed in this

battle. The contending parties agreed to sign a treaty; its terms were based on the treaty of Udgir (1760). The Nizam was agreed to relinquish territory yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 3450000. From Darul-Zafar Bijapur the Marathas received the territory as under:

i) Bijapur and Naldurg Rs.5624-An-4-0

Mahal ceded to Balaji Janardhan Furnavis and others, Mustsadies and the Brahman servants of Rao-Pandit etc. are as follows.

Sarkars of Bijapur and Naldurg Rs.17, 367-An-9-0.

Basalat Jung and Mohabat Jung of Adhoni:

Mir Mohummad Shariff Khan Basalat Jung was fifth son of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah. On the recommendation of Peshwa Balaji Rao, Nizam Salabat Jung appointed his brother Basalat Jung as the Subahdar of Bijapur. He served in this capacity from 1756 to 1760 A.D. On account of the treaty of Udgir (1760) Basalat Jung ceased to exist as Subahdar of Bijapur, as the major portion of the Subah was transferred to the Marathas. Since then he headed as the Subahdar of Darul-Zafar Bijapur of the Nizams state from 1760 to 1781. Adhoni was his Headquarters.

Though Basalat Jung was under his brother Nizam Ali, but intended to form an independent kingdom of his own in the Bijapur Carnatic.⁸² Probably comprising the present Darul-Zafar Bijapur and the Bijapur Carnatic. He was hopeful in his designs and wanted to take advantage of the absence of the Marathas in the Bijapur Carnatic since their disaster in the battle of Panipat (1761). The rise of Haidar Ali in Mysore encouraged him. He entered into alliance with Haidar Ali and appointed him as Nawab of Sira.⁸³ Now the allies began their strike and reduced Hosakote, Sira, Daddabalapur etc. However, soon after being apprehensive of an attack from his brother Nizam Ali, Basalat Jung returned to his capital Adhoni.⁸⁴ But Haidar Ali prosecuted his conquest. To the apprehension of Basalat

Jung, Nizam Ali made a successful campaign in 1765, south of the Krishna and reduced Basalat Jung to submission and obedience.⁸⁵

In 1774 when Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan prosecuting attack on Sira and Grumkondah at the same time, seizing an opportunity Basalat Jung marched into Maratha country and Prant Bijapur. He levied tribute as far as Athani and Miraj. However Waman Rao Rastia soon came for the protection of their districts and compelled Basalat Jung to retire.⁸⁶

Although in 1765 Nizam Ali brought Basalat Jung to submission and obedience, but in 1779 again Basalat Jung acted against the wishes of the Nizam. He concluded a treaty with the Madras Government. By which the British received Basalat Jung under their protection, on condition of their being allowed to rent the district of Guntur, which was at all events, to come into their possession after the death of Basalat Jung. The alliance alarmed Nizam Ali, whose jealousy of Basalat Jung was extreme. When the Governor-General and members of his Council come to know about the alliance, they considered the treaty illegal and they disavowed and annulled it. By this act to considerable extent the British appeased the resentment of the Nizam.⁸⁷

Basalat Jung died in 1781 and was succeeded by his son Mohabat Jung. It is already cited that since long Tipu was assuming a right to the province of Bijapur, attacked Adhoni in 1786. Alarmed at the arrival of the Mysore forces, Mohabat Jung had offered a large sum to purchase Tipu's forbearance, while his widowed mother had addressed him a letter, imploring his commiseration. Tipu replied that if Mohabat Jung joined Mysore forces against the confederation of the Marathas and the Nizam, he would give immunity from attack. Mohabat Jung refused to come on terms, and on the other hand appealed to Nizam Ali to save the honour of his house by freeing the families and seraglio of the late Basalat Jung, as well as those of his sons, were then in the fort of Adhoni. A pressing requisition

was also sent to the Maratha commander Hurry Punt. A junction of the confederate army was formed at Bannur and they moved towards Adhoni. The confederate forces under Krishna Rao Balwant, Raghunathroa Neelkant, Tahwar Jung and Mughal Ali compelled Mysore forces to raise the siege and they took out at midnight all the people of the fort under terrible distraction and alarm, dispatching Mohabat Jung and his family members to the fort of Raichur. At last in July 1786 Adhoni fell into hands of Tipu's general Mir Saadique.⁸⁸ By the terms of the treaty of Gajendragad Mohabat Jung was reinstated at Adhoni.

After the political events of Darul-Zafar Bijapur, its revenue and other information from the Tarikh-e-Yadgar-e-Makhanlal is cited as under:

- 1) In the territory of Shorapur from the Parganah of Rao Pandit Pardhan the annual revenue amounts to Rs.75, 230-An 8. From these Parganahs the amount payable to the Nizam Government was Rs-72811-00⁸⁹
- 2) For administration the following Taluqas of Darul-Zafar Bijapur had been entrusted to different officers.⁹⁰
 - a) Sagar and Katkur -Swami Ramkrishna Rao,
 - b) Raichur -Mohummad Idrus Khan Bahadur Arab.
 - c) Naldurg -Karar Nawaz Khan

3. Details of Jagirs for salary of army from Subah Darul-Zafar

Bijapur⁹¹:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Darul-Zafar Bijapur | Rs.114375-Ann-5-0 |
| b) Raichur etc. of Murshidzadah | Rs.300000-00 |
| c) Koppal and Bahadur Banda in | |
| d) the army of Saadullah Khan Bahadur | Rs-15, 0000-00 |
| e) Jahandar Jah Bahadur- | Rs-432575-Ann-5-0. |
| f) Parganah Aliyah and Kacholi | Rs.32555-Ann-10-0. |
| g) Aloor | Rs-51019-10-0. |
| h) Parganah Alipur of Shahbazdullah | |

Bahadur

Rs-150, 000-00-

i) Kanakgiri etc.in the army of Mir

Yavar Jung Bahadur

Rs-300000-00-.

4. Details of forts of Subah Darul-Zafar Bijapur: ⁹²

a) For Yadgir alias Itgir entrusted to Murshid Ali Khan son of Rustum Ali Khan.

b) Fort Koppal and Bahadur Banda entrusted to Idrus Khan Bahadur.

c) Fort Kanakgiri entrusted to Mohammad Sahab-son of Sultan Mian.

d) Fort Gulbargah (Ahsanabad) entrusted to Hasan-ul-Mulk.

e) Fort Raichur (Feroznagar) entrusted to Idrus Khan Bahadur.

f) Fort Kalyani entrusted to Imtiyaz-ul-Daula Bahadur son of late Mukhtar-ul-Umra.

5. Accounts of army (including *Jagirs*) of Subahs Bidar, Hyderabad, Berar and a few Parganahs of Subah Bijapur from 1217 Fasli (1807 A.D) to 1223 Fasli (1813 AD) ⁹³

a) Cash salaries of army and Jagirdars: Rs.24969685-Ann-12-0

b) Cash towards cavalry and soldiers: Rs.15845796-Anna-9-0.

c) Towards Jagirdars: Rs.9124189-Anna-5-0.

d) Balance at the Government Rs. 13598842-An-3-0.

TRIBUTORY STATES OF BIJAPUR UNDER THE PESHWAS:

The Marathas brought under their suzerainty many of the Rajas, small chieftains, Zamindars, Desais and others. They paid annual tribute to the Marathas. Their states were existed in Prant Bijapur, Carnatic and Darul-Zafar Bijapur. Mention must be made of states of Sonda, Bellary, Gadwal, Devdurg, Gudguti, Kenchangud, Raydurg, Talalkot, Sirhatti, Damul, Kanakgeri, Anegundi, Bednur, Desais of Kittur and Nargund, Nawabs of Savnoor, Pam Nayaka of Surapur, Raja of Chitaldurg, Nawab of Adhoni, and others. In the year 1764-65 the Peshwa imposed a tribute amounting to Rs.35000 on Virupaksha Gonda of Samsthan Siruguppe

(Lochangund or Kenchangudal). In the same year Soma Bhupal of Samsthan Gadwal was informed that his father Rajarao had always been loyal to Government (Peshwas) and that he was ill advised in deferring the payment of the tribute for four years. The amount was now fixed at Rs.75000.⁹⁴

In Subah Darul-Zafar Bijapur, Pam Nayaka Pid Nayaka of Surapur (presently in Gulbargah district) was a tribute-paying Raja to the Marathas. For the year 1765-66 he paid the tribute of Rs.19, 901. In the current year itself the tribute was enhanced to Rs.55, 000. The Raja requested to reduce the amount; therefore the Peshwa Government complied by reducing the amount to Rs-40, 001.⁹⁵

In 1773-74 Raja Venkappa Nayaka Pam Nayaka succeeded in Surapur. The Peshwa imposed a *Nazar* (present) of Rs-40001 on him. In 1784-85 he sent an elephant as a present to the Peshwa.

In 1793-94 in Samsthan of Devdurg began a contest of succession, Rangappa Nayaka, an illegitimate son of late Raja Kilich Nayaka asurged power. Raja Venkappa Nayaka of Surapur being a descendent of Kilich Nayaka in the female line attacked the Samsthan. As a result Rangappa killed himself and the Samsthan fell into the hands of Raja Venkappa. He requested the Peshwa to recognize his claim to succeed to the Samsthan. His request was granted. In 1802 the Raja marched to Nalvatvad (Prant Bijapur) and plundered it.⁹⁶

We learn from the letter of Sadashiv Anant dated 10th February 1767 which contains the amounts of tribute to be received by the Peshwa from the various places in the Carnatic.⁹⁷ It is as under:

-Samsthan Surapur	Rs.143000=00
-Samsthan Devdurg	Rs. 55000=00.
-Samsthan Gudguti	Rs.10, 000-
-Samsthan Chitradurg	Rs.41, 0000-

-Samsthan Bellary	Rs.40, 000-
-Samsthan Anegundi	Rs.25, 000-
-Samsthan Kenchangudd	Rs.35, 000-
-Samsthan Raidurg	Rs.40, 000-
-Gopalroa	Rs.50, 000-
-Samsthan Gadwal	Rs.1, 00000
-Talalkot	Rs.30, 000-
-Other contribution	Rs.25, 000

Total Rs.963000=00

Within the limits of Prant Bijapur there existed the Maratha Samsthans of Mudhol, Jamkhandi and Raydurg. The Samsthan Mudhol had its inception since the time of Bahmani Sultanate. In 1763-64 Peshwa Madhavroa created Jamkhandi Samsthan. Its head Parshuram Bhau Patwardan supported the Peshwa in his struggle against Haidar Ali. Moreover, some Samsthans had their control over Bijapur villages. The Sangli Samsthan had its control over Terdal, Rabkavi and other 13 villages. The Jandh Samsthan had 13 villages; the Samsthan Senior Kurundwad 9 villages (Talikota etc.) and Samsthan Raydurg controlled some villages.⁹⁸

We come to know from the above information regarding the tributary states that the Peshwas' sphere of influence in the Bijapur regions was of permanent nature. Only for few years Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan occupied some places, however very soon the Peshwa's authority was restored.

PRANT BIJAPUR AND ITS MAJOR TOWNS:

After observing the political events in the Bijapur regions under the present sub-title an attempt is made to bring forth important accounts of the major towns of Prant Bijapur. In 1760 Bijapur became the Prant. For administrative set-up Peshwa Balaji sent a Maratha Governor to be in

charge of Bijapur. Probably the Maratha Governor belonged to Gokhale family. In the Prant Bijapur the Peshwa Government had given *Jagirs* (*Saranjam*) to its principal military chieftains. Gokhale received Haveli Bijapur and its 34 dependent villages. Madhavroa Rastia, Badami, Anandroa Rastia, Talikota, Maloji Ghorpade, Almel, Indi, Kadkol and Tamba, Parshuram Pandit Pratinidhi, Bagewadi (Basvana), Ganpathiroa Pense, Mudkeri and Hundgund, Daulatroa Ghorpade, Gajendragad etc. Nana Phadnavis also had his *Jagirs* in Bagewadi. In addition to the above *Jagirs* the following *Saranjams* were conferred.

- 1) Parashuram Ramchandra was conferred Putambe, Moshi, and five other villages. In addition he got Mulgund, Harihar and Baswapattan (1763-64)⁹⁹
- 2) Govind Hari received the Parganahs of Rayar Hubli, Kundgol etc.¹⁰⁰
- 3) The *Saranjam* of Rs.51, 179 in Taluqua Bagalkot on this side of the Tungabhadra was given to Murarrao Ghorpade Senapati (1762-66)¹⁰¹
- 4) The *Saranjam* of Maloji Raje Ghorpade consisting of Parganahs of Mudhol, Jabagi, Lokapur, Dhawaleshwar and Machnur, which had been this year attached by government was ordered to be restored (1767-68).¹⁰²
- 5) Three *Mahals* in Taluqua Bagalkot viz. Sidhanath, Beluti, Nilgupe were held in military *Saranjam* by Daulatroa Hinduroa Ghorpade on behalf of Murarroa Ghorpade Senapati, The *Mahals* were transferred to Murarroa (1776-77). He also received villages worth Rs.10,000 in Taluqua Koppal and Taluqua Dharwar.¹⁰³
- 6) After the treaty of Gajendragad the fort of Badami and the territory worth Rs 1,50000 surrendered by Tipu should remain with the Peshwa (1787-88)¹⁰⁴

The Peshwa Government had made administrative arrangements in the Prants Bijapur and the Carnatic it is as under:

- 1) The Parganah of Kolhar, Mohamadpur, Chimalgi, Bidri, Gote, Bejwad, Kokatnur, Bagewadi, Athani, Ukali etc. belonging to Udaji Chavan were entrusted to Nago Ram and sanction was accorded to the entertainment of an establishment of 2100 men at a cost of Rs. 1,28,633 a year (1762-63) ¹⁰⁵
- 2) The Peshwa Government ordered to levy the amount of Rs. 17001 from Deshmukh, Deshpande, Patil, Kulkarni, and the ryots of Kasbe Rayar Hubli and Rs. 14000 from Mohummad Sayyed Khan Tarin for his restoration to office on Quilledar of Hubli (1763-64) ¹⁰⁶
- 3) Narayan Ballal Peshwa's younger brother was appointed *Sar Subah* of Taluquas Dharwar, Gadag, Kopal, and certain forts (1768-69) ¹⁰⁷
- 4) The *Mokasa Amal* (rent-free land), the *Babti* ¹⁰⁸ at Rs 22.5 percent, and half the octroi in Parganah Haveli Bijapur, Horti, Indi, Tamba, Halsangi Jath and Karajgi, which belonged to Udaji Chavan were confiscated and entrusted to the management of Nago Ram (1762-63) ¹⁰⁹ He was in charge of Parganah Athani as well. ¹¹⁰
- 5) In 1777-78 Jadgappa Desai of Parganah Chimalgi raised an insurrection and plundered some villages in the Parganah. He was therefore arrested and imprisoned. Hamida Begum *Kom* Siadi Rahim Desai of Parganah Bijapur having stood security for him, he was released. He again raised an insurrection and plundered the country. Hamida Begum's *Watan* was attached pending a settlement of the sum due from her on account of the loss caused to the Government. ¹¹¹
- 6) The *Watans* of Deshmukh and Deshkulkarni of Parganah Chimalgi were attached. The result was that cultivation decreased and the Berads commenced their depredations in the country. No revenue was realized the attachment was therefore ordered to be removed by the Peshwa Government (1775-76) ¹¹²

- 7) In 1777-78 Vittoji Chauvan had collected some army and had taken four places in the Prant Bijapur. He was praised for his devotion and was directed to collect more men to establish his authority in the Prants of Bijapur and Tasgoan to collect revenues and after defraying his expenses, to send the remainder to the Government. Probably this happened during the Maratha-Haidar contest.¹¹³
- 8) In 1779-80 Balajiroa Govind was permitted to entertain troops and to attach the Government *Amal* revenues in Bijapur, and the *Mahals* of Rastia and Mirajkar (military officers)¹¹⁴
- 9) The Kamavisdar of Thana Almela and Thana Kadkol was directed in 1781-82 to hand over the Thanas to Maloñi Ghorpade as agreed upon in the preceding year (1780-81)¹¹⁵
- 10) In 1795-96 Papanna Pandit in the service of Nizam Ali invaded the Peshwa's territory and caused much loss in Taluquas Bagalkot, Jalihal and Nandwadgi, Dhondo Ballal arrested him. Dhondo was directed by the Government to recover the loss from him¹¹⁶
- 11) Taluqua Nargund belonging to Vyankatroa Bhaskar was formerly taken by Tipu. It was now surrendered by him to the Peshwa, and was given in charge of a Mamalatdar (1786-87)¹¹⁷

Regarding the revenues in about 1793-94 the 17 Sarkars of Prant Bijapur yielded a gross yearly revenue of about Pound 7,888,000 (Rs.7,88,80,000). The details are as under:

-Haveli Bijapur	Rs.515322
-Indi-	Rs.114267
-Sidnath	Rs.5625
-Chimalgi	Rs.18, 469
-Chand Kavate	Rs.35,250
-Halsangi	Rs.63,984
-Mulvad	Rs.44,255

-Almelah	Rs.1,57,083
-Ukli	Rs.88,747
-Baluti	Rs.5625
-Bagewadi	Rs.1,62,880
-Sindgi	Rs.14,625
-Tambe	Rs.63,323
-Torgal (Galgala or Qutbabad)	Rs.19,914
-Badami	Rs.2,39,735
-Sagar	Rs.3,54,406 ¹¹⁸

Haveli Bijapur:

Haveli Bijapur was the Headquarters of the whole Prant. The Peshwa Government opted the fort Makka (Arab) Gate of Bijapur fort to house their small garrison (50 *Sehbandi*) force and the revenue offices. The Makka Gate was a small stronghold and safe against enemies within and without. It is said to have been still further added some strength and compartment by the Peshwa Government at the Gate.¹¹⁹ Under Aurangzeb the Haveli Bijapur had 29 Parganahs, however under the Marathas the Haveli was dismembered and its dependent Parganahs were composed in several military *Jagirs*. One of these *Jagirs* was Haveli Bijapur, containing 32 villages held by one of the principal military chieftains of the Peshwa Government called Gokhale. Its revenue was about Rs-100000-00. Between Rs.30, 000 to Rs.40, 000 about a fourth of which is *Sair*¹²⁰ and the rest *Mal* or territorial produce (land revenue)¹²¹

In Peshwas' regime in Bijapur Haveli we do not account any political event. The Marathas had only 50 *Sehbandis* (garrison force) for the fort. It seems one Maratha officer managed the whole affairs. It was only in 1760 for last time the Marathas besieged Bijapur. Since then not for a single time the fort was attacked or besieged by enemies. Thus under the

Peshwas Bijapur lost its geo-political importance and the political activities had been shifted to other towns of the Prant.

Bagalkot:

This town was of much importance during the Maratha rule. In 1756 the Peshwa acquired Bagalkot and handed over to the Ghorpades of Gajendragad and some other parts to the Ghorpade of Mudhol. In the following year the Peshwa reassigned the Bagalkot area to his brother-in-law, Malhar Bhikaji Roa Rastia, who assumed the office of *Sar Subahdar* with seat at Bagalkot. At Bagalkot the Rastia established a mint and in 1766-67 a gunpowder factory was also opened.¹²² In 1778 Malharroa Rastia lost his rule to the Nawab of Savnoor, a vassal of Haidar Ali. Subsequently, the *Sar Subahdar* Anandroa Bhikaji Rastia's family lived at Bagalkot and built a palace, the ruins of whose on river front still face the sub-divisional offices. The last Peshwa Baji Roa-II (1797-1817) bore grudge to the Rastias as partisans of Nana Phadnavis, hence continuously attacked Bagalkot and defeated them. The Peshwa ordered in 1804 to the Governor of Prant Karnatak to get back, Bagalkot, Badami and Jalihall from the officer of Madhavroa Rastia. However, Rastia paid Rs.40, 000, 00 for becoming the Kamvistdar and by the influence of Lord Wellesley (Governor General), he continued to rule over these areas for 6 years.¹²³ In 1810 he handed over Bagalkot to Neelkanthroa *Sar Subahdar* who held Bagalkot with a garrison till the British occupied it in 1818.¹²⁴

Bagalkot has three markets viz. old Market (pre-Maratha), Jain Market (before 1755) and the Lingayat Market (1791). The Kaul Peth was built on land granted on lease by Anandroa Rastia.¹²⁵ After 1810 a law and order was disturbed in Bagalkot. There were many instances of loot and dacoity, as a result the country was laid waste.

Badami:-

As Bagalkot, the Maratha occupied Badami, before they could become the masters of Bijapur; Badami was also under Malharroa Rastia, who sent his agent Krishnaji Vishwanath as his deputy or *Sar Subah*. He was a man great vigour and within two years put down the local freebooting Desais, but failed to check Rustum Ali, who had to be bought off in 1767. For some years Haidar Ali and Tipu occupied Badami. In 1786 the Marathas again captured Badami. The fort of Badami was left in charge of an officer of Rastia's. This time with its transfer to the Marathas, Badami fell waste. A famine in 1790-91 was followed by a Maratha incursion in 1797 under one Bhimarao, who laid the whole country waste, though the town escaped with little loss. About 1800 Badami was the residence of Madhavroa Rastia, who had yearly revenue of Pound 200000 (Rs 20,00000). In 1810 Peshwa Baji Roa-II stripped Madhavroa of Badami and Bagalkot, as he refused to furnish his share of horse. In 1818 Badami fell to the British.¹²⁶

Bagewadi (Basvana):-

Bagewadi was also one of the important towns of Prant Bijapur. Nana Phadnavis had his *Jagirs* in Bagewadi etc. In 1806 Parshuram Shrinivas Pratinidhi, who was brought up by Nana Phadnavis, claimed the sole management of Bagewadi, Bijapur and his other estates. His mother and her manager Balvantroa Phadnavis disputed his claim, and their difference grew so bitter that the Pratinidhi began to back his claims by force. The Peshwa sent Bapu Gokhale the *Sar Subahdar* with troops to enforce submission. The Pratinidhi was defeated and taken prisoner. His family property and jewels were seized. As part of the Pratinidhi's estates, Bagewadi fell into Bapu Gokhale's hands, who by arbitrary exactions became the wealthiest of the Peshwa's officers. Under Gokhale, Bagewadi scant very low and the people were brought to ruin. In 1811 under the

advise of the British Government except three of its best villages Bagewadi, Mashvinal and Giral, the rest of Bagewadi estate was restored to the Pritinidhi.¹²⁷

Hundgund:

By the treaty of Gajendragad (1787), the Marathas received the territory of South Bijapur, except a part of Hundgund, which was restored to the Nizam. In 1795 the Nizam was defeated at the hands of the Marathas at the battle of Khardah. As a result the Nizam ceded Hundgund, which comprised 30 villages. After its transfer, the Kakatis (freebooters) began looting and disturbed the well being of Hundgund. In addition, the Maratha officer over-taxed the farmers. The land lords of Hundgund successfully resisted the demands and encouraged cultivation.¹²⁸

Muddebihal:

This town and its dependent villages had been under Madhavroa Rastia. In 1814 the Peshwa took it from him and farmed it to his favourite, Trimbakji Denglia, who held Hundgund and Mutkavi, the former estates of Ganpatroa Pense and the command of the Peshwas artillery. In 1817 on the recommendation of the British Government, shortly after the treaty of Poona (10th May), Madhavroa Rastia was restored in Muddebihal and other parts of north Bijapur.¹²⁹

FALL OF THE PESHWAS AND PRANT BIJAPUR (1818 A.D):

In November 1817 the third Anglo-Maratha war broke out. In the Prants Bijapur and Carnatic General Munro took the Maratha possessions. He drove the Peshwa's garrisons out of Dharwar. On 5th February 1818 he marched towards Badami. On 18th he took all the Badami fortifications. On 21st the British army marched towards Bagalkot. On the next day, Munro came before Bagalkot, which surrendered without resistance. From Bagalkot he opened communication with the chief inhabitants beyond the Krishna urging them to rise and drive out the Peshwa's officers. Nilupant,

the civil manager of Bijapur and the neighbouring districts, and Ganpatroa Pense, who in command of 4500 Peshwa's infantry with 13 guns, were induced to side with the English, or to move to Sholapur on the approach of General Munro. These arrangements were so successful that by 17th May 1818 the whole of Bijapur had passed to the English.¹³⁰ Thus ended the Peshwas' rule of 58 years in Bijapur from 1760 to 1818 A.D.

(B) BIJAPUR UNDER RAJAS OF SATARA (1818-1848 AD):

The descendants of Shivaji, the Rajas of Satara, Pratapsinh (1818-1839) and Shahji (Appa Saheb, 1839-1848), ruled over Bijapur Prant. Finally in 1848 on the ground that the deceased Raja having no sons, the whole state of Satara including Bijapur was declared lapsed by Lord Dalhousie.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF BIJAPUR TERRITORY (1818-1819):

Regarding the British settlement of Bijapur territory first we deal the estates of the officers of the Peshwa. In spite of Munro's successes in Dharwar the Peshwa's officers and estate holders Madhavroa Rastia, Ganapatroa Pense, Parshuram Shrinivas Pratinidhi, and Appa Saheb Nipanikar at first seemed all determined to stand by the Peshwa. As soon as the Peshwa's position becoming weak, some of them shifted their stands in favour of the British. In accordance with their fidelity, neutrality or position, the British settled the matters.

- 1) Though Madhavroa Rastia was restored in his estates in the north Bijapur. He was supporting the Peshwa, hence his estates passed to the British except Talikota.
- 2) Parshuram Shrinivas Pratinidhi who held 24 villages of Bagewadi took the first opportunity of escaping from the Peshwa's camp, and the lands held in his name, which had been assigned for his maintenance, but never committed to his management, were restored. Three of his

villages Bagewadi, Mashivinal and Giral of which he had been deprived by the Peshwa in 1811 and which had fallen into the hands of British Government by the right of conquest, were kept by Government on payment of yearly sum of Pound 30 (Rs.300) to the Pritinidhi as *Sar Subahdari*. From 24 villages of Bagewadi the collection was Rs. 61, 574 An-10 and from *Babti* (revenue) Bijapur. Rs.51, 389-An-1. Its actually receipt was Rs.12,406-An-13 and Rs.700- respectively after deducting the collection charges.¹³¹

- 3) Appa Saheb of Nipani in Belgaum, who held 58 villages near Galgali, Nidgundi, Ukli, Chandkavte and Honwad (Prant Bijapur) did not join the British until late (1818), hence he was deprived of Chikodi and Manoli in Belgaum, though his Bijapur estates were continued to him.
- 4) The other leading estate-holders who were continued in the possession of their villages were the chiefs of Chinchani, Kagwad and Nargund.¹³²
- 5) After settlement of the estate-holders the remaining territory occupied by the British.

Regarding opinion of the people of the Karnatak, between the Krishna and Tungabhadra, Mount Stuart Elphinstone says "the Kanarese (Kannada) speaking people of the Karnatak had no love for their Maratha rulers and were not likely to regret a change of masters provided they were fairly and efficiently governed".¹³³ The territory of Bijapur along with the tract between the Nira and the Varna, was made to the captive Raja of Satara who had been restored to power by the British in April 1818.

TREATY OF 1819:

On 25th September 1819 a treaty was concluded between East India Company and Raja Partabsinh. By the terms of the treaty the Raja had to hold his territory (given by the British) in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.¹³⁴ The territory of Bijapur was organized into the administrative division called "the Prant Bijapur" and the same was

transferred to the Raja. The details of *Tarafs* and villages in the Prant Bijapur are as under: ¹³⁵

I)-Haveli Bijapur:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.Bijapur | 2.Sarwad |
| 3.Khuteejapur | 4.Kanmuchnal |
| 5.Jumnal | 6.Rambhapur/Ungapur |
| 7. Burnapur (Burhanpur) | 8.Kulkunhalli (Honganhalli) |
| 9.Chandapur | 10.Alapur |
| 11.Wangee | 12.Ainapur/Rasulpur |
| 13.Khanapur | 14.Goonddhurie |
| 15.Hanchinal | 16.Barutga |
| 17.Itangihal | 18.Jalgeri |
| 19.Urkeri (Arkeri) | 20.Bhutnal |
| 21.Shirnal | 22.Jugnal. |

I-Half Villages:-

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1.Torvi/Nauraspur | 2.Utnal |
| 3.Hittanali | 4.Fatehpur |

II-Parganah Mulwad:-

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1.Mulwad | 2.Malghal |
| 3.Tanshal | 4.Talewad |
| 5.Sonhalli | 6.Masuti |

Half Villages

- 1.Kudgi.

III-Parganah Kolhardesh:-

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1.Kolhar | 2.Halad Gainur |
| 3.Hiregarisangi | 4.Ronnehal |
| 5.Chikgarisangi | 6.Mutuldinni |

IV-Parganah Baluti (villages are not cited)

V-Parganah Sidhnath:-

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1.Sidhnath | 2.Holerulli |
| 3.Sulkhair | 4.Turulgi |
| 5.Telgi | 6.Chiraldinni. |

VI-Parganah Chimalgi:-

- 1.Kaulga

VII-Parganah Horti:-

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.Horti | 2.Kulurgi |
| 3.Domnal | 4.Kanchinal |
| 5.Maknapur | 6.Bablad |
| 7.Hurulsang | 8.Nimbal Buzruk (Big) |
| 9.Nimbal Khurd (small) | 10.Kunal |
| 11.Bammanhalli | 12.Busnal |
| 13.Sawalsang | 14.Halgunki |
| 15.Gundwan | 16.Sunkanhalli |
| 17.Kurgi | 18.Madasnal |
| 19.Diginal | 20.Gunki |
| 21.Agasnal | |

Half Villages:-

- 1.Tidgundi

Amuls (Revenues)

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1.Kapnimbargi | 2.Kotnal |
|---------------|----------|

VIII-Parganah Halsangi:-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1.Halsangi | 2.Yelgi |
| 3.Tadewadi | 4.Arjunal |
| 5.Bhairangi | 6.Budhihall |
| 7.Kerur | 8.Chanegoan |
| 9.Ajuntgi | 10.Putnur |
| 11.Bevnur | 12.Chorgi |

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 13.Manakalgi | 14.Maunhalli |
| 15.Margur | 16.Choudhal |
| 17.Hingani | 18.Bargandi |
| 19.Urasang | 20.Mucelar |
| 21.Shirgur | 22.Anchi |
| 23.Nundral | 24.Shirnal |
| 25.Loni Khurd (small) | |

Half Villages

- 1.Dhulkhed

Amals

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1.Lacham (Lanchan) | 2.Baluli |
| 3.Zhalki | 4.Loni |

IX-Parganah Mamdapur (Mohummadpur):-

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1.Mamdapur | 2.Belumbi |
| 3.Sutgundi | 4.Devar Gainur |
| 5.Mudgundi | 6.Hanchinal |
| 7.Korbagi | 8.Sigunsi |
| 9.Devapur | 10.Arjungi |
| 11.Katurhal | 12.Hukundi |
| 13.Halagani | 14.Lingadalli |
| 15.Kambagi | |

X-Parganah Gote:-

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1.Bableshwar | 2.Nidoni |
| 3.Dashal | 4.Dunjal |
| 5.Nagarahal | 5.Kamatgi |

XI-Parganah Indi:-

- 1.Amal in the villages of Sirgur

XII-Parganah Ukli:-

- 1.Homatgi

XIII-Parganah Jath:-

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1.Chinchale | 2.Nural |
| 3.Par | |

XIV-Parganah Karajgi:-

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1.Ghurdi | 2.Bhonsi |
| 3.Rev | 4.Deksul |
| 5.Hungirgi | 6.Nanki |
| 7.Yedroa. | |

XV-Parganah Mangalveda:-

- 1.Khupsingi.

In respect of Bijapur it was decided in the treaty that there would be some additional villages made over to the Raja, from the province of Bijapur, provided its revenue should not be up than one lakhs of rupees. In 1821 as per the terms of the treaty Raja Pratapsinh received the Parganahs of Haveli Bijapur, Mulwad, Kolhardesh, Baluti, Sidhnath, Chimalgi, Horti, Halsangi, Mamdapur and Gote, yielding Rs.1,22,068-An-2-ps-43 amount of revenue. The territory of Prant Bijapur contained 748 square miles and population of 43,682 souls.¹³⁶

Regarding the administration of the Satara State, a tract extending from the Nira to the Varna was for the time placed under the management of a British officer, Captain Grant Duff, until the young Raja could gain experience. The other districts (including Bijapur Prant) were put in charge of officers whose powers resembled those of the *Sar Subhadars*, and the superintendence of the whole country was entrusted to a commissioner, Mr.Elphinstone.¹³⁷ When the Raja received administrative training from Grant Duff, on 5th of April 1822 the British authorities transferred full administrative powers to him.

SURVEY OF LANDS AND REVENUE COLLECTION:

For 4 years from 1818 to 1822 the British officials administered the State of Satara. In this period the revenue of the state was over all improved. The Bijapur revenue is as under: ¹³⁸

a) For the Fasli year 1229 (1819 AD) Rs.18, 705-An-2-Ps-93 .5

The amount of collection and

outstanding balances up to

1231 Fasli year

i.e. 31 March 1822.

b) Jama Bandi of General Rs:1,24, 322-An-3-Ps.68 $\frac{3}{4}$

assessment for Fasli year

1231, including

all customs

c) Collected up to 31st March 1822 Rs.57, 591-An-0-Ps.56 $\frac{1}{4}$

d) Outstanding Balance on

31st March 1822 Rs.66, 731-An-3-Ps12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Between 1821 and 1829 Captain Challen and Captain Adams surveyed all lands of the Satara state at the cost of Rs 4 lakhs. In Bijapur also a survey was made with the exception of the lands of several Inamdars and of a few villages, since received in exchange. The surveyors classified lands and fixed rates of assessment. When the new system was applied the Raja found difficulty in its working. Hence he ordered its abolition and the old system was retained.¹³⁹ In 1829 Raja Pratapsinh for the welfare of the ryots issued a list of 34 points, by which the remissions to the ryots were granted. The important points are as under: ¹⁴⁰

If the ryot produced the *Khora* rupee (copper coin) then *Batai* (government share) was not be taken, if he produced *Narm Chappy* (soft stamp i.e. silver coin) then the *Batai* was collected. Probably the Raja

meant, by this point that, if the ryot's produce was ample then only the *Batai* was entertained, other wise the remission was provided.

While the *Shirbandis* (revenue collectors) collecting the revenues in the Peta there was a custom prevailed that the ryots had to provide *Shida* (probably the presence of provisions) to them. However, the Raja stopped this practice and saved the ryots of his state.

If the ryot intentionally did not remit the revenue to the Government or left the land uncultivated, he would not entitle himself for the remissions declared by the Raja. Likewise there were many such reformatory articles the Raja laid down for the benefits of the ryots, the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes etc. The Satara Government advanced *Tuccavy* loans for the ryots in the Southern Maratha country (Bijapur Division) for the *Fasli* year 1230 (1820 A.D) the details are as under:

Places	Beerez of Fasli 1228 (1818 A.D)	Tuccavy estimated for Fasli 1230 (1820 A.D)
1) Beejapoor	Rs.1, 10, 983-An.10- Ps.3	Rs.4000
2) Kolar Mohumadpoor	Rs.45, 515-An.8-Ps.6	Rs.1500
3) Guddy Kokutnoor	Rs.57, 283-An.4-Ps.9	Rs.2000
4) Sholapoor	Rs.87, 261-An.7-Ps.6	Rs.4000
Total	Rs.303043-An.3-Ps.5	Rs.11500
5) Vooklee (Ukli) etc.	Rs.1, 02,718-An-14- Ps.6	Rs.1500
6) Uttuny (Athani)	Rs.28, 638-An.12-Ps.9	Rs.1000
7) Sowdee	Rs.33, 813-An.14-Ps.-	Rs.1000
Total	Rs.165176-An.9-Ps.3	Rs.3500
Grand Total	Rs.4, 68,220-An.8-Ps.3	Rs.15000

Grand Total for Fasli 1229 (1819 A.D)	Rs.534, 000	
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In respect of Bijapur revenue, the collection was in fluctuation. The maximum amount collected in 1828-29 of Rs.83, 613, the minimum in 1832-33 of Rs.28, 124, the average realizations were Rs.65, 869. From 1841-42 up to the time of the settlement, the realization with occasional checks, was on the whole steadily diminishing.¹⁴¹

During the Raja's rule in Prant Bijapur different crops had been produced. The mangoes were farmed separately at each village. The produce of tamarind trees grown principally in Bijapur was farmed in the same manner. Date trees found mostly in the neighbourhood of Bijapur, were farmed for the manufacture of arrack (*Shaindi*). From the Don river and its branch an inferior dark coloured salt was produced in most of the parts of Bijapur Prant.¹⁴² The crops like jawar, wheat, millet, pulses, etc. also had grown in plenty. Though the Raja effected for the welfare of the people, however his rule was benefited the upper classes and his chiefs. The people were left to the mercy of the district and villages officers; hence his rule was not so popular among the people.¹⁴³

RAJAS' VISITS TO BIJAPUR:

After the festival of Dasara (October-November) Raja Pratapsinh started his visits to each Peta (town) to enquire the welfare of his subjects. During his visits, his six Jagirdars, number of Shirbandis and troops, accompanied him.¹⁴⁴ Raja Pratapsinh's first visit to Bijapur was probably in the year 1822.¹⁴⁵ We have reference of his visit to Bijapur in 1829 as well. Both the Rajas visited Bijapur for several times.

It is likely that the Raja stayed at Bijapur for several days in his visit of January 1829. Captain Meadows Taylor and James Fergusson write that the Raja visited Bijapur 'to select what he required' he was struck with the

gilding of the 'Sona Mahal or Gilded Palace' and that of the walls of the palace of the Seven Stories (Sat Manzili) and in the latter scrapped off some of the gilded plaster with his own dagger. It glittered in his hands and conceiving the walls contained a treasure of gold, he ordered all the gilding to be scrapped off, and army of workmen were employed for the purpose. Further the writers quoted the words of an aged Mullan, he said, "what did they get, nothing but dust". The writers continued, '(during the rule of Satara Raja) palaces and private houses (of Bijapur) were soon unroofed for the sake of their noble teak beams. The whole of the windows and door frames, with their exquisitely carved lattice work were carried away in cartloads to Satara and to every other place of which the owner could get an order from the Satara Raja.¹⁴⁶ It means almost inconceivable damage was done to the public buildings of Bijapur.

Of all the palaces in the city, the only one that escaped the general destruction was Asar Mahal, and this immunity was no doubt owing to the sanctity it enjoyed as containing the relics of Prophet Mohummed.

Raja Pratapsinh was well aware of the traditions of horrors associated with Malik-e-Maidan Gun of Bijapur. Hence to experiment the firing of Gun, the Raja on 5th January 1829 ordered the Gun to be charged with eighty pounds of coarse powder. The people on hearing the Raja's intensions to try the experiment left the whole city in alarm. As per the order the Gun was fired, but without any remarkable event following. The explosion though loud, came not near the exaggerated ideas. Even had the powder better than was used on this occasion, the effect would have been nothing wonderful.¹⁴⁷ The sober experience of firing the Gun by the Raja falsified the traditionary tales of the Gun, which kept the Bijapuris for upwards of a century.

In 1839 Raja Shahji (1839-1848) succeeded Raja Pratpsinh. He also visited the city several times. We do not have any reference that Raja

Shahji had done any injury to the public buildings of Bijapur. Rather he is credited with for many reformatory works in Bijapur. He was a liberal ruler promoted education, gave medical aids and vaccination to his subjects. It was during his reign several of the important public buildings, which from neglect and other causes were fast falling into ruin, were put in repair. He also made some arrangements of proper maintenance of religion places.

Raja Shahji took step for the repairs of Bijapur monuments. Captain Hart, R.E. was appointed to superintend the work. The monuments like Asar Mahal, Golgumbaz and Ibrahim Rouzah were taken in hands. The state of the Ibrahim Rouzah at this time was deplorable. The ornamental stone roof of the inner colonnade of the tomb had fallen in many places, and the necessity of restoring the roof was urgent. The repair work was well attended and successfully performed. In 1844 Captain Grant, Governor of Bombay wished and caused some repairs to be made to Ibrahim Rouzah and Golgumbaz.¹⁴⁸

Under the Raja steps were taken (5th March 1848) to translate in Marathi, the Kannada and Persian inscriptions fixed on the walls of Rayan Bhavi and Aryati Bhavi, wells of Bilagi town (40 miles in the south of Bijapur). Besides, it was ordered to send the lists of the Persian books of the Royal Library housed in Asar Mahal and Marathi Bakars copied by Bappu Utagi (30th March 1848). He also sanctioned some amount for preparation of detail catalogue of the manuscripts of the Library.

One British officer by name C.Ovans at Bijapur received a representation from the Muslim inhabitants of the city. They complained to the officer that at Jumma Masjid and Ibrahim Rouzah the travellers and their servants stay there and desecrated these holy buildings. It was also requested to make proper water supply at Jumma Masjid. While these problems were brought in the notice of the Raja, he made an arrangement of another place for the travellers and their servants, and restored water

supply in Jumma Masjid.¹⁴⁹ It is said that by the orders of the Raja the northern and southern walls (on the platform) of the Jumma Masjid had been constructed.¹⁵⁰ By this act the Raja upheld the respect and sanctity of the religious places of the Muslims.

On another occasion the inhabitants of Bijapur to combat the spread of diseases promised to bring their children for vaccination and induce the Muslims of the surrounding country to bring theirs also, therefore the Raja appointed one Medical officer on the salary of 15 rupees per month, who vaccinated the children.¹⁵¹ This was another great contribution of the Raja for the people of Bijapur.

BRITISH OFFICERS' VISITS TO BIJAPUR (1818-1848 A.D):

Besides the visits of the Rajas of Satara, many British officers paid visits to Bijapur. Before the British could occupy the Bijapur region in 1818, we have references that the British officers visited Bijapur. Mention must be made of Lieutenant Moor of Captain Little's Detachment (1792), Sir James Mackintosh, the Recorder of Bombay (1803), Captain Sydenham (1811), and others. After occupation of Bijapur region by the British Captain W.H.Sykes (1818), Mr Elphinstone, Commissioner of Bombay (1819), Silcock, Grant Duff (1826), James Bird, Esq (1844), Captain Hart, R.E (1846) and others visited Bijapur. The above officers' visits were official however most of them left behind valuable accounts on Bijapur. They gave information in their writings about the general conditions of the people of the region, political events, conflicts with Marathas, monuments of Bijapur and other interesting contemporary events of their time.¹⁵²

PRANT BIJAPUR AND THE DOCTRINE OF LAPSE:

Since the conquest of Bijapur by the British in 1818, they made several additions by Lapse and escheat. In 1826 the British occupied Guledgud.¹⁵³ In 1837 Govindroa of Chinchani died without heirs and his Bijapur estates of Anval and one village of Bardol lapsed to the

Government. The chief of Nipani, Appa Saheb had no issues, hence he attempted to impose a false child on Government in 1831. The chief died in 1829 as a result his estates including 58 Bijapur villages declared lapsed. In 1842, 50 villages of Horti, Ukli and Halsangi areas belonging to the Raja of Satara, and 24 villages in Bagewadi belonging to the Pratinidhi were given to Government in exchange for others in Satara. And in 1848 Raja Shahji of Satara died without heirs, his territory including Bijapur and 92 other villages lapsed to the British.¹⁵⁴ On account of the State of Satara being declared lapsed by the British, thus ended 30 years rule of the Rajas of Satara in Bijapur.

MARATHA ADMINISTRATION IN PRANT BIJAPUR (1760-1848):

Under this title the discussion is made in respect of the Prant or Sarkar administration under the Peshwas and the Rajas of Satara.

In the Maratha state, in post-Shivaji period, the feudalism became imminent. It was a need of the hour to adopt such system. Hence the Peshwas to save the Maratha state from civil war and turmoil accepted the Maratha military chiefs as vassals and gave them free hand in their administration. Even small civil and military posts came to be endowed with *Jagirs* and alienated revenues.¹⁵⁵ In the supra pages we have seen that in the Prant Bijapur itself there were many areas which were given to the military chiefs as *Saranjams*. According to Mr. Elphinstones' calculation out of the total revenue of the Peshwa of Rs.2,15,00,000, more than half was in the possession of Jagirdars. This does not take account of the *Jagirs* of the bigger chiefs like Sindie, Holkar, Bosale and Gaikwad.¹⁵⁶

According to Prof: K.N.Chitnis "the Marathas administration in the Southern Maratha Country (including Bijapur)" derived administrative elements from four sources viz. Vijayanagar, Adil Shahis, Mughals and the

Marathas.¹⁵⁷ Thus the Maratha administration in this part was of admixture of the four erstwhile powers of the Deccan.

In the Maratha state we do not find a big Subahs as of the Mughals or the Asaf Jahis. The state was directly divided into the Prants more or less like the Sarkars of Adil Shahis, Mughals or the Asaf Jahis. We learn from the Maratha sources that there were more than 30 Prants existed in the Maratha state. In these Prants many areas were earmarked as the military fiefs (*Saranjam*) ruled by the Maratha chiefs. The Prant was further divided into the Parganah or Samt or Mamalats or Taluqas, and the last administrative division was village. In addition to the above administrative units there were other three called Qusbah, Peth and Hissar. The Qasbah was the most important place of the Parganah and usually its Headquarters. It was a semi-urban centre. The Peth was an urban centre having a different type of population, performing non-agricultural professions. The Hisars were strong forts.¹⁵⁸ In some of the Prants including Samsthan ruled by the Rajas who styled themselves independently. As such there are many examples of the Samsthan in the Prant Bijapur mentioned in the below pages. Moreover in the Prant the Sardesais and Sardeshgats had their *Watans* (hereditary estates).

Thus in the Maratha Prant existed the Parganahs, villages, Qusbahs. Peths, Hisars, military estates, Samsthans and *Watans*.

The Peshwa Government made a special arrangement of *Sar Subahdar* or Subahdar in the Prants of Southern Maratha Country. He headed the Prant Administration. Another responsible officer was Mamalatdar, he also enjoyed the powers of *Sar Subahdar*. For smaller Prants, the Kamvisdars managed the affairs. The appointment of Mamlatdar or Kamvisdar was for a year, but the cases of longer terms were not uncommon. The Mamlatdar had under him inferior agents for smaller units known as Tarafdars, Karkuns and Saikdar. The Prant establishment

consisted of eight members viz. Diwan, Muzumdar, Phadnavis, Potnis, Potedar, Chitnis, Karkhanis and Sabhasad. The Mamlatdar combined in himself executive and judicial functions. He dealt revenue, the civil and criminal justice, the control of militia and the police, the investigation of social and religious questions, agriculture, industries and trade. His salary varied from five to six thousand rupees a year. The hereditary officers, the Zamindars and Darakhbars were check on his authority.¹⁵⁹

Between 1818 to 1822 the British officers like James Grant managed the affairs of Satara State. He laid down the foundation of the Petha (Prant) administration. On this pattern itself the Raja continued to rule over his Pethas, after transfer of authority to him in 1822.

Over the Petha or Prant administration there was a *Sar Subahdar* (governor). He supervised the working of this division. Dajiba Joshi, the Subahdar inspected the accounts of Bijapur and prepared a statement regarding the actual collection, areas and *Tagai* (advance or loan to ryots) and submitted the same to the Raja with his remarks.

Mamlatdar was the head of the Peta and he exercised full authority in his area. He was bound to perform the duties like collection of revenues, to manage the police, to receive civil and criminal complaints and to send reports of his Peta to the *Huzur* (Raja) every month. His monthly salary varied between Rs.70 and 150. He was assisted in his work by *Shirastedar* or *Phadnavis* (account-keeper), *Jabanis* (clerk), *Nyayadhish* (judge), *Shekdar* (revenue-officer), *Saraf* (goldsmith) and the *Kotwal* (police officer)¹⁶⁰

Revenue Administration:-

Under the Peshwas the Mamlatdar was a revenue officer in the Prant. He fixed the assessment of each village in consultation with the Patils. He collected the revenues in his Prant. He heard and decided complaints against village officers. The main source of the state was land

tax. The other sources of public revenue were *Zakat*, forest, mint and court of law.¹⁶¹

In the South Bijapur Prant especially in Bagalkot and Badami, the Rastia's agents Yashvantroa and his son Krishnaroa managed the country. They encouraged husbandry by starting ploughing matches and by showing marked consideration to exceptionally hardworking husbandmen. In this way every arable inch came under tillage, and the country was filled with people many very rich, and all happy and contented. The revenue in each village was fixed and moderate, settled without trouble, and paid without a groan. This type of prosperity prevailed in the region up to 1790-91¹⁶². In Bijapur Prant, Peshwa Baji Roa-II introduced farming of revenue. The system brought wholesome destruction in the Prant.

Under the Rajas' rule as well, the Mamlatdar was revenue collector. The Patil, the village officer had to assist him. The Patil looked after cultivation, village assessment, forming royatwari settlement to collect and forward all payments of revenue. Kulkarni, Chaugula, etc. assisted him in his work.

The Mamlatdar visited every village four times in every season and sent all the accounts of the state of cultivation in the villages.¹⁶³

Regarding the classification of land in Prant Bijapur, James Grant says, "the names of the classification were called 1.*Hola* 2.*Twaffey* 3.*Gaddey* or *Holey*." The *Hola* or *Jirayat* was divided into *Regus*, *Kurla Hola* and *Mal Mardee*. The *Guddey* or *Kucchur* lands (rice fields) of Mamdapur (Mohummadpur) were supplied by the waters of the tanks.¹⁶⁴

The duties of the revenue officials under the Peshwas and the Rajas were more or less same. The last administrative unit was a village. Each village had a headman, and the Patel, who combined in himself the functions of revenue officer, magistrate and judge, and acted as intermediate between the village and Government officials. He was assisted

in his work by the *Kulkarnis*, (village clerk), *Chaugula* (custodian of records) and *Mahar* (watchman). The age-old system of Panchayat existed which decided the cases in village level.

Judicial Administration:-

Under the Peshwas at the Prant level the Mamlatdar in his judicial capacity supervised the administration of justice by giving effect to decisions of Panchayats and Patil (at local levels) or ordering fresh inquiry in case of appeal, apprehending criminals, putting down gang robberies and petty risings.¹⁶⁵

The Panchayats played vital role in dispensing justice to the people. Mount Elphinstone writes, "the Panchayat may be considered as the great instruments in the administration of justice of the Marathas".¹⁶⁶ The Peshwas appointed the *Tapasnavis*, the crime detectors as well.¹⁶⁷

The Rajas of Satara had well organized judicial system. At lower level the Panchayat under the Patil, and Peth-Panchayat (*Kasba* Panchayat) of *Shete*, *Mahajan* acted as primary units of judicial administration. Above it there was Peta Panchayat (Taluqua Panchayat), which dispensed justice. Its head was Mamlatdar. He decided all types of cases. In 1821 at Peta Bijapur its Mamlatdar received 65 complaints to give his decision. He disposed the case under Rs.25. Raja Shahji had appointed regular judges called the *Amins* and *Nyadhishs* on fixed salaries.

From the report of Mr. Chaplin James Grant states in 1821 that in all six caste disputes were made to the Government one was from Bijapur Peta.¹⁶⁸ We come to know from the judicial administration of the Marathas, the Mamlatdar, Patel, and the Panchayat were pivot of the system.

MARATHA CURRENCY:

The Peshwas issued the silver and copper coins. The silver coins were patterned on the Mughal coins and they retained the names of the Mughal rulers together with their Mughal or Peshwa symbols. They issued

licenses to goldsmiths for minting coins. In some Prants the landholders established their own mints from which counterfeit coins were issued.¹⁶⁹

In the Prants Bijapur and Karnatak, the Peshwas had the mints at Bagalkot, Dharwad, Jamkhandi, Mudhol etc.

During his first year of office (1757) Malhar Roa Rastia of Bagalkot authorized the establishment of a mint in Bagalkot, at which was struck a coinage known as Malhar Shahi rupee. This rupee was of silver. It weighed 172-3/10 grains troy. It was nominally divided into eleven *Mashas*, each *Masha* containing eight *Gunjis* and each *Gunji* containing sixteen *Annas* of the whole, ten *Mashas* and 1-6/16 *Gunjis* were to be pure-silver... i.e. rupee weighed 11-165 grains and was 0.9247 fine.

Bagalkot witnessed some political changes, however the changes had little effect on the coinage, as it was a private venture. The Malhar Shahi coin developed into a monetary standard of the Peshwas. The Bagalkot mint functioned up to November 1833. By the order of Mr. Nishat, the Collector of Dharwar the mint was closed.

In 1790 Malajiroa Ghorpade, the chief of Mudhol began coining a facsimile of the Bagalkot rupee but containing 16% less silver. It weighed 173.0 grains with a fineness of only 0.575.¹⁷⁰

Justice M.G.Ranade says ' a central Maratha mint was opened in Dharwar in 1765 under the supervision of Pandurang Murar, who acquired the sole privilege of coinage in the whole territory between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra'. As a result 21 mints in this area were ordered closed. From Dharwar and Jamkhandi the silver rupees were coined.¹⁷¹

Under the Rajas the coins in circulation in the state were Ankoshi, Miraj, Hukeri and Malhar Shahi rupees. In Bijapur Prant the Malhar Shahi was collected and formed 4 percent of the whole revenue.¹⁷²

We come to know from the above accounts that during the Maratha rule at many places in Bijapur region coins were minted.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES UNDER THE MARATHAS:

As the Adil Shahis, the Mughals and the Asaf Jahis, the Marathas also retained the tradition of maintaining religious places like temples, Maths, mosques, *Dargahs* (tombs of Sufis), Mausoleums of Sultans etc. The Marathas gave pious grants of land, cash from the revenues etc to the Brahmanas, the Pirs (Sufis), Pirzades, (descendents of Sufis), Mullans, Kazis, Fakirs and others. They confirmed the old *Farmans* as well as granted new ones for the said purposes.

From the list of Inams (rent-free lands) given to the Brahmanas we come to know that Manje Ramtirtha of Parganah Honwad was given as Agratara to Brahmanas. In addition, the *Zabtah* (list or roll) of Pirs and Pirzades informs us that from Parganah Haveli Bijapur, Kasbah Belgaum, Parganah Hangal etc. the Peshwas assigned lands to the Pirs and Pirzades.¹⁷³

Captain W.H.Sykes wrote in 1819 that he saw a Fakir who possessed a grants from Aurangzeb, of two neighbouring villages for 8.5 rupees daily, for the supply of oil (for lighting) and etc. for the tombs of Sultans viz. Ali-I, Ibrahim-II. Mohummad and Jumma Masjid. He had also a Maratha grant confirming Aurangzeb's.¹⁷⁴ Captain Sydenham informs us that from the revenue of Bijapur (Prant) about 35000 rupees were distributed among the Mohammedan attendants at the different tombs and mosques. He further says it would be considered rather a liberal allowance from Hindu Government for a religious class of people of different persuasion.¹⁷⁵ It is learnt from the *Mujawars* (managers) of tomb of Hazrat Haji Mastan of Tikotah¹⁷⁶ that the Chief of Samsthan senior Kurundwad gave grants of lands to them for maintenance of Sufi's tomb.

At Ingleshwar, about 35 miles in the south east of Bijapur existed a temple of Narayan. Under the Peshwas the old image was replaced by a

finely carved image of Narayan about four feet high. At Nimbargi about 75 miles north-west of Bijapur an old temple of Maruthi is there. In 1830 Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan of Tasgoan *Samsthan* and Chief of Akalkot *Samsthan* added surrounding verandas to the temple. At Torvi village, four miles in the west of Bijapur, near old water tank is a temple of Laxmi, said to have been built in 1790 by Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan.¹⁷⁷

Raja Pratapsinh of Satara is discredited for destruction of Bijapur palaces, but of all the palaces the only one that escaped the general destruction was Asar Mahal or Asar Mubarak, and this immunity was no doubt owing to the sanctity it enjoyed as containing the relic of the Prophet Mohummad. Probably when the Raja came to know about the relics of the Prophet, in respect he never touched the said palace. Even to this day it the palace remains probably as it was left by Sultan Mohummad.

Raja Shahaji is much credited for doing well for his subjects of Bijapur. When he received complaints from the people of Bijapur about the desecration of Jumma Masjid and Ibrahim Rouzah by the travelers, he made an arrangement of stay for them at other places. By his orders the water-supply in Jumma Masjid was resumed. It is also said that he got constructed the outer-walls of the mosque in the northern and southern sides. For maintenance of Asar Mahal the Raja had sent orders to the Mamlatdar of Bijapur Peta on 7th August 1832.¹⁷⁸ Thus we come to know from the above accounts that the Maratha rulers gave religious grants to the Hindus and Muslims. On par with their Hindu counterparts the Muslims received Inams, charity and pious grants for maintenance of their religious places. By doing so the Maratha rulers set a finest example of secularism in this part of the Deccan.

LOCAL LITERATURE:

During the Maratha regime in Bijapur, the local historians had produced the works concerning history and biographies of the Sufis. It is

doubtful whether these historians had produced their works under the state patronage.

a) Bosateen-us-Salateen (1811):

Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi, the local resident, who was the descent of Hazrat Quazi Ibrahim Zubairi (Sufi of Ibrahim-II's time) wrote a comprehensive history of the Sultans of the Bijapur called 'Bosateen-us-Salateen' although compiled as late as 1811, this is the most authoritative general history of Bijapur available. He consulted most authentic historical material for his work.

a) Ahwal-e-Salateen-e-Bijapur (1820):

Another historian by name Ghulam Mohiuddin Saheb Hazrat Peerzade wrote a history of Bijapur in 1820 under the title 'Ahwal-e-Salateen-e-Bijapur'. This is a concise work, which gives more details of chronology of events of Bijapur history as of *Haft Kursi* of Asad Khan. Grant Duff often referred this history for his work, 'History of the Mahrattas' quoting it as 'Beejapoor MSS.'

b) Rauzat-ul-Awaliya-e-Bijapur:

Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi compiled this marvellous biographical work of the Sufis of Bijapur. In this work he covered biographies of 127 Sufis of Bijapur. He gave information of the Sufis' families and spritual lineage, miracles, their role in politics, obligations and even the locations of their *Dargahs* (tombs). This is the only biographical work dealing exclusively with the Sufis of Bijapur. The author has taken more information for his work from earlier biographical work of Sufis of Quadri Order entitled '*Sahifat-ul-Huda*' compiled in 1796-97.

DESOLATION OF BIJAPUR:

The Marathas became the masters of Bijapur region when their political authority began to start declining (1760-61). Moreover they were pre-occupied with the politics of the north. In the Prant Bijapur and

Carnatic they struggled with the Nizams, Nawabs of Savanur, Haidar Ali, Tipu Sultan and the free-booters and Pindaris. They faced problems of up-keep of their authority in the region and maintenance of law and order.

By 1784 the conditions of the people were by and large good. In Marshal's Statistical Report (1820) it is stated that at Hundgund near 9000 acres of land was in full tillage, but by 1820 the area under tillage had fallen 200 acres. The situation in places like Badami, Bagalkot, Bijapur etc. was more or less same. No attention was paid to the people, and day-by-day the places grew more desolate. In 1797-98 the last Peshwa, Baji Rao-II began a series of devastations in Bagalkot and other areas partly for wealth and but chiefly on account of the grudge against the Rastias.

Moreover the visits of the famines of 1784-87, 1790-91 and 1803 added more to the distress of the people. In addition, the Pindaris (the gang of free booters) plundered and destroyed all they could lay hands on in the region. Again distress was heightened by the Peshwa who confiscated in 1803 nearly all *Inam* lands and endowments.¹⁷⁹

Captain Sydenham (1811) reports, under Aurangzeb the Sarkar of Haveli Bijapur yielding about 5,00,000 of rupees, and under the Marathas, about 25 years ago (1786) 1,00,000 rupees.¹⁸⁰ The incessant battles, raids, visits of famines etc. brought the state of distress to the people.

Under the Marathas, Bijapur lost its geo-political importance. Aurangzeb made Bijapur his Headquarters. It was from here he despatched his armies for the conquest of Golcondah, the far southern petty kingdoms and tackling the Marathas. The Nizams too retained its importance. But as soon Bijapur was brought under the Marathas it became a place of no importance. The fort had only 50 *Sehbandis* for its garrison. During Maratha rule no enemy force besieged the fort and attempted to capture it.

In 1808 Sir James Mackintosh visited Bijapur. The Maratha Subahdar informed him that within the previous twenty years (1788-1808)

the city contained five or six thousand inhabited houses, or perhaps nearly thirty thousand inhabitants; and that at present the houses and people were reduced to one-sixth.¹⁸¹

Captain Meadows Taylor and James Fergusson write that all the local accounts agree that the Mughals, even to the period of the Nizams preserved order in the capital (Bijapur) and the palaces in the fort were to the last (1760) "as if their royal masters had left them only the day before."¹⁸² One British officer Silcock states that at Bijapur the splendid public buildings had suffered shamefully. The Peshwa's (Baji Rao-II) governors bent only on enriching themselves, and carried off the beautiful open carved palace windows and doors, wrecked floors and ceilings for their timber, and inflamed with the sight of gold, scraped bare the gilded walls.¹⁸³ After the transfer of Bijapur to Raja Pratapsinh, he too followed the suit. It was only under Raja Shahaji the city got relief; he took the services of the British engineers and officers and caused some repairs to Golgumaz and Ibrahim Rouzah.

Shifting of Bijapur Cannons and material of historical importance:

In addition to the shifting of the wooden lattice works of windows and doors of the palaces, during the Marathas rule some cannons and material of historical importance were sent out of Bijapur to different places. In 1764-65 a cannon known as "*Kadak Bijli*" (sharp-lightening) lying at central bastion in the southern side of *Arkillah* (citadel) was ordered to be brought to Poona.¹⁸⁴

On 31st December 1820 one Balwantroa Chitnis gave details to the British Viceroy regarding transport of a big cannon from Bijapur to Calcutta.¹⁸⁵ Thus another Bijapuris cannon was transported to Calcutta. One British officer Chaplin was ordered on 10th March 1822 to get a cannon of Bijapur, which was under Maharaja *Pratapsinh's* jurisdiction.¹⁸⁶

The fort of Bijapur has 120 bastions, on every bastion there is a round shaped platform, on which mounted the big cannon. It seems every bastion had a big cannon. However, presently in Bijapur there are about 20 cannons only, few lying on the bastions and some in front of Archaeological Museum. It is not known where and who shifted the rest of the cannons. It is sure only the government machinery could lift the cannons, not the individuals.

On 22 April a box containing the paintings of Chandbibī, Yusuf, Ismaeel, Ibrahim-I and Ali-I was sent.¹⁸⁷ Probably the box was sent to Satara. The Museum of Satara had few paintings of Bijapur.

CONCLUSION:

The Marathas ruled Bijapur Prant from 1760 to 1848. In their rule of 88 years, Bijapur's geo-political and economic value was gradually decreasing. When the British took Bijapur in 1848 it was a place of no importance except its historical monuments. In the beginning the Peshwas introduce reforms and maintained proper law and order, however by 1780 due to incessant raids of free booters, famines, mal-administration etc. distress was brought to the people. As a whole the rule of the Rajas of the Satara benefited only the upper classes of the society. The common people were left to the mercy of the district and village officers. In addition the public buildings in Bijapur suffered heavily. Nevertheless the Marathas did commendable service to the people of Bijapur in granting lands and cash endowments for maintenance of their religious places irrespective of religions. Even to this day some of the families in Bijapur possessed the Maratha *Farmans* written in *Modi* script.

CHAPTER-VII

Notes and References:

1. Dr. Kulkarni, A.I; pp: 3-4
2. Duff; pp: 25-29
3. Farishtah-III; p: 18
4. Duff; p: 42
5. Ibid; p: 26
6. Joshi, P.M; 'Position of the Hindus in the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur', Deccan History Congress, Hyderabad, 1945; p: 309
7. Sarkar, J.N, 'Rise of the Maratha Power (1630-1707)', Maharashtra State Gazetteer (MSG), Part-III, Bombay, 1967; p: 1
8. Dr.Zaman Khodaey is of the opinion that the tactic of 'hit of run' was Iranian, initiated by Asad Khan Lari in Bijapur. Adil Shahi generals, Malik Ambar, Shivaji and Sambhaji, practiced it.
9. Dr. Nayeem, 'External Relations'; p: 184
10. Duff; p: 40, Cf. Parasnis, D.B, 'Musalman Amdanatil Marathe Sardar.', Bombay; pp: 39-63
11. Ibid; pp: 39, 42. In Farishtah's history the Marathas are known generally by name *Bergies*.
12. Parasnis Daily; p: 31, Itihas Samgrah, Vol-II; pp: 24-31
13. Duff; pp: 41, 43. The Mores were distinguished loyalist of Adil Shahis. In 1656, Shivaji extirpated them.
14. Tarikh-e-Shivaji; pp: 281-82
15. Farishtah-III; p: 18
16. Maasir; p: 287
17. Farishtha-III; pp: 21-25
18. Ibid; p: 48
19. Mohammad Namah MS. (passim references)

20. Duff, p: 81
21. For details please vide Chapter-III
22. Duff, pp: 113, 510
23. Futuhat; pp: 170, 173, Duff; pp: 193, 196, 523
24. Sarkar (MSG); pp: 27-28
25. He was younger Sayyed became famous as Amir-ul-Umarah
26. Lubab; p: 464, Khan, Y.H; p: 86
27. Lubab; p: 467
28. Duff; pp: 251-52, Khan, Y.H; pp: 86-88. The Maratha claims of *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* were earlier confirmed by Prince Azam and Subhedars Zulfikar Khan and Hussein Ali Khan. However, Emperor Farrak Siyer repudiated the claims. It was during the period of Emperor Rafi-ud-Darjat the two *Farmans* for *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi* were respectively issued on 3rd and 15th March 1719.
29. Lubab; p: 467
30. Mowjee, P.V and Parasnis, D.B (ed), 'Treaties, Agreements and *Sanads*', Bombay, 1914, pp: 3-4
31. Duff; pp: 533-34
32. Tarikh-e-Fatiyah (ECD); p: 24
33. ECD; p: 122
34. Dighe, V.G, 'Peshwa Bajiroa-I and Maratha Expansion', Bombay, 1944; p: 14, Dr. Kulkarni, A.R; p: 93, Dr. Khan, Y.H; p: 184
35. Dr. Kulkarni, A.R; p: 94, Gulshan-e-Ajaib; p: 78, Dr. Khan is on the opinion that the second Carnatic expedition was also failed and the Marathas dared not encroach for some time to come on to the Carnatic.
36. Gulshan-e-Ajaib; pp: 70-72
37. Hadiquat-II; ff: 139-40, Khan, Y.H; p: 189
38. MSG; p: 74
39. Dr. Kulkarni, A.R; pp: 134-35, Cf. MSG; pp: 77-79
40. Dr. Chitnis, K.N, 'The Nawabs of Savanoor', New Delhi, 2000, p: 34

41. Quazi Munshi Mohammad Azim-ud-Din Iban Mohammad Faiz-ud-Din Dehlvi, 'Tarikh-e-Dilir Jangi', (lithograph), A.H. 1262 (1848 A.D), ff: 37-38
(The names of 36 Mahals are cited in this lithograph)
42. Dr. Chitnis, K.N; pp: 46, 48
43. Silsilah; f: 92. As a result of correspondence made between Shah Nawaz Khan (premier of Nizam) and Parasram Pandit (Wakil of Peshwa), the Nizam and the Peshwa decided to take against the Nawab of Savanoor and Morari Ghorpade of Gutti.
44. Tarik-e-Dilir Jangi; ff: 52-56
45. Campbell; p: 678
46. Ibid; p: 650
47. Ibid; p: 563
48. Malhar Bhikajiroa Rastia was a brother of Gopi Kalkabai, wife of Peshwa Balaji Roa.
49. Panish, C.K, 'Malharshahi Rupee of Bagalkot', Numismatic Digest-I, Vol-IV, Bombay, June, 1980, p:
50. The details of Malharshahi Rupee are discussed in the following pages.
51. Campbell; p: 562
52. MSG; p: 85
53. His brother Nizam Salabat Jung had recently invested Nizam Ali with full power of administration.
54. Duff; p: 559
55. Osmanabad District Gazetteer (MSG), Bombay, 1972; p: 87
56. Bilgrami, Ghulam Ali Azad, Khazanah-e-Aamirah', (lithograph), Hyderabad, A.H. 1310 (1892 A.D), ff: 65-66
57. Selections from the Peshwa Daftar (SPD), 'Udgir Prakaran 1760,' Letter No.83; pp: 55-56
58. Ibid; Letter No.87; p: 59
59. Khazanah-e-Aamirah; f: 68
60. SPD (New Series), Joshi, P.M, (ed), 'Expansion of Maratha Power 1707-1761', Bombay, 1957; Letter No.239; pp: 227-28

61. In 1312, Malik Naib Kafur, Malik-ul-Islam, the Khalji commander invaded the Deccan and killed Shankardev, the last ruler of the Yadvas of Devgeri. As a result the Bijapur region passed into the Muslim hands.
62. We learn from the SPD and other Maratha sources that there were many Prants existed in Maratha Empire, they are Bijapur, Karnatak, Karnala, Dhabol, Medhey, Rajapur, Khandesh, Kadiwalit, Chitradurga, Chikodi, Miraj, Tasgaun, Belapur, Supa, Kalyan, Poona, Bassein, Salsseit, Gangathadi, Karad, Junar, Baglan, Balaghat, Kalyan Bhivandi, Raigarh etc. It seems the Prant of the Marathas was much smaller administrative division in comparison with the Mughal Subah.
63. Vad, G.C, 'Selections from Satara Raja's and Peshwa Daftar (SSRPD), IX, No.96; p: 190, No.2, p: 2 and other Maratha documents
64. The above places were under the Nizams from 1724 to 1948, till inclusion of the Hyderabad State in Indian Union. Please see map of Prant Bijapur under the Peshwas.
65. The ancestors of the Raja were the tributaries of Adil Shahi Bijapur.
66. Before 1760, the Marathas already possessed the north-western parts of Subah Bijapur, which included Asadnagar (Akhluj), Murtuzabad (Miraj), and Raibag etc.
67. Makhan Lal, 'Tarikh-e-Yadgar-e-Makhan Lal'. (Lithograph), Hyderabad.A.H.1194 (1781 A.D), ff: 46, 85, 86, 88, 90, (passim)
68. Sira, was the Headquarters of Bijapur Carnatic then in possession of the Marathas.
69. SPD, 'The Karnatak Expeditions of Madhavroa-I (1761-1772)', Pune, 1934, Letters Nos.36-48, 53,62,67,125,137, Cf. Duff-II; pp: 128-30, 138-39, 153, 156
70. Campbell; p: 562, Duff-II; p: 239
71. Ibid; p: 307, Tuzk-e-Asafia; ff: 166-73
72. Duff-II; p: 334
73. Ibid; pp: 33-36

74. Deodhar, Y.N, 'Nana Phadnis and the External Affairs of the Maratha Empire', Bombay, 1962; p: 134
75. Duff-III; p: 2-4, 7-8
76. Ibid; pp: 9-10
77. Ibid; pp: 11-13, Vad, G.C SSRPD-IV, 'Sawai Madhavroa Peshwa', Vol-I, Puna, 1908, No.387-88, 392; pp: 326, 328, 331
78. SPD, 'Karnatak Expedition', Letter Nos.132, 133, Sardesai, G.S, 'New History of the Marathas', Vol-III, Bombay, 1948; p: 177
79. Laxmi Narayan Shafique, 'Maasir-e-Asafi' (ECD); pp: 312-13
80. Duff-III; pp: 11-13
81. Laxmi Narayan Shafique; 'Maasir-e-Asafi' (ECD); pp: 313-14, Sajjan Lal, K, 'The Battle of Kharda and its significances, HC, Culcutta, 1939; p: 1356; the learned historian of the above article is confused Dharur with Dharwar.
82. Duff-II; pp: 127-28
83. Sira was Under the Marathas in 1761. Grant Duff says Basalat Jung appointed Haidar Ali as the Nawab of Sira, precisely in the same manner as the Raja Shahu used to confer unconquered territories.
84. The plan of Basalat Jung to form an independent kingdom was also against his brother Nizam Ali.
85. Duff-II; p: 131
86. Ibid; p: 192
87. Duff; p: 307
88. Duff-II; pp: 1, 9-10, Dr. Basavaraj, K.K, 'History and Culture of Karnatak', Dharwad, 1984; pp: 262-63
89. Yadgar-e-MaKhanlal; f: 73
90. Ibid; f: 85
91. Ibid; f: 90
92. Ibid; ff: 91-92
93. Ibid; ff: 170-71, Separate account Subah Bijapur is not given in the lithograph. The details of Madakhil and Mukhariz (Income and Expenditure) are given, but only main figures are mentioned.

94. Vad.G.C, 'Selections from the Satara Rajas and Peshwas' Diaries IX. Peshwa Madhavroa-I, Vol-I, Bombay, 1911, Letters Nos. 280, 281; p: 256
95. Ibid, Letters Nos. 282, 283, 287; pp: 257-58, 261
96. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IX, Peshwa Madhvrao-I No. 556, 529, 595; pp: 87, 101, 115, Campbell; p: 447
97. SPD, 'Karnatak Expenditure', Letters Nos. 119, 128, 133, 134, 135
98. Dr. Munniswamy, R. (ed), Bangalore, 1999, Bijapur Gazetteer (Kannada); p: 164
99. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IX Nos. 200, 202; pp: 192, 194
100. Ibid; No. 201; p: 193
101. Ibid; No.206; p: 197
102. Ibid; No.208; p: 199
103. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IV, Vol-I, Puna, 1908, Nos.306, 307; p: 263
104. Ibid; No. 387; p: 326
105. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IX, Nos.2; p: 2
106. Ibid; No. 30; p: 24
107. Ibid; No.95; p: 69
108. The shares of the public revenues especially those arising from the *Chauth*, which were appropriated to the chief officers of the Maratha state.
109. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IX; No. 196; p: 190
110. Ibid; No.337; p: 306
111. Ibid, VI; No.661; p: 174
112. Ibid; No.810; p: 320
113. Ibid, IV; No.144; p: 136
114. Ibid; No.159; p: 144
115. Ibid; No. 308; p: 264
116. Ibid; No. 356; p: 307
117. Ibid; No. 393; p: 331
118. Waring, Edward Scott; 'History of the Marathas', London 1810; pp: 242-48
119. Cousen, Henry; p: 34

120. Sources of revenue other than land tax from variety of imposts, as customs transit duties, licenses, fees, house tax, market tax etc.
121. Captain Sydenham; pp: 454-55
122. Vad, G.C (SSRPD) IX; No. 368; p: 333
123. Dr. Munniswamy; p: 163
124. Campbell; p: 563, Dr. Munniswamy (Kannada); p: 163
125. Ibid; p: 524
126. Campbell; p: 562
127. Ibid; p: 127
128. Ibid; p: 445
129. Ibid; p: 449
130. Ibid; p: 451
131. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; 'The Satara Raj (1818-1848)', New Delhi, 1995; p: 41
132. Campbell; pp: 449-50
133. Dr. Sen, S.N, 'Settlement of the Peshwa Territories', Indian History Congress (IHC), Calcutta, 1939; p: 1258
134. Parani, D.B, ' Satara Brief Notes', Bombay, 1909; p: 21
135. Statistical Abstract Relating to British India from 1881-82 to 1819-91, London, 1892; pp: 395-98, Cf. Basu, B.D, 'Story of Satara', Calcutta, 1922; pp: 39-41
136. Dr. (Mrs) Kulkarni Sumitra; p: 60
137. Loch, W.W, 'Dekhan History, Musalman and Maratha A.D 1300-1818', New Delhi, 1989; p: 612
138. Dr. Choksey, R.D, 'Raja Pratapsinh of Satara', Poona, 1970; pp: 92-93
139. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; pp: 114-15
140. Ibid; p: 116
141. Dr. Choksey, R.D, 'Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak (1818-1868)', Poona, 1945; p: 147, Dr. Choksey, R.D, 'Period of Transition (1818-1826)', Poona, 1945; p: 148
142. Dr. (Mrs) Kulkarni, Sumitra; p: 109

143. Dr. Choksey, R.D, 'Economic History', p: 147, Cf. Campbell; p: 454
144. Dr. (Mrs), Kulkarni, Sumitra; p: 110
145. Dr. Choksey, 'Raja Pratapsinh'; p: 88
146. Meadows Taylor Fergusson; p: 55
147. 'Bijapur' Modern Review, Calcutta, July-December, 1907; p: 174
148. Campbell; pp: 598-99
149. Dafter No. 44, Pudke No.8-19748, 19752 Pune Archives, Pune, Dr. Choksey, 'Raja Shahaji of Satara (1839-1848)', Poona, 1974, pp: 138-39
150. CSBM; p: 11
151. Dr. Choksey, 'Raja Shahaji'; p: 39
152. The details of British Officers' accounts on Bijapur are given in the following Chapter-VIII.
153. Campbell; p: 650
154. Ibid: p: 454
155. MSG; pp: 218-19
156. Ibid: p: 219 (fn.)
157. Dr. Chitnis, K.N, 'Administrative Pattern of Southern Maratha Country', 1650-1818, South Indian History Congress, Madras; 1987; p: 88
158. Ibid: p: 92
159. Dighe, V.G and Qanungo, S.N, 'Administrative and Military System of the Marathas (The Maratha Supremacy, Mujumdar, R.C (ed), Bombay, 1977); pp: 556-57, Cf. MSG; p: 223
160. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; pp: 79-80, 82-84
161. MSG; pp: 223, 228
162. Campbell; p: 444
163. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; pp: 100, 105-06, 109
164. The two tanks of Mamadapur were constructed by Sultan Mohammad (1627-1656). During the Rajas' rule the tanks were still in use.
165. MSG; p: 223
166. Bhavare, N.G, ' The Role of the Panchayat in the Judicial Administration of the Peshwas in Maharashtra (1750-1818 A.D). IHC, Waltair, 1979; pp: 491-96

167. Maratha Supremacy; pp: 559-60
168. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; pp: 136, 141-42, 150
169. Marg; p: 20
170. Panish, C.K; pp: 52-58
171. Justice Ranade, M.G 'Currency and Mints Under Maratha Rule', General of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, XX, Bombay; pp: 237-38
172. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra; p: 118
173. Dr. (Mrs.) Kulkarni, Sumitra, 'Religious Grants in Subah Karnatak Under the Peshwas (unpublished article)'; pp: 5-6
174. Captain, Sykes; p: 63
175. Captain Sydenham; pp: 454-55
176. A town about 15 miles in the west of Bijapur
177. Campbell; pp: 155-56, 667, 680
178. Rumal No. 22, Pudke No. 2, Paper 131 (1822-1858)
179. Campbell; pp: 444-45, 594
180. Captain Sydenham; p: 454
181. Campbell; p: 598, In the days of prosperity during Sultan Mohammad's reign within city walls and suburbs of Shahpur etc. contained 2 million population.
182. Meadow Taylor and Fergusson; p: 54
183. Silcock's Bijapur (Campbell); p: 452
184. Bijapur Map MS., SSRPD, IX, Vol-I No.356; p: 327
185. Daftar No. 39, Pudke No.4 (current)
186. Ibid: Pudke No.5 (current)
187. Daftar No. 44, Pudke No.8(current)

CHAPTER-VIII

BIJAPUR UNDER THE BRITISH

(1848-1885 A.D)

- * Historical Background
- * Bijapur Political Agency
- * Bijapur as Taluqua and District Under the British (1848-1885)
- * Land Surveys and Settlements
- * General Reforms
- * Restoration and Repairs of Bijapur Monuments
- * Drawing Sketches and Photographs of Bijapur Monuments
- * Conversion of Several Bijapur Monuments into District Offices and Residences
- * Shifting of District Headquarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur (1885)
- * Uprising in the District Against the British.
- * District Administration
- * Inam Commission and Resumption of Rent Free Lands
- * Cash Alienations
- * Literary Contributions
- * Royal Library of Bijapur and the British
- * Missionary Activities in the District
- * Destruction of Bijapur Under the British
- * Conclusion

CHAPTER-VIII

BIJAPUR UNDER THE BRITISH

(1848-1885 A.D)

The last ruler of Satara, Raja Shahaji was issueless. On account of the death of the Raja on 5th April 1848 his whole State including the Prant or Peta Bijapur was declared lapsed by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of East India Company (1848-1856 A.D). As a result of declaration of Doctrine of Lapse thus begun the rule of Queen of England in Bijapur. Though the British occupation in Bijapur was up to 1947, but the present study covers only the period from 1848 to 1885, i.e. Bijapur as a Taluqua and District under the British. The present study is covering the history of Bijapur as a Taluqua and District, because by the year 1860 in the old Bijapur Subah or Prant many districts had come out viz. Dharwad, Belgaum, Sholapur etc. From 1848 to 1864 Bijapur was a Taluqua of Satara District. In the year 1864 the British had formed the Kaladgi Collectrate, in which included the Taluqua of Bijapur. In June 1873 Mr. James Macnabb Campbell was appointed compiler for work of District Gazetteer of Kaladgi. In August 1884 the work was completed. As the decision of shifting of district Headquarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur was made, hence he named his work as "Bijapur Gazetteer". Thus from 1864 to 1885 the history of Kaladgi District is history of Bijapur.

Regarding the formation of Bijapur District, the Gazetteer of India informs, "When the Raja of Satara died without heirs, Bijapur was taken over by the British and incorporated with Satara Collectorate in 1848, and later in 1862 it was transferred to Sholapur Collectorate. Indi, Muddebihal, Hippargi (Sindgi) Mangoli (Bagewadi) and Bijapur talukas, which lie between the rivers Bhima on the north and Krishna on the south, belonged

to Sholapur Collectorate till November 1864. The Taluquas of Bagalkot Badami and Hundgund formed part of Dharwad Collectorate from 1818 to 1837, where after these Taluquas were transferred to the newly constituted Belgaum District. The death of Govind Rao Patwardhan of Chinchili in 1839-40 and the conviction of Bhaskar Rao in 1857-58 resulted in the addition of 30 villages to these Taluquas. In pursuance of the recommendations by the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division (Mr. W. Hart) of the Bombay Province, for administrative convenience a new Collectorate comprising of 8 Taluquas and one sub-Taluqua, was formed on 1st December 1864 with its Headquarters at Kaladgi. In 1868 the names of Hippargi and Mangoli Taluquas were changed to Sindgi and Bagewadi respectively. The Headquarters of the district was shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur in 1885 and from then onwards the district came to be known as 'Bijapur District'.¹

Historical Background:

The region of Bijapur was not unknown to the British. The earliest reference of the Englishmen in Bijapur was in December 1585 one Ralph Fitch visited Bijapur city and several places in the kingdom of Bijapur. He made some business in diamonds. In April 1585 Ralph Fitch accompanied by John Newberry, William Leads and James Storey were cast into prison on suspicion of being spies. Due to Fr. Steven's good offices they were later released.

By the year 1637 by the efforts of Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Henry Middleton, Edward Heynes, Captain Michael Green, William Pitt and others, the commercial activities had begun between British and Bijapur. The British traded from the Bijapuri ports of Dhabol, Bhatkal, Rajapur, Karwar, Kharepattam, Porto Novo etc. They had their factories in Rajapur, Raybag, Karwar, Hubli, Bathicola, Porto Novo, Valadaur etc.

The British politically aligned with Bijapur against the Portuguese. In 1623 Ibrahim-II desired help and alliance of the English to drive out the Portuguese from all his territory. Due to Thomas Roe's policy of unaggressive and wholly mercantile policy, the alliance was not properly materialised. In 1638 Bijapur-British alliance against the Portuguese also failed. Though the British fully prepared for the attack, on the other hand Sultan Mohummad was forced to stay at Bijapur on account of impending Mughal attack on Bijapur. Hence Bijapur-British military junction was prevented. Against Shivaji the British helped Bijapur. In 1661 Shivaji took revenge for British acts against him, by imprisoning their President, Remington.

Throughout the period between 1585 to 1686, the Bijapur-British relations were cordial except few instances of differences. In general, the Bijapur Government gave possible concessions and encouraged the British trade in the kingdom. Dr.M.A.Nayeem is of opinion that the Bijapur-British relations paved the way for building up British power in South India.²

BIJAPUR POLITICAL AGENCY:

On the annexation of Satara State in 1848 its feudatory states had been put under the political superintendence of the Collectors of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur. By this act the ex-feudatory states of the Raja now became the tributary states of the British Government. The Political Agent for the superintending or controlling the state or states or Agency was the Collector of the District. In Southern Maratha Country the old Satara *Jagirs* of Jath and the small state of Daphlapur called the Agency was put under the supervision of the Collector of Bijapur, who was an-ex-officio Political Agent for both states.

The ancestors of the chief of Jath, belonging to the Maratha caste were the leading nobles of Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur. Due to mal-administration on the part of the chief the British Government assumed the

control of his state in 1874. The chief paid to the Government Rs.64,00 per annum in lieu of the service of 50 horsemen and a tribute of Rs.4840. The small state of Daphlapur was managed by a Rani, aided by her *Karbari*. The chiefs' authority was reduced to considerable extent. They had to try only minor civil and criminal cases. The Political Agent tried the other heinous criminal cases. In 1878 and 1880, a survey settlement was introduced respectively in Jath and Daphlapur states. It had been of great benefit to the people in sweeping away a number of arbitrary cases.³ The Collector of Bijapur District as an ex-officio political Agent controlled the working of both states.

BIJAPUR TALUQUA AND DISTRICT UNDER THE BRITISH (1848-1885 A.D):

Under this sub-title an attempt is made to study the different aspects viz. administration, survey settlements, agriculture, public works (roads, railway, bridges, public buildings etc), education, medical aid, famine and its relief, political uprising etc. of Bijapur from 1848 to 1885 A.D.

Before 1st December 1864 the Taluqua of Bijapur was in the District of Satara (1848-1862) and then it was placed under the Collectorate of Sholapur (1862-1864). The other areas were either in Dharwar or Belgaum or Sholapur Collectrates. On the recommendation of Mr. Hart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, the Collectorate of Kaladgi or Bijapur was formed with its eight sub-divisions (Taluquas) viz. Indi, Hippargi (later Sindgi), Bijapur, Mangoli (later Bagewadi), Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Badami and Hundgund. In February 1872 the District had the area of 5695 square-miles, contained 143704 houses with total population of 816,037. Its chief towns were, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Guledgud, Ilkal, Gajendragad, Talikot, Kerur, Kaladgi, Mangoli, Amingarh, Hundgund etc.⁴

LAND SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS:

Under the British the existing (Maratha) land revenue system was continued. As earlier stated the survey of Bijapur lands was made between 1821 to 1828. Because some unavoidable reasons the Adams' Settlement was unworkable, hence the old system was continued. Till 1843 no attempt was made to revise the Maratha assessment.

In 1843-44 the survey settlement was introduced into 102 villages in Indi. It went on slowly and was not completed till 1857-58. The work of Poona Survey in north Bijapur was finished in 1846-47, and two years later the Dharwar Survey had begun in south Bijapur. The following year-wise survey settlements took place, they are as under:

Indi	-1843-45	-	Muddebihal	-1844-46
Hippargi	-1844-45	-	Mangoli	-1844-45
Badami	-1850-51	-	Bagalkot	-1850-51
Hundgund	-1851-52	-	Bijapur	-1855-56
Chimalgi	-1859-60			

Revision Survey:-

Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur	-1874-75
Indi-Sindgi-Bijapur-Bagewadi	-1875-76
Bagewadi-Muddebihal	-1876-77

Since the introduction of the revenue surveys the chief changes in remissions, collections and outstandings were noticed. The details show that the village area has risen from 483, 675 acres in 1843-44 to 1670, 374 acres in 1881-82, the Government demand had risen from Rs. 584, 250 to 883, 640 in 1881-82 remissions had fallen from Rs. 86,220 to Rs. 190, and outstanding from Rs. 52,600 to Rs. 6620.⁵ The above statement shows bright results of the land surveys and settlements introduced by the British.

GENERAL REFORMS:

Agriculture: The land surveys and settlements greatly benefited the ryots and the arable area had been increased in the District. According to the 1881 census returns agriculture supported about 485,164 people or 75-98 percent of the population of the District.

The soil of Bijapur belonged two main classes, the black or *Yeri Bhumi* and the red called *Masab or Musali*. The black soil of the Don Valley is nourishing wheat, Jawar etc. and its property of absorbing moisture is beneficial to all crops. Regarding the richness of the Don Valley there is a proverb in Hindustani saying, "*Don pike kon khaiga, Don na pike kon khaiga ?* (If the Don bears crops who can eat (them), if the Don bears no crops who can eat?)

According to their seed times and harvest times the Bijapur crops may be divided into two classes; *Kharif (Mungari)* and *Kharif (Hingari)*. The *Kharif* crops are *Kemp jowla* (red-jawar), *hesru* (mung or *Oryza sativa*), *avri* (*Phaseolus vadiatus*) *uddu* (*Dolichos lablab*), *alsandi* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *kulthi* (*Dolichos catjang*), *tur, til* (*Cajanus indicus*) *ambadi* (*sesamum indicum*) etc. The *Rabi* crops are *bili jowla* (white jawar), *hatti* (cotton), *godhi* (wheat), *kadli* (gram), *alshi* (linseed), *kusbi* (edible-oil seeds) etc.

Irrigation:

The District does not receive anticipated rainfall every year. Hence the ryots suffer oftenly. Majority of the lands are depended on rains. In addition, the water of 6119 wells and 15 reservoirs out of 355, supply water to the fields. Of these fifteen reservoirs each situated at Sirur, Banshankari, Tolachkod, Govanki, Kendur, Nandikeshwar and Nilgund, and two each at Paravti and Timsagar all in Badami, at Kamatgi and Mamdapur in Bijapur and at Inchgeri in Indi.

At Kamatgi twelve miles east of Bijapur is a reservoir built by Bijapur Sultan. Its natural catchment area is small, when full, the reservoir covers 70 acres and waters 56 acres of land. At Mamdapur (Mohummadpur) there are two lakes or reservoirs called for distinction, the Great and the Small.⁶ The large reservoir is probably the largest existing reservoir in the Bombay Presidency, of native construction. It covers 864 acres of land when full, while the small has a surface area of 428 acres. The area watered by these two reservoirs is about 674 acres. Captain P.L.Hart, Civil Engineer Satara District visited Mamdapur in February 1851. He recommended to the Government to repair the tanks. He also submitted an estimate for these repairs amounting to Rs.8540. In the following month the Government gave its sanction and released Rs.2500 for the repairs. From then the gauging work was started.⁷

In the reservoirs the old native method of supply of water was permanently closed and replaced with modern sluice by a screw. This repair works of the reservoirs in hand was expected to be completed before June 1884.⁸ At Inchgeri in Indi subdivision in 1856-57 a stream was dammed by a solid masonry wall. In 1874 the wall was breached, hence the use of water of the reservoir for irrigation purpose was stopped. At Hundgund as well the Government made an arrangement of irrigation from the streams. In 1877-78 the construction of another irrigational work at Muchkandi had begun at an estimated cost of Rs.1, 38, 760, and it would water 1036 acres of lands. The work was probably completed in 1884-85.⁹ The work of desilting of 'eight large tanks was completed'.¹⁰ The gauging of Kendur tank was also taken in hands in 1883-84.¹¹ Some of the above works, the Government undertook to give relief to the famine affected people in the District.¹² We come to know from the remains of Allahpur tank at Bijapur that the British had repaired the tank probably for irrigational use.

Don River Dam Scheme (1877-78)

In the District several irrigation sites were examined in 1877-78 and plans and estimates for several works were prepared. One among them was the Don River Scheme. This comprises a very large storage reservoir on the river with canals on the left bank commanding 193,881 acres or 303 square miles of lands in Bijapur, Sindgi and Bagewadi sub-divisions. The proposed site of the reservoir dam was on the Don river about ten miles south-east of Bijapur (probably in the north of Ukali village). The work if completed would water 23,434 acres yearly. The estimate for the complete scheme was Rs.22, 16,150. The gauging work and the surveys in connection with this project were started. The revised surveys of the line of canal and distributaries completed by the year 1879-80. A series of borings were made on the dam site and the preparations were made for sinking a trial well.¹³

When the Government found the estimates of the land compensation in these projects was too large, further investigation of the scheme had been stopped. If the proposed scheme had completed would have been a great boon to the ryots of the barren lands of the region.

Public Utility Works:

In the District we come across with many references of the construction of the public utility works like roads, ferries, railways, schools, hospital buildings, offices, Inspection Bungalows, Post offices etc.

Roads and Ferries:

When the British took over Bijapur they noticed the remoteness of the District from any big trade centre, the distance either from the sea or from railway, and the number of size of the rivers by which the District was crossed. The Government undertook the work of repairs as well as construction of new roads. In 1850 a construction of new road began between Satara and Bijapur. From January to April 1850 Rs.111.An.1.Ps.10

(per mile) was spent. In the next year the sanction accorded was Rs.200 per mile for the same road.¹⁴ From 1876 to 1878 work was carried on along 108 miles of the Sholapur-Hubli roads. Fifteen miles of Indi-Horti road and thirty miles between Bagalkot to Hungund were also metalled. The total length of road under construction or repair was 256 miles.¹⁵ The other important roads in the District were Pansgoan-Bagalkot, Bagalkot-Bijapur, Pandarpur-Bijapur, Bijapur-Sindgi etc.

There were 43 ferries in the District of which 21 over the Krishna, 12 over the Malprabha, 5 each over the Bhima and the Ghatprabha. All the ferries belonged to the Government. In most of times the Government supplied the boats, and some private persons used the locally made boats.¹⁶

Railways:

Like the roads the Government constructed the Railways in the District. It was believed that the Railways would bring prosperity in the region. As per the survey they come to know that the country between Hotgi¹⁷ and Bijapur was exceedingly poor, but beyond the Krishna it was fertile and would give every prospect of a paying traffic. The construction of Railways from Marmagoa to Hubli, Gadag and other products of fertile area of the District between Gadag and the Krishna to that line as being the nearer route to the sea. Hence it was decided to begin the Railway line between Hotagi to Gadag (173 miles) as a famine relief work. The survey and earthwork were commenced in April 1879 at an estimation of Rs.12, 547, 730. The bridges of Krishna, Malprabha, Don and Bhima would respectively cost Rs.9, 60, 000, Rs.3, 69, 000, Rs.295000 and Rs.8, 07,000. The work was then discontinued owing to the cession of relief operations, and the survey of the line south of Bijapur had still to be completed.¹⁸ In 1880 again the work was started and by 1884-85 it was completed, and the line was opened for the traffic.

The Government paid much attention in construction of roads and railways and facilitated trade and commerce and transport of people.

Public Buildings:

The Government had constructed public buildings viz. offices, rest houses, Inspection Bungalows, schools, dispensaries, courts etc.

At sub-divisional Headquarters (Taluqua towns) the Mamalatdar (Taluqua administrator) *Kucheries* or offices had been built. The Government built the Mamalatdar Kutcheries at Jehoor, Bagewadi, Sindgi, Hundgund and record room at Badami. The Kutcheri at Jehoor was nearly completed and 2/5th of the other which had been transferred to the Executive Engineer Kaladgi.¹⁹

Place	Year	Allotment	Expenditure
Kaladgi	1865-66	Rs.25926	Rs.21920
Record Room Badami	1865-66	Rs.2164	Rs.2105
Hundgund	1865-66	Rs.8000	Rs.8000
Hundgund	1866-67	Rs.12961	Rs.11974
Sindgi/Bagewadi	1866-67	Rs.16, 660	Rs.16863

Out of Local Funds since 1865 for the comfort of travellers 63 rest-houses²⁰ had been built. Under the same head the school buildings at Sindgi, Hippargi, Bagalkot, Ilkal, Bagewadi, Guledgud, Almel, Kakhandki, Jalwad, Mutgi, Tumbgi, Yernal, Sarwad, Mangoli, Talikot, and Nalwatwad had been constructed. An English school had been completed at Kaladgi for Rs.8103, it consisted 7 rooms each 20' x 15. The ryots had contributed Rs.2114 the balance Rs.2000 being Government grant.²¹ The construction of dispensary buildings had begun in the District in 1877-78. At Bagewadi the main building of the hospital was completed in 1878-79. At Sidngi a dispensary with subsidiary buildings were constructed in 1880-81. From the

Local Funds 5 dispensary building were built in the District.²² Wherever required the subordinate judges' courts had been constructed, of such one building in Muddebihal was completed in 1876-77.²² Construction was made of one travellers' bungalow at Kaladgi and two Collectors' bungalows at Bagalkot and Hippargi.²⁴

Post and Telegraph Offices:

The District contained 30 post offices, of which 2 were head post offices, one at Kaladgi and another at Bijapur, 15 sub-post offices and 13 village post offices. There was one Government Telegraph office in the city of Bijapur. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay-Karnatak Division, Belgaum²⁵, supervised the working of post offices.

Instruction:

In 1853 the first Government school was opened at Bijapur. Then progress was made by 1882-83, the District had 156 Government schools, one was a first grade Anglo-Vernacular School, teaching English up to the 5th standard, five were second grade Anglo-Vernacular boys school (vernacular school with English classes), 141 were vernacular boys schools, 8 were vernacular girls school, and one was a night school. Of 56 schools, Kannada 143, Hindustani 4, Marathi 3 and English and Kannada 6 were instructing to the pupils in their respective languages. Besides, there were 25 private aided schools, 24 boys and 1 for girls were imparting education.

The above schools were run under the Director of Public Instruction and Educational Inspector Southern Division.²⁶

Libraries and Newspapers:

In the District by 1882-83 there were 7 libraries or reading rooms, one each at Bagalkot, Bagewadi, Bilgi, Bijapur, Indi, Kaladgi, and Muddebihal. These libraries subscribed 27 newspapers of which 2 were English, 10 Anglo-vernaculars and the rest vernacular. In 1882-83 one local

vernacular weekly paper called the *Hitechhu* (well-wisher) was published every Sunday at Kaladgi with its circulation of about 85 copies.²⁷

Health:

The Government had paid much attention for the health as well. In 1882 there was one Civil Hospital at Kaladgi Headquarters. Besides, earlier the dispensaries were functioning at Bagalkot (1867), Bijapur 91871), Ilkal (1873), Muddebihal (1878), Bagewadi (1879) and Sindgi (1882). The commonest diseases in the District were malarious fevers, diseases of the eye, stomach and bowels, skin diseases, and chest infections. The affected patients received treatment at above hospital and dispensaries.

In 1818 among other districts of Bombay-Karnatak, Bijapur was visited by a severe outbreak of cholera. During the 1876-77 famine the people suffered grievously. The number of recorded deaths was 69,026 in 1876 and 69026 in 1877. The highest mortality in any one district during the last 14 years was in Kaladgi.²⁸

Besides the regular treatment, the vaccination was practiced in the District and at the Kaladgi Jail by the medical officers of Bijapur, Ilkal, Muddebihal and Sindgi dispensaries.²⁹

Municipalities:

The Government passed the Bombay Act No-XXVI of 1850 by which provided a provision to establish municipalities for the people who were desirous of making provision for repairing, cleaning, lighting or watching any public streets, roads, drains or tanks or for the prevention of nuisances or for the improving of the town or suburbs in any other manner.³⁰ By the year 1870-71 in the District 21 Municipalities had been constituted under the above Act.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Municipalities in the District for the year 1870-71.³¹

Sl.No.	Places	Revenue	Expenditure
1	Bagalkot	Rs.8194	Rs.274
2	Kolhar	Rs.424	Rs.274
3	Moolwad	Rs.175	Rs.32
4	Ooklee	Rs.497	Rs.63
5	Needgoondie	Rs.301	Rs.332
6	Mugolee	Rs.731	Rs.289
7	Hulsangee	Rs.619	Rs.361
8	Judee	Rs.227	Rs.217
9	Beejapoor	Rs.2890	Rs.2757
10	Thul	Rs.11, 144	Rs.3481
11	Moodebihal	Rs.1577	Rs.1003
12	Nalatwad	Rs.2067	Rs.2578
13	Kulladghee	Rs.2894	Rs.2578
14	Bableshevar	Rs.530	Rs.84
15	Kakunbee	Rs.702	Rs.29
16	Mundapur	Rs.631	Rs.78
17	Sarwad	Rs.4001	Rs.2857
18	Tondee	Rs.1128	Rs.52
19	Boblad	Rs.743	Rs.43
20	Keror	Rs.4837	Rs.3034
21	Goolutgood	Rs.6103	Rs.2853 ³²

A body of commissioners administered these Municipalities with the District Collector as president and the assistant or deputy collector in charge of the sub-division as vice-president (Mamalatdar).³³ Through the system of Municipalities the people got awareness of maintaining their villages and towns. The system created a civic sense in the people.

Famines and Relief Works:

The District had witnessed many famines in the past. The noted among are the famine of 1791 called the *Dogi Bargalla* (skull famine) because the ground was covered with skulls of the unburied dead. Apart from localized and shorter periods of scarcity, intense food scarcity and misery were experienced in 1818-19, 1824-25, 1853-54, 1863-64 and 1876-77. On account of visits of famine and droughts in Bijapur, the British reports often refer to Bijapur District as 'the blackest spot in the Bombay Presidency'.³⁴

Particularly in the famine of 1876-77 the people of District suffered most. Besides the scarcity of food the cholera and smallpox were increasing. Large number of men and cattle died from want of food and fodder and scarce of water. The cases of crime as a result of want of food and work were reported from several parts of the District.³⁵

The Government was cautious about the distress of the famine-affected people. We have the reference that the first famine-relief camp in Bijapur was started in 1832, it took several years for the programme to gain widespread acceptance and administered relief to become effective.³⁶

The Government opened the relief measures. It imported grains from the neighbouring districts of Belgaum and Sholapur. For several years Bijapur became grain-importing district. The construction of roads and railways was undertaken for giving employment to the affected people of the District. In the year 1876-77 the Government gave total amount of Rs.1, 40,000 on regular intervals for charitable relief. In addition, the Bijapur Municipality contributed in relief works. One by name Gaikwar gave Rs.10, 000 to the Collector to be spent in alms among the deserving people.³⁷

Though the Government administered the relief works and charity in the District, however the result was partial due to many social and religious

causes. From the Government reports, it is learnt that the people were reluctant to join and continue at relief works, it was because of their pride, self-respect, and caste rules. However after the foundation of Famine Commission in 1880, the situation improved.³⁸ As the poorer classes had not recovered from the effect of the 1876-77 famine, the District suffered from a plague of rats in 1879, which destroyed about one half of the crops by eating off the millet (jowar) head and cotton pods and biting the wheat stalk close to the ground. The ravages of the rats continued throughout the year, and threatened the general destruction of the early crops. The Government took active measures and killed half a million of rats.³⁹

Though the Government took steps to combat the situation of the famines, however the District suffered heavily due to regular visits of famines. It is learnt from the reports that Bijapur District suffered most in the Bombay Presidency.

Drinking Water Arrangements:

The Government attended this basic need of drinking water. Since 1865 out of Local Funds 160 wells and twenty ponds and reservoirs had been made or repaired in the District.⁴⁰

In the city of Bijapur there were a number of wells and two tanks (Torvi and Begum), which supplied drinking water. Due to ravage of time, except few wells in the inhabited localities, all other wells and tanks, big and small had fallen into disuse. Of the Adil Shahi wells the city Municipality was then maintaining 19 old wells.⁴¹ Still then, few localities in the city faced water problems.

Repairs of Jahan Begum Tank:

This tank was constructed in 1653 by Sultan Mohummad (1626-1656) in the name of his Queen, Jahan Begum. This tank was main source of water for the central, south-eastern localities of the capital. In the later days of Adil Shahi dynasty the tank had fallen in disuse. Hence the supply-

areas faced water problem. The Administrative Report of 1882-83 says that water-supply (in the city) was abundant except in Jumma Masjid Peth.⁴²

The Government had taken into hands the works of restoration of Jahan Begum Tank, which was intended to supply the town of Bijapur with water through the old conduits. The amount of Rs.21, 048 was expended in the year 1879-80 as a relief work for the restoration. The total estimated cost of the work was Rs.69, 215.⁴³ By the close of the year 1880-81 the work of cleaning out the old conduits and water-towers (*Ganj*) of the Tank was still in progress. Up to this time Rs.62, 256 was spent.⁴⁴ The restoration work of Begum Tank was of great boon to the people of central-eastern localities (Jumma Masjid Peth) of Bijapur city. By getting the conduit from the Begum Tank to Asar Mahal Tank, the water scarcity in the area was overcome. The city Municipality contributed Rs.6000 for the purpose.⁴⁵

From the above constructive works undertaken by the British, we come to know that the Government had attended to all problems of the District. Though in some areas like famine relief etc. the results were partial. Nevertheless the people of the District benefited in larger extent.

District Local Funds:

Since 1863 the revenue other than Imperial had been collected from the Districts called "the District Local Funds". These funds were collected to promote rural instruction (education) and supply roads, water, drains, rest houses, dispensaries, and other useful works. This revenue was drawn from three sources viz. 1) a special cess of 1/16th in addition to the land tax, ii) the proceeds of certain subordinate local funds; and iii) some miscellaneous items. District and sub-divisional committees partly of official and partly of private members administered this revenue. The District Committee consisted of the Collector, assistant and Deputy-Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Educational Inspector as official and the proprietor of an alienated village and 6 land-holders as non-official

members. The sub-divisional committees consisted of an Assistant Collector, the Mamalatdar, a public works' officer, and the deputy Educational Inspector as official and the proprietor of an alienated village and 3 land-holders as non-official members.⁴⁶

Through the District Local Funds many of the constructive activities had been completed in the District. The following statements show the receipts and disbursements from Local Funds in Bijapur Collectorate during official year 1872-73.⁴⁷

Public Works Funds	Receipts			Disbursements	Receipts		
	Rs.	An	Ps		Rs.	An.	Ps.
Balance on the 1 st April 1872	8,219	10	0	Est. & other charges	15,877	3	6
One Anne Cess	61,511	12	1	New works, civil Agency and P.W.Agency	48,810	15	5
Tolls	9,364	15	2	Repairs-ditto	29,628	10	3
Ferries	6,479	8	2	Contribution to Provincial	8,990	0	0
Pounds	4,053	6	7	Roads and works, hospital and dispensaries	8,650	9	0
Travelers Bungalows	153	8	0	Balance on 31-3- 1873	36,992	4	0
Contribution from Private Persons	2,176	10	9				
Miscellaneous	10,853	4	6				
Total	152,814	11	3	Total	152,814	11	3

Educational Funds				Educational Funds			
One Anna Cess	30,650	6	6	New works-civil agency and P.W. Agency	669	3	11
School fee fund	1504	12	1	Repairs do-do	751	8	0
Contribution from Private individuals	686	7	8	Education	29,619	6	9
Miscellaneous.	10,345	2	7	Miscellaneous	161	0	11
Total	43,786	12	10	Total	31,201	3	7

Bijapur Local Funds-1880-81: ⁴⁸

Receipts-Rs.81, 413.

Expenditure-Rs.80, 618

Work	Amount
5 miles new road	Rs.15, 014
8 new wells	Rs.3, 696
7 new Dharmshallas	Rs.3627
Repairs 17 miles of roads	Rs.11, 312
Repairs of 6 wells	Rs.1909
Repairs of 57 Dharmshallas	Rs.1535
Miscellaneous (roads, dispensaries, Begum Tank etc.)	(The rest)

BIJAPUR LOCAL FUNDS- 1882-83: ⁴⁹

PUBLIC WORKS			
RECEIPTS	Amount	CHARGES	Amount

	£		£
Balance on 1 st April 1882	5258	Establishment	2036
...			
Two-third of the Land Cess	6157	New Works	5297
Tolls	149	Repairs	2272
Ferries	547	Medical Charges	389
Cattle Pounds	524	Miscellaneous	1400
Contributions	1170	Balance on 31 st March 1888	2483
Total	13,877	Total	13,877

INSTRUCTION.

RECEIPT	Amount	CHARGES	Amount
	£		£
Balance on 1 st April 1882	3305	Schools	3906
...			
One-third of the Land Cess	3094	School Houses, New Repairs ...	1063
School-fee fund	702	Do.	320
Contributions Government and Municipal	1391	Miscellaneous	948
Do. Do. Private...	199	Balance on 31 st March 1883	2775
Miscellaneous	122		
Total	8313	Total	8313

Trade and Commerce:

In the beginning of British rule in Bijapur (1848-49), the Resident of Satara, Bartle Frere tried to attract more people at Bijapur by encouraging

trade. He gave the facilities to the traders like exemption from octroi. This naturally gave impetus to traders, and urbanization of the city of Bijapur.⁵⁰

The construction of roads, railways, the facility of ferries, post and telegraph, improvement in law and order situation etc. facilitated trade and commerce in the District. The Administrative Reports of Bombay Presidency state, except famine years, the economy of the District gradually geared up and depopulation was arrested. On par with other districts, Bijapur witnessed improvement in all aspects of life.

RESTORATION AND REPAIRS OF BIJAPUR MONUMENTS:

Due to ravages of time, the Adil Shahi monuments of Bijapur were in good state of repairs and needed restoration.⁵¹ Many thanks to the sense of appreciation of the British that all the edifices of any note were placed under complete repairs. This was the greatest contribution of the British for history and culture of Bijapur. The edifices, even to this day are intact and in good condition because of restoration.

Towards the repairs of the monuments of Bijapur Raja Shahji of Satara took the first initiative. He took steps for the repairs of Asar Mahal, Golgumbaz and Ibrahim Rouzah. Then in 1848-49 Bartle Frere, the British Resident of Satara turned his attention to Bijapur and succeeded in obtaining a grant from Bombay Government for repairing important buildings in Bijapur.⁵² In the official year 1849-50 for the repairs of native monuments (Bijapur) on two occasions the Government sanctioned Rs.489 and Rs.5200 respectively.⁵³

From the sanctioned amount Captain P.L.Hart, Civil Engineer, Satara District had executed repair works in Bijapur in the year 1850-51. The details are as under:⁵⁴

Ibrahim Rouzah:

The terraced roof of the Rouazah, and also of the Masjid attached to it had been thoroughly repaired and all holes and fissures filled up

supporting the large stone beams in the outer verandah by an arched stone rib under each beam had also been commenced.

Taj Bowdi:

The steps had been repaired and also a dwarf wall built.

Jumma Masjid:

The holes and fissures in the terraced roofs had all been repaired, also a dwarf wall on the terrace, which had fallen and a new curtain had been supplied to the *Mahrab*.⁵⁵

Asar Mubarak Mahal:

The difficulty and expense of procuring the immense wooden beams required to replace the injured ones was so great that it was considered to support the old ones by two pointed arches; 18 feet in breadth, height to the springing 20 feet rise. These had been completed; and while affording most efficient supports to the roof in no way disfigure the building.

Gulgumbaz:

The holes and fissures in the dome and terrace roof had been all filled in and repaired.

Captain Meadows Taylor and Fergusson write that Captain Hart of Royal Bombay Engineers was committed to this difficult and arduous task of repairs; for in some cases ruin was far advanced, especially of the beautiful Ibrahim Rouzah. By science and perseverance, however obstacles were overcome; and at the expenses of about Rs.60, 000 the restorations were completed, while occasional repairs continued as needed.⁵⁶ Full credit to Captain Hart that while repairing he retained the originality of Ibrahim Rouzah; with great difficulty one may find the areas of the repairs in the building.

Report of Recommendations of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for the Preservation of Bijapur Monuments: ⁵⁷

The Curator of Ancient Monuments in India had given his report on the monuments of Bijapur and recommended for their preservation in proper manner. He visited Bijapur in March 1881; the excerpts from his Reports are as under:

Golgumbaz:

Repairs, which were urgently needed to the Dome some short time ago, have been done through the energy, particular of Mr.R.B.Joyner (Executive Engineer, Kaladgi District), placed building in security.

Much more remains to complete what has been begun. The rows of large brackets which form the noble cornice over 80 feet high on each of the four exterior sides of the building are much mutilated and fallen, and no amount of money expended on this grand building will be of any availing credit to the British Government until the fallen brackets are replaced...Instead of strengthening the corbels, as proposed by Mr.Joyner in his estimate No.4 of 1880, with unsightly iron struts and bolts, the whole masonry should be rebuilt. This will naturally entail additional cost; but I most strongly recommend the course as being the only satisfactory one.

Inside the tomb and to the north is an unfinished opse-like addition intended as a resting place for (Sultan) Mohummad's mother. Its roofless state is a source of damage in the rains, and temporary covering would be of great advantage until more permanent measures can be afforded or matured.

Within the enclosures of Mohummad's tomb a number of natives have erected unsightly dwellings. These should be removed, and the whole area cleared up. The adjoining mosque to the west was used as an irrigation office, and I learnt during my visit... it is proposed to convert it into travellers' bungalow...a proceeding which I consider vandalistic and

disfiguring and which I strongly advise may be counter ordered. The mosque should be cleared of all the enclosing walls and left as originally built and designed.

The tomb and mosque and *Nakar Khana* should when the repairs are finished, be handed over to the charge of the District Officials, and proper and responsible native custodians placed in charge to keep the building in order. The walling around these buildings ought to be completed.

Jumma Masjid:

The structure wants careful watching to prevent damage by vegetation or by rain leaking through the domes and roofs. The *Mehrab* and interior paintings etc...every means should be taken to preserve this splendid decoration by careful cleaning away dirt and dust and by varnishing. There are some good antique prayer carpets (*durris*) left in the mosque, which should be carefully kept and the patterns copied for use.

Mihtari Mahal:

The perforated stone railing or balustrade round the top of the gateway is much damaged, and should be renewed. The brackets and *Chujjas* of the projecting windows are broken and require restoration. The repair and preservation of both mosque and gateway should be skillfully and thoroughly carried out, and the two buildings given over to the jealously guarded and cared for by responsible custodians.

Citadel or Arkillah:

The Hindu remains (the south-east) should be preserved and not utilized. The Makka Masjid should be kept in repair.

Asar Mahal:

The works of art...all of these are much neglected, and deserve a better fate. The fresco could be cleaned and protected by a hard varnish, and the ornamental woodwork of pierced and inlaid work should be skillfully repaired and carefully oiled. The prayer carpets...are to be

preserved, it is absolutely necessary that they be repaired and backed with strong cloth or canvas to prevent them falling to pieces, and hung against walls where they can be seen. The pattern of these carpets should be copied for the use of carpet-weavers in India.

Considerable repairs are required to this building, which now has a desolate and neglected appearance. So masonry arches were built up by Captain Hart to support and strengthen the roof of the verandah, but these are very unsightly, and a more skilful means of repairing the weakened roof could be employed by renewing timber beams.

Anand Mahal:

It is proposed to convert this building into Executive Engineers' residence. The gateway leading to Anand Mahal has some splendid interior plaster-work worthy of preservation and illustration, and should not be occupied.

Tomb of Yusuf Turk:

It should be preserved and not occupied.

Gagan Mahal, Arash Mahal, Adalat Ka Mahal and Chini Mahal:

The Gagan Mahal is very ruined, but has a grand archway. Further ruin should be stayed, and the place be cleared of debris. The Arash Mahal is intended for the residence of the Civil Surgeon; the Adalat Ka Mahal as the residence of the Collector and Magistrate; and the so-called Chini Mahal or Granary as the offices for the District.

Alamgir Padshah's Mosque, Pani Mahal, Soneri Mahal, Sath Khandi Mahal Manzali and Chinch Didi Masjid all of which should be cleared of debris and decay arrested, as far as possible, by the extraction of roofs and creepers, and by filling in cracks in masonry with cement, so as to mitigate the damage which heavy rain is liable to cause. Debris should be collected in convenient heaps and creepers planted so as to trail over them.

Great Gun Malik-e-Maidan (1548):

I recommend that the gun be properly mounted on the bastion where it now rests.

Taj Boudi:

The facade of the building was never completed, and it will much improve the general appearance to finish it.

Ibrahim Rouzah:

The geometric devices interwoven with Arabic inscriptions produce a very remarkably rich lattice; but it is in parts much broken, and should, if possible be renewed.

The inner verandah has most rich and minute carvings on its columns and ceilings. The exterior surfaces of the main walls were once covered with elaborately painted and gilt arabesques now much faded... a skillful renewal of this surface decoration would greatly enhance the beauty of the tomb; but an expert must do it.

All covered woodwork in doors and windows requires preserving by cleaning and oiling. The outside *Chujjas* and brackets want renewed and repair... The building is in need of some exterior repair to *Chujjas*, brackets, roof, cornices etc... The garden requires putting in order, and the vaulted chambers of the four walls, which enclose it, and those in the door part of the terrace, which support the mosque and tomb, should be cleaned out. The whole place must be in proper custody to prevent damage and pollution.

The above recommendations of the Curator were studied. In May 1882 a Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department, No.326-C.W-792 of 1882 ordered plans and estimates for the restoration and repairs of certain ruins at Bijapur to be taken up as soon as practicable and submitted in communication with the Curator.⁵⁸

Accordingly, the estimates of the following monuments had been prepared by Mr.Reinold, Executive Engineer, Kaladgi.

Sl.No	Monuments	Number	Estimate Amount
1	Mehtar Mahal	99/1882	Rs.1565
2	Makka Masjid	98/1882	Rs.895
3	Gagan Mahal	----	Rs.1676
4	Ibrahim Rouzah	----	Rs.12087

The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division sanctioned estimates for the repairs of Gagan Mahal and Ibrahim Rouzah in his letters Nos-3028 and 3391 dated 6-10-1882 and 25-11-1882 respectively. The Executive Engineer of Kaladgi was allowed to use amount of Rs.500 at his disposal for removing debris around Gagan Mahal Gateway. The estimate of Ibrahim Rouzah was not released and the work kept pending for further provision of funds. The amount of Rs.518 for Makka Masjid and Rs.335 for Gagan Mahal was sanctioned.

Travellers' Bungalow:

In December 1882 the Bombay Government sanctioned an estimate for the conversion of mosque of Golgumbaz into Travellers' Bungalow. But the Curator in his visit to Bijapur in March 1883 strongly objected against the conversion project, only to save an architectural beauty of the mosque. Instead he proposed to convert the *Nakar Khana* in southern side of Golgumbaz into Travellers' Bungalow. Then *the Railway Officers used Nakar Khana as a rest house...* He said in his report its (*Nakar-Khana*) permanent conversion into a rest house was far less objectionable from an architectural point of view, and was much more expedient if the comfort of travellers was to be considered. He also recommended to the Bombay Government to create a special sub-division for conserving ancient

monuments in the Presidency. It was because of the objection of the Curator a beautiful mosque of Golgumbaz was saved from destruction.

On 29th June 1883 the Executive Engineer reported that a part of the cornice of the east front of the Ibrahim Rouzah Masjid had fallen. The Curator recommended that the loose or shaky cornice corbels be taken down, so that eventually they might be rebuilt in their places.

A sum of Rs.2000 was allotted out of Curator's Budget for the following repairs at Bijapur for the year 1882-83.⁵⁹

Sl.No	Monuments	Amount
1	Gagan Mahal Gateway	Rs.755
2	Makka Masjid	Rs.336
3	Mihtari Mahal	Rs.150
4	Ibrahim Rouzah	Rs.759
	Total	Rs.2000

Note: The actual amount of Rs.1890 was expended for the repairs of above monuments.

The work of preservation and restoration of Bijapur's historical monuments was upheld by the British as foremost. It is learnt from the Curator's Reports that he never comprised with the repairs, which injured the originality or architectural beauty of the monuments. With a great care he recommended to the Government to preserve the monuments, no matter if it burdened financially.

DRAWINGS SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF BIJAPUR MONUMENTS:

Other than the archaeological restoration works, the British Government took steps to translate Persian inscriptions of Bijapur. It planned to translate the old Kanerese (Kannada) inscriptions belonged to

the Chalukyas of Kalyani, which existed on the remains of the temple inside the south-eastern entrance of the citadel. In addition it projected to prepare the drawings and sketches of the Adil Shahi monuments of Bijapur (May 20, 1848) ⁶⁰

The Bombay Government appointed Thomas Bigg of Bombay Artillery as Architectural Photographer in 1855. He prepared over 100 photographs of Bijapur, Aihole and Badami. Later in 1866 these photographs were printed in a book form. Captain Meadows Taylor and James Fergusson used these photographs for their monumental work 'Architecture at Beejapoor'. In 1884 James Burgess introduced 20 photographs in his Archaeological Report on Bijapur. In addition Captain Hart, of the Bombay Engineers, and his able assistants, Mr.A.Cumming.C.E, Kummur-oo-Deen and Hurichund Neelajee prepared magnificent series of drawings, woodcuts and photographs of Bijapur monuments. Captain Lyons also shot photographs of Bijapur monuments. Captain P.D.Hart published his work from London in 1859, in which he gave 'Architectural illustrations' of the principal Muhammandan buildings of Bijapur'. ⁶¹

The above drawings, woodcuts and photographs are historical assets and of great use to the students of architecture.

CONVERSION OF SEVERAL BIJAPUR MONUMENTS INTO DISTRICT OFFICES AND RESIDENCES:

In the year 1885 the Headquarters of the District had been shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur. The question of making Bijapur the Headquarters of the District was raised by Lieutenant General H.St.Clair Wilkins, Royal Engineer, then Superintending Engineer of the Southern Division. He wrote to the Bombay Government on 31st December 1875 from Bijapur, he called attention to the approaching visit of the Bombay Governor, and requested that his letter might be laid before him. In his letter he points out that

Bijapur is centrally situated in the Kaladgi District; has many advantages over the station of Kaladgi, which he describes as an obscure village. Kaladgi in former days a station of that southern portion of the district which belonged to the Madras Presidency, and when Bijapur pertained to the independent state of Satara. Kaladgi described as miserably provided with public and private buildings... as being very inaccessible; of no political importance, climate very hot; visited every few years by cholera, has no cold season; as being depressing to Europeans, and with a bad water-supply.

On the other hand, he describes Bijapur as admirably adopted for a Headquarters station; points out that by its adoption money might be saved, since the expenditure necessary at Kaladgi would produce larger results at Bijapur. Bijapur once inhabited by a million people. The fort, over six miles in circumference, is filled with buildings of all kinds, which are convertible. The climate of Bijapur is salubrious; it enjoys waterly sea breezes in the hot weather; is not subject to cholera. Its inhabitants speak well of the climate. The water supply is good. He also points out that the resuscitation of Bijapur as capital of the district would be an act of political wisdom; that ample accommodation exists for police and troops; that if Bijapur is made the capital; the most valuable of the public buildings and monuments would have a chance of permanent preservation.

St.Clair Wilkins, again addressing the Bombay Government on 23rd February 1876 enters into the details of the scheme, and points out that the civil officers of the district hold it to be for the public benefit. Bijapur free from cholera since 1872; is situated on the elevated watershed between the Bhima and the Krishna rivers, Kaladgi in depressed basin. Population of Kaladgi 6591 and population of Bijapur 12,935. Estimated cost of completing buildings necessary to Kaladgi, Rs.104000. Estimated cost to

convert buildings at Bijapur, Rs.97000. Suggests that Mr.Molecy, C.E; takes up his Headquarters at Bijapur and carry out the alterations.

Mr.G.T.Molecy, F.R.I.B.A; CE; was accordingly appointed Executive Engineer of the Kaladgi District, and submitted a series of estimates and plans for converting the following buildings at Bijapur.

1. Granary of Chini Mahal (Farrak Mahal) into offices for the Collector and Judge.
2. The *Sarai* (Mustafa Khan's) into jail.
3. The *Idgah* (Aurangzeb's) into Police lines.
4. Yusuf Adil Shah's Masjid; & etc. into Executive Engineer's office.
5. The Adalat-Mahal (Sultan Mohummad's) into a residence for the Collector.
6. The Dowlia Yakut Mahal into a residence for the 1st Assistant Collector.
7. The so-called Chini Mahal (in the south of citadel) into a residence for the Superintendent of Police.
8. The Anand Mahal into a residence for the Executive Engineer.
9. The Arash Mahal into a residence for the Civil Surgeon.

The last of these estimates is dated 13th September 1876. The Bombay Government issued an order No.1862 of 1876, on the 4th November 1876, sanctioned the Bijapur project, but want of funds (due to famine) prevented any allotment being made. The matter was, however, ordered not to be lost sight of.

The Secretary to Government, Public works Department, Bombay forwarded Mr. Molecy's plans and estimates to the Curator on 7th April 1881, for his opinion and reports on the proposed modification of the several buildings at Bijapur.

Chini Mahal or Farrak Mahal:

Mr.Molecy's estimate No.8 of 1876-77 for the conversion of the Granary into District Offices Rs.20, 000...The Curator suggested the great

hall of Mahal should not be disfigured by high partitions, and should be kept free from end to end. Screens would sufficiently divide up the space for offices. The great verandah should be rebuilt... The style of Bijapur architecture should be adhered to throughout, and this may be done even in the simplest way.

Mustafa Khan's Sarai:

Estimate No-85 for converting the *Sarai* into a jail Rs.20,000...It would be in better keeping, and probably economical, to use nothing but mason arching instead of timber and tiled roofs. When the conversion completed this building would have rooms for 250 prisoners and would contain Jailor's Headquarters, hospital and other buildings.

Aurangzeb's Idgah:

Estimate No-94 for converting the Idgah into Police lines, Rs.24040. The Curator suggested leaving the Idgah for the use of Mohammedans, and building the lines on some unoccupied ground.

The Headquarters being built for about 180 constables, besides a school, chief constable's office, quarter guard, and on the outside quarters for 28 mounted police, and stables for their horses.

Conversion of the mosque of Adil Shah & C; into Executive Engineer's Office:

Estimate No-75 for converting the existing dilapidated buildings situated within 10 yards to the south of the Anand Mahal into Executive Engineer's office, Rs.3000...The plan was not accompanied with the estimate; hence the Curator did not give his views.

Adalat Mahal:

Plan for converting the Adalat Mahal into a residence for the Collector. Rough estimate Rs.15000...There should be no pitched tiled roofing, but terrace roofing throughout. There is nothing in the design to show the character of the door and window openings.

Dowlia Yakut Mahal:

Plans for converting the Mahal into a residence for the 1st Assistant Collector. Rough estimate, Rs.8500. The Curator gave no objection to the plans.

Chini Mahal-II:

Estimate No-84 for converting the Chini Mahal into a residence for the Superintendent of Police, Rs.8599. The Curator opined there were no elevations of the house with the estimate to judge from.

Anand Mahal:

Estimate No-74 for converting the Anand Mahal into a residence for the Executive Engineer, Rs.4000. The Curator did not object to this building being used.

Arash Mahal:

Rough estimate for conversion of the Mahal into Civil Surgeon's residence was Rs.10, 000. The Curator gave his no objection.

After going through the plans and estimates of the conversion the Curator said, "I venture to suggest that the preliminary work for converting the various buildings mentioned be commenced without delay... I will if necessary, make any suggestions for keeping the architecture in harmony with that of Bijapur and furnish drawing for the purpose."⁶²

Moreover the Government begun the work of conversion of the tomb of Khan Mohummad ⁶³ and Khwas Khan⁶⁴ into residence of Executive Engineer.⁶⁵ The campus of Bukhari Mosque was converted into a post office. The converted old palace to the north of Sat Manzili into a Mamalatdar's office was under consideration. It was also proposed to turn into a Chapel the entrance Gate to the Gagan Mahal.⁶⁶

The conversion of above monuments into offices and residences greatly changed their original appearance; the art was disfigured; and the conversion plans were absolutely not in harmony with Bijapur architecture.

SHIFTING OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS FROM KALADGI TO BIJAPUR (1885):

In 1885 the conversion of monuments was completed. As per the plans in the same year the Headquarters of the district was shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur. The British used the converted Royal monuments of the Adil Shahis for their District offices and officials.

Other than these monuments, a house had been built for the Huzur Deputy Collector, and houses for the District Forest Officer and District Deputy Collector were under consideration.⁶⁷

At Kaladgi the British had Collector's house, treasury, courthouse, bungalows for civil, medical and police officers and the travellers. The buildings for Collector's office, Jail, post-office and school were close to the town. Outside the town there lies the European graveyard, in which a tablet over the tomb of Mr.C.J.Manson is there, whom did the Brahman chief of Nargund⁶⁸ murder in 1856.

UPRISING IN THE DISTRICT AGAINST THE BRITISH:

An early noted uprising against the British in Bijapur was in 1800. One Dhundia Wagh, a Maratha freebooter formerly in the service of Haider Ali and his son Tipu. He started attacking the British occupation in the region. Lieutenant Colonel Capper and then General Wellesley (afterwards Lord) pursued him in South Bijapur. The difficult passage of the Malprabha River at Jalihal created problems. Then Dhundia passed into the Nizam's country and within a week (September 10) at Kondgal he was overtaken defeated and slain.

In December 1824 some days, after Mr.Thackeray, the Principal Collector, as killed in the rising at Kittur, a Brahman named Divakar Dikshit, with two supporters Raoji Rastia and Balappa Takalki gathered a band of followers, marched on Sindgi, about 40 miles east of Bijapur, and plundered it. He took a small fort, established a post or *Thana*, made

arrangements for collecting the revenue, plundered the surrounding villages and committed other lawless acts. One Anapa Patke, an inhabitant of the village Bundal near Sindgi, while attempting to give information to the authorities, was seized and killed, by insurgents. When the news of Divakar's lawless acts reached Dharwar, the Government sent a small detachment of troops to Sindgi. The town was taken, the ringleaders were seized and punished and order was restored. Anapa's loyalty was rewarded by a grant to his widow of a small plot of land.⁶⁹

In 1840 a blind Brahman named Narsimh Dattataraya at the head of 125 Arabs armed with matchlocks entered the Badami fort and killed 10 or 12 Berad guards who opposed him. He took possession of the town, proclaimed himself Narsimh Chattrapatti or King Narsimh; set-up the flag of Shahu, plundered the Government treasury and the markets, and carried the booty to the Nizam's territory. Then he returned to Badami, gave lands on lease to husbandmen. Mr.A.M.Shaw, the Collector of Belgaum sent a small force under Mr.A.Bettington. He after a slight skirmish caught Narsimh and his followers. The Arabs were disarmed, the peace was restored, and the captives were taken to Belgaum, where they were tried and punished, several of them with deportation.⁷⁰

During the Mutinies of 1857 and 1858 there was no local disturbance and no sign of disaffection in Bijapur. As precautionary measures the people were disarmed, and a squadron of the Southern Maratha Horse, 400 sepoy, and two pieces of cannon, were stationed at Bijapur under Lieutenant Kerr.V.C. This squadron remained there till 1859.⁷¹

Though there was no sign of local disloyalty, the District was disturbed by risings under Venkappa Nayaka, Balvant Baheri, the Berad Raja of Shorapur, under Bava Saheb, the Brahman chief of Nargund and under the Berad of the Mudhol State.

One Baslingappa, formerly the Deshmukh of Chandkavte and Shirshetti in Bijapur had plotted to act in concert with Shorapur insurgents. He had engaged men for military service and proclaimed the arrival of Nana Saheb (the adopted son of Raja Shahji of Satara) in Sholapur. The plot was discovered before it was executed.

Basalingappa and his son were seized and on searching their houses at Jingi and the fort at Kotnal, some arms and a large quantity of lead were found. Kotnal was dismantled, Baslingappa was tried for treason, and his estates were confiscated. The chief of Shorapur and Bava Saheb of Nargund were also defeated.

On the west border of Bagalkot, about a thousand Berads of Halgali and villages of Mudhol state, probably backed by the Berad chief of Shorapur, refused to give up their arms. Persuasion was tried but failed. The Berads gathered at Halgali and defied government who were obliged to resort to force. The Government sent a body of troops under Colonel Malcom, who attacked Halgali. After a gallant resistance on the part of the Berads in which about a 100 were killed and 290 taken prisoners, the town surrendered. On British side one trooper killed, and one *Rasaldar*, 8 troops, and 2 privates of the 28th Native Infantry wounded, some of them severely. Since 1858 the peace of the District had been unbroken.⁷²

The uprisings against the British in the District in 1857-58 were unorganized. It were only the disaffected chiefs showed their anger, but they were overcome very soon. Nevertheless, the Berads resisted the British might heroically. By their acts they registered their names long before in the list of freedom fighters, before the actual freedom struggle begun in the last decades of 19th century.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION:

Under the British the general administration of the District was entrusted to an office called Collector. He also functioned as Chief

Magistrate, District Registrar, and Executive Head of the District. He received an annual salary of Pound 2160 (Rs.21, 600). His primary duty was the collection of land revenue and he was also the custodian of the state property. He was controlling officer, directing the action of his subordinates in executing decisions under Land Revenue Code, and he also served as the head of the Police.

The Collector was helped in his work of general supervision, by a staff of four assistants of whom two are covenanted and two uncovenanted. The sanctioned yearly salaries of the covenanted assistants range from Rs.600 to Rs.10, 800, and those of the uncovenanted assistants or deputies from Rs.3600 to Rs.6000. For fiscal and other administrative purposes the lands under the Collector's charge were distributed over eight sub-divisions (Taluquas), of these six were generally entrusted to the covenanted assistants or assistant Collectors, and two to one of the uncovenanted assistants, called the District Deputy Collector. As a rule the Collector under his own direct supervision kept no sub-division. The other uncovenanted assistant, who was styled as the Headquarter or *Huzur* Deputy Collector was entrusted with the charge of the Treasury. These officers were also Magistrates, and those who hold revenue charges had under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local funds and Municipal Committees, within the limits of their revenue charges. Among the noted Collectors of the District were Messrs. A.H. Spry.C.S.and G.F.M. Grant; C.S. Mr.W.Parkar was the first Collector of Bijapur in 1885.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistants the revenue charge of fiscal sub-division was placed in the hands of an officer styled Mamlatdar. These officers, who were also entrusted with magisterial powers, had yearly salaries varying from Rs.1800 to Rs.3000. One of the fiscal sub-divisions, Bagalkot contained a subordinate division called *Peta*

or *Mahal* placed under the charge of an officer styled *Mahalkari*, who, except that he had no treasury to superintend, exercised the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a Mamalatdar. The *Mahalkari's* yearly pay was Rs.720.

At village level, in revenue and police matters the charge of the 1159 Government villages was entrusted to 1268 Headmen or Patils. The Patil's yearly pay, which depended on his village revenue, consisted partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of assessment of land. Kulkarni or the village registrar or accountant assisted him. He kept the village accounts, draw up statistics and help the Patil in performing his duties. His yearly pay was also conditioned as of the Patil.

Under the Patil and Kulkarni there were village servants, called *Kumbar, Bedar, Mahar, Talwar, Sanadis, Kolkars* etc. They were liable for revenue and police duties. Their yearly pay was proportionated to the village revenue, consisted of cash payments and remissions.⁷²

Bijapur Village Establishment, 1884

Designation		Payment
1	Patils	Rs.66, 900
2	Kulkarnis	Rs.70, 170
3	Servants	Rs.65, 980
	Total	Rs.203, 050

At the Taluqua and village levels the British administration was more or less same as of the Marathas.

INAM COMMISSION AND RESUMPTION OF RENT FREE LANDS:

Before Lord Dalhousie we have references of resumption of rent-free lands by the Acts passed in 1793, 1811, and 1845. But Lord Dalhousie carried forward the policy of resumption ruthlessly and relentlessly. He set

up Inam Commission under the Act of 1852, which enquired into the titles of the land owners. The title holders (*Inamdars*) who do not have a valid proof of their titleship or tenure were subject to loose their lands.⁷⁴ As a result within five years preceding the Mutiny as many as 20,000 families were dispossessed of their estates in the Bombay Presidency.⁷⁵

The following decisions were passed by the Inam Commission under the Act of 1852, in Talooka Beejapoor of the Sattara Collectrate.⁷⁶

Village	Name of claimant	Extent of claims	Extent of holdings as entered in the Chittas * c. of present Government	By whom decide	Decision		No. or name of File
					No.	Date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bullotee	Sheevamgeer Gooroo Prangeer, Gossavee	To hold on hereditary tenure, from disciples to land registered in the survey books as Nos. 66,71,97 and 105 measuring in all 297 Beeghas and 13 1/4 Pands and assessed at Rupees 170-15-10.	Surv Inam of Sobhageer	Gopall Roy Assistant Inam Commissioner, N.D	62	6 th August 1858	Sattara Collectorate, Talooka Beejapoor

CASH ALIENATIONS:

The Cash Alienation in the District were debitable to 'Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.' These Cash Alienations were given as *Devasthan* or *Dargahs*⁷⁸, *Varshasan*, *Amal*⁷⁹, Political pension, compensation etc. These alienations were extended to Parganah Watandars, like Deshmukhs, Desais, Deshpandes, Nadgaudas, Moharir, Taharir (writer, clerks, scribe), Tahrir⁸⁰, Nayaks and Chaudharis.

From the list of Kaladgi Collectorates Alienations some of the names of the alienees are selected headwise, as mentioned above as they stood on 1st July 1875.⁸¹

1.Devasthan, Dargah etc.			
Sl.No.	Name	Place	Amount
1.	Narsing Dev (Fort)	Bijapur	Rs.27-0-0 Rs.13-00 Rs.73-00
2.	Nilkanteshver Dev	Bijapur	Rs.06-0-0
3.	Jumma Masjid	Bijapur	Rs.21-0-0
4.	Pir (?) Asar Mubarak	Bijapur	Rs.300-0-0
5.	Pir Mabar Khandait	Bijapur	16-0-0
6.	Bangi of the Idga	Bijapur	103-0-0
7.	Narsing Dev	Torvi	09=0-0
II. Varshasan ⁸³			
1	Narsing bhat bin Raghvendrabhat Joshi	Muddebihal	Rs.03-0-0
2	Husen valad Shek Saheb bangi	Bijapur	Rs.349-0-0
3	Mohomed Saheb valad Shek Saheb Khatib	Bijapur	Rs.151-0-0

4	Hasan Saheb valad Shek Saheb Bangi	Bijapur	Rs.607-0-0
5	Mir Mahomed Abas valad Shali Saheb Khatib	Bijapur	Rs.331-0-0
6	Mahomed Saiad valad Mahomed Buran Kadri	Bijapur	Rs.331-0-0
7	Shek Mahomed valad Mahomed Ataval Bangi	Bijapur	Rs.69-0-0
8	Ana Joshi bin Panduranga Joshi	Bijapur	Rs.173-0-0
9	Narsingacharia bin Gopal Charia Badgi	Bagalkot	Rs.5-0-0
10	Balapa bin Tamapa Alur	Bagalkot	Rs.9-0-0
11	Ravana bin Malkapa Pujari	Indi	Rs.14-0-0
12	Shek Mahomed valad shek Husen Bogdadi	Bijapur	Rs.103-0-0
III-Political Pension ⁸⁴			
1	Ganpatroa bin Isvarrao, Badgar	Sidgi	Rs.56-0-0
2	Ragho Trimbak Godbok	Bijapur	Rs.144-0-0
IV-Amal ⁸⁵			
1	Bhavanaroa Trimul Mokasi	Indi	Rs.377-0-0
2	Dastgir valad Muse Saheb and Mahomed valad Ali Saheb	Bagewadi	Rs.92-0-0
3	Saiad Mahomed Ashdulla Huseni Pir valad Mahomed Amindin Ali	Bijapur	Rs.1061-0-0

V-Compensation ⁸⁶			
1	Vishvanathbhat bin Vasudev bhat	Muddebihal	Rs.4-0-0
2	Alaia bin Siraia Math Badami	Badami	Rs.15-0-0
VI-Parganah Vatandars, Deshmukh and Desai ⁸⁷			
1	Sangapa bin Baslingapa on behalf of the family of Sangapa	Muddebihal	Rs.160-0-0
2	Kotarapa bin Basapa, on behalf of Krishnarao, vader	Bagalkot	Rs.58-0-0
VII-Parganah Vatandars, Deshpande			
1	Kasibai Kom Shesho Venkatesh, on behalf of the family of Thabrapant	Sindgi	Rs.317-0-0
2	Srinivas Bhimrao, on behalf of the family of Timarasaia	Bagalkot	Rs.213-0-0
3	Krishnaji Baburoa, on behalf of the family of Melgeriapa	Hundgund	Rs.243-0-0
VIII-Pargana Vatandars, Nadgauda ⁸⁹			
1	Shamrao Chintamani, on behalf of the family of Chimnajipant	Bagewadi	Rs.791-0-0
2	Hanmant Gaud bin Saugapa, on behalf of the family of Hanumant Gauda	Bagalkot	Rs.295-0-0
3	Malan Gauda bin Bharaman gauda on behalf of the	Badami	Rs.12-0-0

	family of Honap Gauda		
IX-Parganah Vatandars, Mohrir⁹⁰			
1	Ramchandra Gopal and Hanmant Datatria on behalf of the family of Datatria Khando	Indi	Rs.88-0-0
2	Venkatesh Narain, on behalf of the family of Akara	Bijapur	Rs.2-0-0
X-Pargana Vatandars, Tahrir			
1	Murhar Ramchandra on behalf of the family of Muharpant	Sindgi	Rs.85-0-0
XI-Parganah Vatandars, Nayaka			
1	Ramava Kom Sitaram Nayaka on behalf of the family of Agi Nayaka	Bagalkot	Rs.15-0-0
2	Shivaramava Kom Ningapa, on behalf of the family of Basava Shankar Nayaka	Hundgund	Rs.55-0-0
XII-Parganah Vatandars, Chaudhari⁹¹			
1	Vebkaji Balaji, on behalf of the family of Gururao	Hundgund	Rs.10-0-0
2	Guruningapa bin Baburao, on behalf of the family of Rudrapa	Hundgund	Rs.1-0-0

The total Cash Alienation (head wise) in the Collect orate is as under:

I	Devasthans	Rs.5068-0-0
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II	Varshasan	Rs.6035-0-0
III	Political Pension	Rs.704-0-0
IV	Amal	Rs.2803-0-0
V	Compensation	Rs.2759-0-0
VI	Deshpmukh and Desai	Rs.4910-0-0
VII	Deshpande	Rs.5061-0-0
VIII	Nadgauda	Rs.3687-0-0
IX	Mohorir	Rs.222-0-0
X	Tahrir	Rs.85-0-0
XI	Nayaka	Rs.70-0-0
XII	Chaudhari	Rs.11-0-0
	Grand Total	Rs.31, 415-0-0

(Signed by A.T.Etheridge, Colonel, Alienation Settlement Officer,
Southern Division)

It is learnt from the above records that the Government considered for Cash Alienations the religious places and persons belonging to different communities in the District.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTION:

The Englishmen who worked in the Deccan during their régime as the officers had taken keen interest in the history of the region. They learned the native languages, understood the cultures and translated a many literary, and epigraphic and numismatic works. Other than the work of restoration and preservation of Adil Shahi monuments, they contributed in literary field as well. The British officers translated several contemporary literary works of medieval Deccan and left valuable information of their visits and the conditions of the people of the region. The references of such writings are as under:

1) Fitch and Newberry:

The earliest accounts of Englishmen with regards to Bijapur are of Fitch and Newberry. They were travellers, visited Bijapur in 1583, during the regency of Dilawar Khan (1583-92). They reported in their accounts about freedom enjoyed by the Hindus in the state of Bijapur. They report, 'Bijapur was full of Hindus who were free to worship and follow their own religion. These travellers found lot of temples and idols in the city.'⁹²

2) English Factory Records:

The Englishmen maintained the Factory Records at their Trading Centres. These contained their correspondences, orders and reports of the regions, where they were trading. These records had been maintained at Fort St. George, Surat, Karwar etc. From these records we come to know the political and economic conditions, and foreign relations of Adil Shahis of Bijapur. These records about Adil Shahi -Maratha relations furnish more information. Besides the contemporary Persian works, these records are of great help in reconstruction of Bijapur history.

'A Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment of Lieutenant Moor (1792):

Lieutenant Moor visited Bijapur in 1792 with his Captain Little's Detachment. This Detachment was returning after encounter with Tipu Sultan in Third-Anglo-Mysore war (1790-92). Lieutenant Moor during his stay at Bijapur visited the historical monuments and has given very descriptive narration. He describes in respect of Ibrahim Rouzah, "All the door frames, windows, and every part are ornamented with innumerable' conceits executed in the most masterly manner... Every excellence of architecture seems here united and makes this tomb one of the noblest productions. Besides, we come to know from his narration about the people and condition of country he visited.'⁹³

4) Sir James Mackintosh's Account (1808):

Sir James Mackintosh, the Recorder of Bombay (1804-11) visited Bijapur in November 1808. Colebrook has recorded his visit and remarks in his work. The then Maratha governor attended Mackintosh at Bijapur. The visitor saw the fort and struck with the massiveness of the stones, which composed the wall. He visited *Kopri* (Upri) *Buruj*, *Boli Gumbaz* (tomb of Sultan Mohummad) and other important monuments of Bijapur. His account gives vivid descriptions of city monuments and the conditions of the people under the Marathas.⁹⁴

5) An Account of Bijapur in 1811, by Captain G. Sydenham of the Madras Establishment:

Captain Sydenham visited Bijapur and written an account of erstwhile capital. In his account, he described the conditions of Bijapur under the Mughals and the Marathas. In early pages he mentioned briefly Adil Shahi history, Afzal Khan, Shivaji's activities, the revenues of Subah, the grants given by the Mughals and the Marathas to the religious places of Bijapur. In many respect his account is useful to know the conditions of Bijapur.⁹⁵

6) Captain W.H.Sykes' Notes (1881):

Captain Sykes paid visit to Bijapur in June 1818 and written his accounts on Bijapur entitled, "Notes Respecting the Principal Remains in the Ruined City of Bejapoor."

He wrote in his Notes regarding the Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur. He further wrote in details about the gates of the fort, wells, Golgumbaz, Malik Sandal, an architect, Upri Bruz, Jooma Masjid, Ashara Shureef, Malik-e-Maidan Gun, Tomb of Moolana Habeeb Oala (Sufi), Sarais etc.⁹⁶ Many other details are also found.

7) Mountstuart Elphinstone's visit to Bijapur and his Description (1819):

Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay Presidency visited Bijapur in 1819 and left his impression regarding Bijapur monuments and general conditions, then existed. He describes Bijapur, all was desolate, even the modern villages were ruined and deserted. He saw the major monuments of Bijapur. He described, "Sultan Mahmud's Tomb (Golgumbaz) as spacious, lofty and solemn from within; from without inferior to Humayun's at Delhi..."⁹⁷ He gave further details of the said tomb. In 1826 Grant Duff, Resident of Sattara visited Bijapur. He described Bijapur as a city surrounded with lofty walls of hewn stones.

8) John Brigg's 'Tarikh-e-Farishtah' (1829)

John Briggs was an English military officer and an administrator. He served in the Deccan for many years in different capacities. He was a good Persian scholar. He rendered commendable service to the history of India by translating Tarikh-e-Farishtah of Mohumad Qasim Hindu Shah Farishtah or Astarabadi.

Earlier to him Alexander Dow translated some portions of the manuscript between 1768-72, and it appeared in three volumes under the name '*The History of Indostan*'. It contains only the part concerned with the history of the kings of Delhi. This was followed in 1794 by Jonathan Scott, who translated Farishtah's work in two volumes under the title '*History of the Dekhan*'. But these translated works were fragmentary renderings.

Sir James Mackintosh, then President of the Literary Society of Bombay, who visited Bijapur in 1808, urged Colonel John Briggs to translate the portion of Farishtah's history, which had not yet been touched upon by Europeans. Briggs promised Mackintosh to do so. After 20 years of labour he published in 1829 the complete translation of Farishtah's

history under the name '*History of the Rise of the Mohomedan Power in India*' in four volumes. Besides others in this work, he was solely assisted by his Persian Secretary or *Munshi* by name Meer Kheirat Ally Khan, commonly called Mooshtak. He was working at Sattara Residency.⁹⁸

The translation work of Briggs is one of the unprecedented works ever produced by any European. He also translated *Siyer-ul-Muntakhirin* into English.

James Bird's 'Ruined City of Bijapur' (1844):

James Bird visited Bijapur and wrote a magnificent article on Bijapur remains. In his article he started with early history of the town. He gave graphic accounts of the citadel, Karim-ud-Din mosque, Golgumbaz, Jumma Masjid, Asar Mahal, the Royal Library, Ali-II's unfinished tomb, Upri Bruz, Malik-e-Maidan Gun, buildings in the suburbs etc. He briefly wrote history of the Sultans as well. Besides, he translated several Persian inscriptions engraved on the guns, tombs etc.⁹⁹ In many respects his narrative, is of great help to know the history and the monuments of Bijapur.

10) Meadows Taylor and Fergusson's 'Architecture at Beejapoor' (1866):

This work is considered as one of the greatest contributions ever produced by Englishmen. They cite a general history of Bijapur (early dynasties) before the Muslims could establish their rule in Bijapur. Then they covered Bahmuny, the Adil Shahis, the Mughals, the Nizams, the Marathas and early British rule and their restoration works. We find in this work the description of buildings in Beejapoor and other objects of interest. In addition, there are special 'Notes' on the architecture of Beejapoor by James Fergusson. Their use of photographs, drawings, woodcuts etc. are worthy of note. Their work is monumental so far as Bijapur's history and architecture are concerned.¹⁰⁰

11) Meadows Taylor's 'A Noble Queen-A Romance of Indian History':

It is another contribution of Meadows Taylor to Bijapur (and Ahmadnagar). He called Chand Bibi, the queen of Ali-I (1556-80) as 'the Noble Queen'. He describe her thus: "Few in England know that the contemporary of our Queen Elizabeth, in the Deccan kingdoms was a woman of equal ability, of equal political talent, of equal, though in different sense, education and accomplishments, who ruled over her realm as large, a population as intelligent and as rich as England, a woman, who surrounded by jealous enemies preserved, by her own personal valour and endurance, her kingdom from disruption and partition, who throughout temptation and exercise of absolute power, was at once simple, generous, frank and merciful as -she was chaste, virtuous, religious and charitable one who, among all the women of India, stands out a jewel without flaw and beyond price."¹⁰¹

In this work Meadows Taylor compared Chand Bibi with Queen Elizabeth of England and praised her qualities. He also wrote 'Tara-A Maratha Tale' covering Rani Tara Bai's episodes.

12) H.F.Silcock's Bijapur:

Silcock was an English officer, who contributed in many respects in compiling the Bijapur Gazetteer of 1884. He also wrote a note on Bijapur called 'Silcock's Bijapur'. From his note we gather information with regards to Bijapur monuments and general condition of the region.

13) A.M.Cantrel's Account (1872):

A.M.Cantrel wrote on Bijapur in 1872 under the title of 'An Account of the Ruins of Beejapoor.' His work was published from Bombay. In his work he narrated in respect of the principal remains existed in Bijapur. This work is an addition to the existing works produced by other British writers.

14) James Burgess 'Report' (1874):

James Burgess contributed several works on architecture of India. He was an Archaeological Surveyor and Reporter to Government. He was an editor of 'The Indian Antiquary.' He contributed to Bijapur as well. He wrote 'Report on the First Season's Operations in Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts (January to May 1874).' In this work he mainly covered the architecture of the Chalukyas of Badami. In addition, he dealt some of the Adil Shahi remains in the District of Belgaum.¹⁰² His Report is of great help to know the temple architecture existed in the Districts.

15) W.F.Sinclair's Work (1878):

W.F.Sinclair wrote an article under the title 'Hindu and Jaina Remains in Bijapur and its Neighbourhood'. He surveyed the existing Hindu and Jain remains of Bijapur and its neighborhood. He closely studied the construction of the temples and their architecture. We come to know from his work that before the advent of Muslims in Bijapur, the Hindus and Jains dominated the region.¹⁰³ Though his work is useful, but in many cases his conclusions are questionable and in need of concrete support.

16) Campbell's Bijapur Gazetteer (1884):

James Macnabb Campbell was appointed in 1873 to complete 'Bijapur Gazetteer.' By August 1884, he completed his work. He covered all aspects of Bijapur concerned. Comparable to other gazettes, his work is commendable.

17) Other Works:

Besides the above works there are many reports and literary contribution, which give us useful information of Bijapur. Mention may be made of Ogilby's, Atlas, Voyages of Harris, Thevenot, Churchill, Hakluyt etc. Robert Orme's Historical Fragments, Grant Duff's 'History of the Marathas, Eastwick's '*Kairsar Namah-e-Hind*', Marshall's Statistical Report of Belgaum (1820) etc. These works are fragmentary renderings.

18) Native Literature

a) Translation of Bosateen-us-Salateen (1850)

Bosateen-us-Salateen is a comprehensive history of Adil Shahis of Bijapur in Persian, written by Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi in 1811. The Commissioner of Satara Sir Bartle Frere ordered to translate this work. A fine translation of the whole work was made in Marathi (Modi script) by Baba Narsingroa Parasnis at Satara.¹⁰⁴ This translation work lies at the Maratha Museum of the Deccan College, Pune.

b) Guldastah-e-Bijapur:

In 1860 by the orders of Nawab Dilir Khan Bahadur Dilir Jung of Savanoor one Khwaja Mir Ahmed Ali Khan composed in Persian a history of Bijapur by name 'Guldastah-e-Bijapur'. For historical information the author owes greatly to Mirza Ibrahim Zubairi of Bosateen-us-Salateen. Besides, he provided additional historical information of the Adil Shahi dynasty.

After the death of Nawab Dilir Khan, his son Nawab Abul Qasim Khan got translated this work in Urdu by the same author in A.H.1277 (1862 A.D).

THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF BIJAPUR, AND THE BRITISH:

The Royal Library of Adil Shahis was located in Asar Mahal and its traces can still be seen in a room, which is situated at the foot of the southern staircase. This room has got in it small almirahs which tell the sad tale that the gems which they once possessed were carried away by the conquerors.

Probably in 1827 at the request of Lieutenant Colonel Briggs, the Resident of Satara, Mir Kheirat Ali urf Mushtak, the learned Persian Secretary of the Residency, made out a catalogue of the whole Library, but in the collection no historical works were discovered.¹⁰⁵

The French Government deputed Mr.C.D'Ochoa to various parts of the world to make literary and scientific Collections. He travelled in India about 1840, probably in the same year he visited Bijapur. He drew the attention of Colonel Ovans, to the state of the manuscripts, and assisted by the Resident's influence with the Satara Raja, was allowed to examine and arrange the manuscripts; and it was principally owing to C.D'Ochoa that the destruction of the Library had not been more complete. Besides, preserving what was left of the Library he made out of a nominal catalogue of the greater portion of the books. Later, under Raja Shahji's sanction, particulars of size, condition, handwriting and date etc. of each manuscript were added to the catalogue.¹⁰⁶

In 1848 the British came into possession of the Royal Library of Bijapur. Then the Government was deeply concerned as to its preservation for the benefit of scholars. It took steps to protect from the moths and white ants and to prepare a catalogue of the manuscripts (14 April 1848)¹⁰⁷

Sir Bartle Frere, then the Commissioner of Satara, who was very much interested in the history and monuments of Bijapur had reported to the Government on 17th December 1849 on the state of the Royal Library in the following terms..." The manuscripts are apparently the remains of a Royal Library, and seems to have been bestowed by the kings of Bijapur, with other valuables, on the Assur Mahal... which (library) consists chiefly of theological and philosophical works..."¹⁰⁸

In 1850 at Bijapur dwelt many thousands Muslims inhabitants, but among them not a single Arabic scholar competent to give any trustworthy account of the contents of the manuscripts could be found throughout town. About this time Mr.Frere was introduced to Hamid-ud-Din Hakim of Hyderabad. He was a very accomplished Arabic scholar. His labour of many months produced an Urdu Catalogue *Raisonne*, which according to him was sufficiently full and complete, to enable any scholar to identify

any work named; and to obtain knowledge of the subject and the value of any work with which he might not already be acquainted. Later a copy of English version of the catalogue was prepared at the direction of Government by Mr.Erskine, Deputy Secretary in the Persian Department. In 1851 the whole volumes were given in charge of the Mamlatdar of Bijapur. Sir Bartle Frere recommended the removal of the collection either to Bombay or to the library of the Court of Directors if the collection was worthy of the notice of scholars. On the recommendation of Rev.Dr.Wilson in March 1853 the Government sent the whole of Royal Library's manuscripts to the Honourable Court of Directors for the purpose of being deposited in the East India House.¹⁰⁹

Thus by this way the valuable manuscripts though concerning Islamic theology were saved from destruction by sending them to England. Probably the Mughals and the Nizams already drained the manuscripts of this library concerning history and other sciences. Even to this day we find in some north Indian and Hyderabad Libraries many manuscripts of Bijapur belonging to the Royal Library.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT:

In Bijapur District, early reference of missionary activities comes from Guledgud. In this town a branch of the Basel German Evangelical Mission was opened in 1851. It had 10 out stations, 2 Missionaries and one Mission Lady. The Reverend Mr.Kies had opened two schools for boys and girls at Guledgud in 1854 and 1858 respectively.

At Bijapur the Government had a proposal in 1884 to convert the entrance Gate of Gagan Mahal into a Chapel. The work was in progress. Campbell says, "when completed (the conversion work) this will be internally one of the prettiest places of worship in India."¹¹¹ In the following years the conversion work was completed.

DESTRUCTION OF BIJAPUR UNDER THE BRITISH:

Though the British have been credited for many good works in Bijapur. But on the other hand, in some cases they were responsible for the destruction in Bijapur.

First, by shifting of District Headquarters from Kaladgi to Bijapur many historical buildings of note for their art and architectural importance had been converted into offices and residences of British officials. The Marathas got down the roofs of the palaces merely for want of teak. However, the British wholly reshaped the structures at the cost of their art and historical importance. The conversion work greatly changed the original appearance of the buildings. In the report of the Curator, we have seen that he was doubtful how far the monuments would retain their originality after the conversion.

Secondly the British dismantled the Bijapur fort. In the District, we have references that after occupation of Badami they dismantled the forts in about 1845. The British knew that the fort of Bijapur was one of the impregnable forts of the Deccan, therefore they dismantled it. The British breached at many places in the fort wall and made new roads in the city, which connected the neighbouring towns. The breaches are, in the east on Bijapur-Sindgi road, in the north-east on two city roads run outside to cotton mills, in the west on Bijapur-Athani and Bijapur-Jamkhandi roads, and in the south on Bijapur-Bagalkot road. They also totally destructed the defense system existed in the strong celebrated Gates of Bijapur fort. The surrounding walls, the arches, the quarters of the guards, the strong wooden doors, the system of drawbridges etc. of the Gates have been disappeared.

Thirdly, as the fort, the *Arkillah* (citadel) also suffered heavily. Except the southern wall and the strong bastions, the whole *Arkillah* had been levelled to the ground. The northern moat or trench was filled with mud and a railway station road was built. The *Arkillah* had only entrance in

the east with small passages at other sides. However the British had thrown the beautiful entrance gate of the *Arkillah* into disuse. Just by the northern side of the Gate they breached a strong wall and passed a road. Once the *Arkillah* was enclosure of the great Sultans and their queens of Bijapur was thrown open for thoroughfare and public use. If the British were truly the admirers of Bijapur art, architecture and historical monuments, instead of destructing the *Arkillah* and its palaces, they had restored and preserved the monuments. Definitely the *Arkillah* and its palaces would have been a *Lal Quillah* (Red Fort) of the Deccan.

Fourthly, regarding the manuscripts existed in the Royal Library of Bijapur; no doubt the manuscripts were not cared for, most of the manuscripts were damaged by moths, rats, and white ants, and some especially the more showy ones were stolen and sold by the needy custodians of the building or by the greedy state servants who had access to the Library. However the British had deprived the scholars these treasures of knowledge by shifting the manuscripts to London. As recommended by Sir Bartle Frere the Government could have preserved these volumes either at Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi. The Government knew that the volumes were the invaluable assets; therefore arrangement of shifting them was made. In another way Bijapur was drained.

Fifthly, there were many big guns existed on the bastions and strategic points on Bijapur fort. Probably, the guns having work of art and easily transferable had been shifted to other places. In 1854 the Malik-e-Maidan Gun was about to meet a sad fate when the Commissioner of Satara ordered the sale of useless dead stock lying in Bijapur. The Mamalatdar acting up to the letter of these instructions, put up the Great Gun to auction. The highest bid for this mass of metal was 150 rupees; and the Mamalatdar, considering this very little for so much material reported the bid to the Assistant Commissioner and pointed out that people held the gun in great

reverence far and wide. Upon this the Assistant Commissioner cancelled the sale, and directed that the Gun should be retained. Later, a proposal was made to transport the Gun to the British Museum, but the Fates wisely ordered otherwise, and it still remains upon the walls it protected in days gone by.¹¹²

Sixthly, as regards the old articles belonging to the Royal dynasty of Bijapur earlier preserved in the Asar Mahal the Government preserved some of them, the rest were either sold or shifted to other places.

The details are as under:¹¹³

i) Articles of Copper Nos.71:

Lokhari, Tasht, Kadai, Kettle, Dishes (Thala), Handa, Qahwa-Dani, Ud-Danis (vessels for frankincense), Udzad, Dongo candle stand, Sarposh, Copper dishes that were used to place under lamps, China Cholis, plates etc.

ii) Articles of Brass No-21:

Kadai (can), Lokhari, Lamps, Tasjt, Yek for candle, Qahwa-Dani together with three brass tumblers, broken chimes, brass, illuminating tree (Roshanajzadi)

iii) Articles of Iron Nos-9:

Palli, Locks, Jaharis (jars), spoons (palli)

iv) China Articles Nos-8:

China candle stand (Yeka) Martaban etc.

v) Articles of glass Nos-94:

Glasses of wine, Persian bottles, Billaury Handas, White with their lids, Billaury cups (pila) etc.

vi) Carpets (Galichya) Nos-17:

Of 17 carpets the Government kept 9 at Asar Mahal 2 were carried to the Jail (Bijapur) and 6 had been taken to the Yarrowda Jail (Poona) as patterns to work.

vii) Carpets (Jamkhane) Nos-6

viii) Cloths (various types) Nos-67:

Ghalifs (covers), Sherposh (circular mats), Topi (cap), Pardah (curtain) Khonposh, bag, etc.

Lastly, it is an accepted fact that the economic policies of the Government were beneficial to the British, not the general masses. India was economically drained, Bijapur was not exception.

Thus it is evident from the above accounts that Bijapur was wide enough to contain collections of valuable books, objects of historical value and antiquarian interest, however, the British whole heartedly did not bend for their proper preservation.

CONCLUSION:

To conclude in the end, Bijapur under the British witnessed development in all fields. The Government introduced reforms in many spheres. The agriculture, irrigation, water-supply, trade and commerce, etc. improved considerably. Besides, the education, introduction of railway, construction of roads, famine relief, health and sanitation, restoration and preservation of historical monuments etc. were the commendable works of the British.

CHAPTER-VIII

Notes and References:

1. The Gazetteer of India, Mysore State, Bijapur District, Bangalore, 1996; p: 16,
Cf. Dr. Choksey; 'Economic History'; pp: 135, 237, 239
2. Dr.Nayeem, M.A; 'External Relations'; pp: 237-50
3. Imperial Gazetteer of India; 'Provincial Series'; Bombay Presidency, Vol-II,
1985, pp: 502-12
4. General Report on Administration of Bombay Presidency, 1872-73 (GRABP);
Bombay, 1874, pp: X, XVIII.
5. Campbell; pp: 455-501
6. Ibid; pp: 307, 312-14, 318-19, The Mamadapur Lakes were built at a cost of
50,000 Huns by Sultan Mohammad in 1633. This information is shown in two
Persian inscriptions, one situated on the Dam wall of the east lake, another
presently fixed in the mosque of the village. Probably the later inscription
belongs to western lake.
7. Captain P.L.Hart's Letter of Recommendation for Repairs of Mamadapur
Tanks; Bombay Engineers' Report for the Official Year 1850-51, Bombay,
1852, p: 36.
8. GRABP-1883-84; p: 161, Campbell; p: 313
9. Ibid; p: 161, Ibid; p: 316
10. GRABP-1877-78; p: 254
11. GRABP-1883-84; p: 161
12. GRABP-1879-80; p: 277
13. GRABP-1878-79, 1883-84, Campbell; pp: 315-16
14. The Bombay Engineers' Report for the Official Year 1849-50 (BER),
Bombay, 1852, p: 57, BER-1850-51, Bombay, 1852; pp: 28-29
15. GRABP-1876-77; p: 242, Cf. GRABP-1877-78; p: 256, GRABP-1883-84; p:
147.
16. Campbell; pp: 357-58, Cf. GRABP-1878-79; p: 260

17. A Railway Junction 8 miles in the east of Sholapur
18. GRABP-1879-80; p: 257, GRABP-1880-81; p: 275, GRABP-1883-84; p: 150, Campbell; pp: 356-57
19. Annual Progress Report of Public Works in the Bombay Presidency -1865-66 (APRPWBP), Bombay, 1866; pp: 41-42, Cf. Annual Concise Progress Report of the Principal Public Works in the Bombay Presidency, 1866-67, (ACPRPPWBP), Bombay, 1867; p: 38, GRABP-1883-84; p: 144
20. In the District all the leading roads on towns had rest houses at every 12 to 15 miles distance. In addition the native Dharmashalas were available.
21. APRPWBP-1867-68; p: 11, GRABP-1876-77; pp: 242, 246, GRABP-1879-80; p: 250, GRABP-1880-81; p: 268, GRABP-1883-84; p: 146, Cf. Campbell; pp: 516-17.
22. GRABP-1877-78; p: 256, GRABP-1878-79; p: 256, GRABP-1880-81; p: 268.
23. GRABP-1876-77; p: 239
24. Campbell; p: 358
25. Ibid; pp: 358-59
26. Ibid; p: 518
27. Ibid; p: 519
28. GRABP-1879-80; p: 369, Campbell; pp: 525-26
29. Campbell; p: 526
30. CSBM; p: 67
31. GRABP-1870-71; p: exxvi
32. From the amount of Revenue and expenditure and the Annas and Paisas are omitted.
33. Campbell; p: 517
34. Vasavi, A.R; ' The Millet Drought: Oral Narratives and Cultural Grounding of Famine Relief in Bijapur', South Indian Studies-2, Kochi, July-Dec. 1996, pp: 207-08
35. Campbell; p: 327
36. Vasavi, A.R; p: 208
37. Campbell; pp: 326-31

38. Vasavi, A.R; pp: 208, 213, 217
39. Campbell; pp: 336-37
40. Ibid; p: 40
41. CSMB; p: 95
42. Ibid; pp: 95-96
43. GRABP-1878-79; p: 279, GRABP-1879-80; pp: 251, 281
44. GRABP-1880-81; p: 299
45. CSMB; p: 96
46. Campbell; pp: 515-16
47. GRABP-1872-73, Bombay, 1874; p: cexxxvii
48. GRABP-1880-81, Bombay, 1881; p: 95
49. Campbell; p: 516
50. Dr.(Mrs) Ranade, Rekha; 'Sir Bartle Frere and His Times (1862-1867)', New Delhi, 1990; p: 9
51. The last Peshwa's Officers and Raja Pratap Sinh of Sattara destructed the palaces inside the citadel nearly for want of teak. Some works of paints were also injured. Other than the palaces many buildings were intact.
52. Dr. (Mrs) Ranade; pp: 8-9
53. BER-1849-50, Bombay, 1852; pp: 57, 61
54. BER-1850-51, Bombay, 1852; p: 34
55. Central portion of the mosque, were the *Imam* stands for saying *Namaz* (prayer).
56. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; p: 56
57. Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India (RCAMI), Simla, 1882; pp:cxxxiv-cxl
58. RCAMI-1882-83; pp: lxxxix, xcii, xciii, xcv, xcvi
59. RCAMI-1883-84; pp: 4-5
60. Daftar No.44, Pudake: 8 (current) No. 19754, Pune Archives, Pune.
61. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson; Introductory Note; Campbell, 'Illustrations', RCAMI-1881-82; p: cxxxiv, Cf. Captain Sykes', 'Notes', Bibliography; p: 68.
On the basis of these drawings the later writers Henry Cousen, Stella, Pecy

Brown and others published more line drawings and photographs on Bijapur in their books.

62. ARCAMI-1881-82; pp: cxl-cxliii
63. Khan Mohammad (Prime Minister) was allegedly killed in 1657 on suspicion that he aligned with Aurangzeb. Please vide Chapter-III for further details.
64. Khawas Khan was a son of Khan Mohammad, he too met same fate as his father on same ground.
65. The monument has a vault in which the real tombs of father and sons are there. The conversion was made only in the portion over the tomb. The counterfeit tombs (*Tawiz*) were removed and the place was used as residence.
66. Campbell; p: 600
67. Ibid.
68. Ibid; p: 658 (fn.)
69. Ibid; p: 452
70. Ibid; pp: 452-53
71. Silcock's Bijapur (cited in Campbell's); p: 453
72. Campbell; pp: 453-54
73. Kamath, S.U (ed.); 'Belgaum District Gazetteer', Bangalore, 1987; pp: 556-59, Campbell; pp: 502-03
74. At the time of enquiry a large number of titleholders failed to produce their genuine or valid proofs of titleship. Hence they lost their Inam lands.
75. Chabra, G.S, 'Advance Study in the History of Modern India', Vol-II, New Delhi, 1981; pp: 240-41
76. Register of Abstracts of Decisions passed by Inam Commission under Act XI of 1852 in Talooka Beejapoor of Sattara Collectorate No.6199, Bombay Archives, Mumbai.
77. A temple or revenue applied to the support of a temple
78. A tomb of Sufi Saint
79. An annual allowance, a salary, a pension paid either by the public treasury or by assignment on the revenues of a village of district and entered upon the

village expenses. Amal head is a share or pension of the revenue after the expenses and extra charges have been defrayed.

80. Fees paid from the money levied are side aside for village expenses to the Deshpande, for his establishment
81. List of Cash Alienations in the Kaladgi Collectorate as they stood on 1st July 1875, No. 197, H, Bombay Archives, Mumbai.
82. Ibid; pp: 1-6
83. Ibid; pp: 7-15
84. Ibid; p: 15
85. Ibid; pp: 15-16
86. Ibid; pp: 16-18
87. Ibid; pp: 18-20
88. Ibid; pp: 20-23
89. Ibid; pp: 23-24
90. Ibid; pp: 24-25
91. Ibid; p: 25
92. Sharma, S.K; Vol-II; p: 82
93. Moor, Edward, 'A Narrative of the Operations Of the Captain Little's Detachment and of the Mahratta army, commanded by Purseram Bhow, during the late Confederacy in India against the Nawab Tippu Sultan Bahadur, London , 1794.
94. Colebrooke, T.E, 'Life of Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone', Vol-I, London; pp: 461-70
95. Captain Sydenham, 'An Account of Bijapur in 1811', Asiatic Researches, Vol-XIII, Calcutta; pp: 441-45
96. Captain Sykes' 'Notes', Bombay Literary Transactions-III, Bombay, 1819; pp: 59-68.
97. Colebrooke, Vol-II; pp: 70-72
98. Farishtah-I; pp: VII-XVIII
99. James Bird; pp: 367-90
100. Meadows Taylor and Fergusson, London, 1866

101. Meadows Talyor, 'A Noble Queen-A Romance of Indian History', New Delhi, 1986
102. James Burgess, ' Report on the First Season's Operations in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts, January to May, 1874, New Delhi, 1971
103. Sinclair, W.F; pp: 121-26
104. Joshi, P.M, ' Medieval Deccan', Vol-II; p: 584
105. James Bird; p: 382 (fn)
106. Swamy, K.S.K, 'The Royal Library at Bijapur' Islamic Culture, January 1934; pp: 116-17
107. Daftar No.44, Pudake, 8 (current), No.19750, Pune Archives, Pune.
108. Swamy, K.S.K; p: 116
109. Ibid; pp: 117-19
110. Campbell; pp: 650, 518
111. Ibid; p: 600
112. Bijapur; p: 174
113. Henry Cousen and Rehatsek; pp; 102-04

CHAPTER-IX**EPILOGUE**

CHAPTER-IX

EPILOGUE

Usually an epilogue contains the conclusion arrived by the research student in justification of his title and research work. In the same way herein at the end of the main topics of the thesis, chapterwise conclusions have been made. They are as under:

As the First Chapter is an introductory the choice of the topic, its scope and sources are discussed in fuller length. Through which the objects and subject matter of the study are brought before the readers. Earlier it is cited that many reputed scholars confined the history of Bijapur to the period from 1489 to 1686 only. Probably for the reason that these scholars believed, after the extinction of Adil Shahis nothing was remained in Bijapur. Even some historians say that the history of Bijapur after 1686 is nothing but of its desolation. But it is not true. After citing the reasons, objects, scope of study and the sources, the historical background of the then rulers of Bijapur viz., the Kadambas, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rashtrakuttas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Yadvas of Deogiri, the Khaljis, the Tughluqs, the Bahmanis and the Adil Shahis is covered. In this chapter the reasons are cited and the importance of the topic and research work is brought before the readers.

In the Second Chapter the cultural aspects of the Adil Shahis are dealt in details. These aspects are very much important to understand the present research work. In the present age the cultural aspects have assumed greater importance than the political accomplishments of the kings. Therefore in the second chapter an attempt is made to highlight and to bring forth only such aspects, which have not been covered by the earlier scholars. This coverage supplements the knowledge to the earlier

researches made in the subject. It covers administration (central, provincial, local, military, justice and prison, revenues etc.), coinage and royal seals, social and economic conditions, agriculture and irrigation, paintings, music, calligraphy, animate objects, literature (religions and secular), education and Royal Library, medical aids and *Darush-Shafa* (hospitals), religion and secularism, public utility works (water work, wells, tanks, *Sarais*, markets, shops, arcades etc.), art and architecture and the role of Royal Ladies and eunuchs.

The Third Chapter contains the causes, course and consequences of the fall of Bijapur (1686). Many historians believed that the fall of Bijapur was because of fundamental religious policy of the Adil Shahi rulers, in particular Sultan Mohummad Adil Shah (1627-1656) and the rise of the Marathas. However, it is not so, broadly speaking the causes for the fall of Bijapur can be ascribed to the Mughal Imperialism in the Deccan, supplemented with Maratha occupation of the territory of the Bijapur kingdom. In fuller details the unjust Mughal foreign policy towards Bijapur is discussed. Every time the Mughal Emperors from Akbar to Aurangzeb were in search of pretext to invade Bijapur. In regards to the Marathas, no doubt Shivaji carved his kingdom at the expense of Bijapur. But in his later years he changed his attitudes. The Adil Shahi Sultans and the Marathas became good allies in the eighties of 17th century. They felt the need of co-operation and amity against growing Mughal might in the Deccan. In addition the internal strifes and desertion of the Bijapur nobility and soldiery, added more problem in decaying kingdom. The economic problems emerged out from the devastation of the country by the raids of the Mughals and Maratha are also taken into accounts.

Hitherto the Mughal historians studied the fall of Bijapur from one side. They undermined the strength of Bijapur kingdom and shifted responsibilities of the fall of Bijapur on the shoulders of Bijapur Sultans.

But in fact it was unjust and impolitic Mughal policy compelled Bijapurs' submission. The misconceptions and one-sided accusations are discussed and the facts are brought before the readers in this chapter.

In the Fourth Chapter the history of Bijapur Subah under the Mughals is cited.

Bijapur did not pass into the hands of Mughals easily. Emperor Aurangzeb fully concentrated his strength and resources of the empire against Bijapur. Many of his generals died and their campaign failed. It was Aurangzeb's personality compelled to Sultan Sikandar to submit. Bijapur remained under the Mughals from 1686 to 1724. From 1686 Aurangzeb for capture of the territory of ex-Bijapur kingdom and the Deccan made Bijapur or its neighbouring areas his Headquarters. Under the Mughals Bijapur's pivotal position never diminished.

In this chapter the study of further conquest of the Deccan (confined to ex-kingdom of Bijapur), Bijapur Subah's Subahdars and their political activities, reformatory works, Subah administration, currency, poets, Mughal monuments, destruction of paintings and Royal Library of Bijapur etc. is made.

During the Mughal rule, Bijapur had an opportunity to become the capital of the whole Deccan. As per the last will of Aurangzeb, the succeeding Emperor Shah Alam Bahadur (1707-1713) was ready to part with Bijapur and Hyderabad Subah to his brother Kam Baksh. But due to advise of ill-intentional and foolish nobles and ill luck, he challenged Shah Alam Bahadur, and was defeated and killed in 1709. Thus Bijapur lost the chance of becoming capital of the Mughal Deccan.

The Fifth Chapter deals with the history of Bijapur Subah under the Asaf Jahi Nizams. By the year 1724 the political authority of the Mughals had declined in the Deccan. One of the Mughal Subahdars, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah declared his independence and become the de facto ruler of the six

Subahs of the Deccan. As a result Bijapur passed into the hands of the Nizams.

In this chapter the study of the contribution of the predecessors of the Nizam towards the Mughals for the capture of Bijapur is made. Besides, the political situation in the Deccan, the seizure of power by the Nizam, his activities like campaigns in Bijapur Subah and the Carnatic, rebellion of Nasir Jung, his accession and campaigns, rebellion of Muzaffar Jung, his accessions and then of Salabat Jung, their campaigns in Bijapur Carnatic, the Subahdars of the Nizams' Bijapur, administration, currency, poets, charity and *Mada-e-Maash* (livelihood grants to pious men) are discussed.

In 1748 Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah died. From then onwards the sphere of influence of the succeeding Nizams gradually declined and some of the portions of the Subah of Bijapur passed into the hands of Marathas. As a result of the defeat of Nizam Salabat Jung in the battle of Udgir, finally the Marathas became masters of Bijapur in 1760. During Nizams' rule as well Bijapur missed a chance to be a capital of an independent principality under Muzaffar Jung. When Muzaffar Jung rebelled against his uncle Nasir Jung, he offered him the Nawabship of Bijapur and Adhoni with all titles and *Jagirs*. But all efforts failed and the battle was started.

The Sixth Chapter gives wholesome information of the Administrative and revenue divisions of Bijapur Subah from 1686 to 1760. Under the Mughals and the Asaf Jahis the administrative divisions like Sarkars, Parganahs, *Deh* (villages) were considered as the revenue divisions as well. Upto 1760 the boundaries of Subah of Bijapur from 1686 to 1760 A.D were intact, except few portions in the occupation of Marathas and the Nawabs of Savanoor. In this chapter detail information is provided regarding the Sarkars, Parganahs and *Mauzahs* or *Dehs* (villages) and their amounts of revenue. During this period the *Pethas* (small suburban

markets), *Bazaars* (big markets), *Baghat* (gardens or irrigated fields), *Mahals* of tobacco, *Mahals* of *Barg-e-Tambol*, *Mahal* of *Sair* (transit duties) etc. were formed into the revenue division¹ as Parganahs for purpose of collection of revenue.

The information of this chapter is gleaned from unpublished manuscripts viz. *Deba-e-Dehi* (anonymous), *Sawanah-e-Dakhan* of Munim Khan Hamdani, *Haquiquat Hai Hindustan* of Laxmi Narayan Shafique and *Bijapur Manuscript Map*.

The Seventh Chapter sites the history of Bijapur Prant from 1760 to 1848. IN this period the Bijapur Prant was under the Peshwas and the Rajas of Sattara. For study purpose this chapter is divided into two parts (I) Bijapur Under the Peshwas (1760-1818 A.D) and (II) Bijapur Under the Rajas of Satara (1818-1848 A.D). Except the political affairs, the Prant administration, currency, religious activities etc. are dealt commonly. By the treaty of Udgir, the Subah of Bijapur was divided; the Marathas secured the north-western part i.e. Bijapur fort and its surrounding Parganahs and Mahals. They called this part 'Prant Bijapur.' The northeastern part containing Naldurg, Gulbargah, Raichur, Adhoni etc. remained with 'Darul-Zafar Bijapur' of the Nizams. In the period under study, in the central and southern parts of Subah Bijapur multifarious struggle was on for extending their sphere of influence among the Marathas, the Nizam, Haidar Ali and later Tipu Sultan and the British.

In the first part the political activities in the Prant Bijapur and Darul-Zafar Bijapur are cited in the background of Maratha-Nizam relations. The Maratha-Nizam contest against Haidar Ali and then Tipu Sultan in South Bijapur, Darul-Zafar Bijapur and Prant Karnatak is dealt in details.

When the Marathas secured Prant Bijapur, they were pre-occupied with the North. Nevertheless the things in the Prant were proper. From the

accession of last Peshwa to 1818 A.D due to mal-administration, visits of famine, raids of free-booters etc.

In the second part, a study of Bijapur under the Rajas of Satara is made. The British transferred administrative powers to Raja Pratapsinh in 1822. He had done well to his subjects in agricultural and revenue matters. In 1839 Raja Shahji ascended. He was a liberal ruler promoted education, medical aids and vaccinations to his subjects. He is credited with for several reformatory works in Bijapur. It is said he constructed the northern and southern walls of the Great Jumma Masjid of Bijapur. Besides, he took steps for repairs of Asar Mahal, Golgumaz and Ibrahim Rouzah of Bijapur. However the royal palaces of Bijapur suffered heavily at the hands of Peshwa's officers and Raja Pratapsinh.

The Eighth Chapter furnishes wholesome information of Bijapur under the British. Under the British Bijapur was not the Subah or the Prant, it was one of the districts of Bombay Presidency. This chapter covers the study of Bijapur as a Taluqua (1848-1864) and district (1864-1885). On account of the State of Satara being lapsed by the British in 1848, Bijapur passed into their hands.

Under the British Bijapur got the sigh of relief from its distress. On par with other neighbouring districts the British under took constructive and reformatory works in Bijapur, viz. land survey and settlements, agriculture and irrigation, roads, railways, ferries, post and telegraph, instructions, health, municipalities, famine relief, water supply etc.

The greatest contribution of the British to Bijapur was preservation and restoration of its historical monuments. Thanks to the British sense of appreciation, by expending lakhs of rupees the decaying monuments of Bijapur were got repaired. The details of repairs and restoration works are given in this chapter. In addition, the uprisings against the British are noted.

Though the British introduced many reforms, but the general progress of the District was arrested due to visits of famines and epidemics etc. Thousands of men and cattle died, the distresses of the people doubled. In 1885 the Headquarters of the District was shifted from Kaladgi to Bijapur. For housing their offices in the palaces of the citadel the British defaced them at the cost of their original appearance and historical importance. They destroyed the citadel walls, breached the fort walls, for mere their pseudo town plans and totally damaged the Adil Shahi defense system existed in the five Royal Gates of Bijapur fort. However, after shifting of its Headquarters from Kaladgi, Bijapur gradually picked up its progress in all spheres of life.

This humble attempt of research in the history of Bijapur from 1686 to 1885 fills the historical hollowness of Bijapur. As this research work covers multifarious aspects of Bijapur as the Subah, Prant, Taluqua and the District, will be an important addition to the existing knowledge of history of Bijapur (1489-1686).

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APPENDIXES

- * Dynastic Lists of Bijapur Rulers
- * *Farman* of Aurangzeb
- * *Farman* of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah
- * *Farman* Issued During Nizam Salabat Jung's Reign
- * Plan of the Tombs of Shah Abdur Razzak Quadri and Khan Mohummad, Khwas Khan, Bijapur
- * Elevated Platform, and Front and Side Views of the Tomb of Prince Daulat Afza (grandson of Aurangzeb), Bijapur
- * Plan of the Tomb and Mosque of Queen Aurangabadi Mahal, Bijapur
- * Inayat Jung Collection (IJC) ♦ Document No. VIII/32/553 & VIII/35/535 (a)
- * Inayat Jung Collection Document No. VIII/35/536 & VIII/39/162

♦ IJC Source: Dr. M.A.Nayeem, 'Mughal Administration of the Deccan Under Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah'

DYNASTIC LISTS OF BIJAPUR RULERS

Early Dynasties

Kadambas of Banavasi
 Chalukyas of Badami
 Rashtrakuthas of Malkhed
 Chalukyas of Kalyani
 Yadvas of Devgeri

Rulers of Delhi

Allauddin Mohummad Shah Khalji, 1296-1316
 Kutubuddin Mubarak Shah Khalji, 1316-21
 Gayasuddin Shah Tughluq, 1321-25
 Mohummad Shah Tughluq, 1325-51

Bahmanis of Daulatbad, Gulbargah and Bidar

Ismaeel Mukh, 1347
 Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah, 1347-58
 Mohummad-I, 1358-75
 Mujahid, 1375-78
 Dawood, 1378
 Mohummad-II, 1378-97
 Dawood-II, 1397
 Tajuddin Firuz, 1397-1422
 Ahmad-I, 1422-36
 Alauddin Ahmad-II, 1436-58
 Humayun, 1458-61
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 Mahmud, 1482-1518

Adil Shahis of Bijapur

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 Ismaeel Adil Shah, 1510-34
 Mallu Adil Shah, 1534-35
 Ibrahim Adil Shah-I, 1535-58
 Ali Adil Shah-I, 1558-80
 Ibrahim Adil Shah-II, 1580-1627
 Mohummad Adil Shah, 1627-56
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 Sikandar Adil Shah, 1672-86

Mughals of Aurangabad and Delhi

Aurangzeb Alamgir, 1686-1707

Azam Shah, 1707 (usurper)

Kam Baksh, 1707-10 (usurper)

Shah Alam Bahadur Shah-I, 1707-12

Jahandar Shah, 1712-13

Farak Siyer, 1713-19

Rafi-ud-Darzat, 1719

Rafi-ud-Daulah, Shah Jahan-II, 1719

Niku Siyer, 1719 (usurper)

Ibrahim, 1720 (usurper)

Mohammad Shah Nasir-ud-Din, 1719-48

Asaf Jahi Nizams of Hyderabad

Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jaha-I, 1724-48

Mir Ahmed Nasir Jung, 1748-50

Muzaffar Jung, 1750-51

Salaabat Jung, 1751-62

Mir Nizam Ali Khan, Asaf Jaha-II, 1762-1803

Sikandar Jaha, 1803-29

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Balaji Vishwanath, 1714-20

Bajiroa-I, 1720-40

Balaji Bajiroa, 1740-61

Narayanroa, 1772-74

Madhavroa-II, 1774-96

Bajiroa-II, 1796, 1818

Rajas of Satara

Raja Pratapsinh, 1818-39

Raja Shahaji, 1839-48

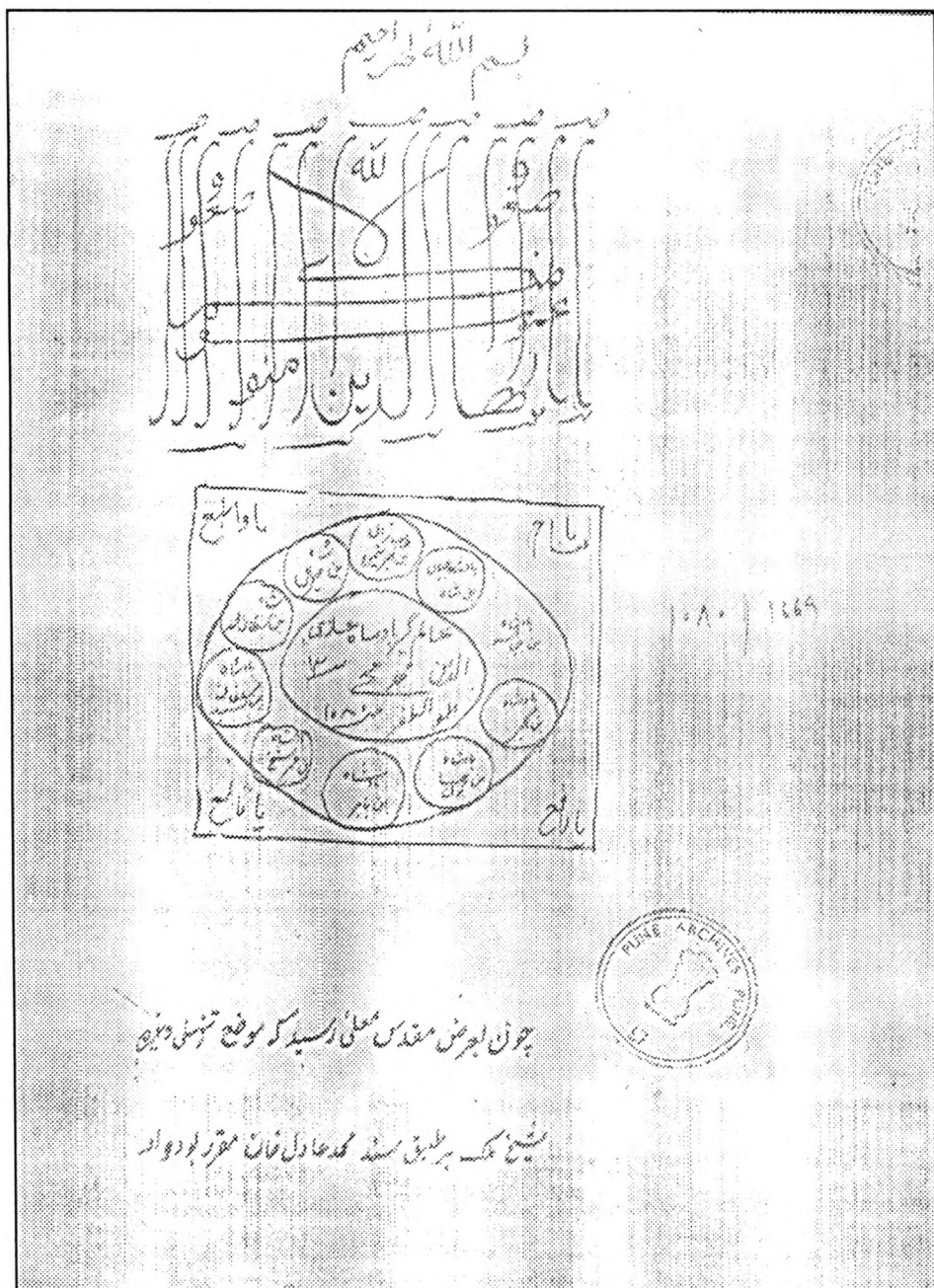
British, 1848-1885, District Collectors *

A.H. Spry.C.S.

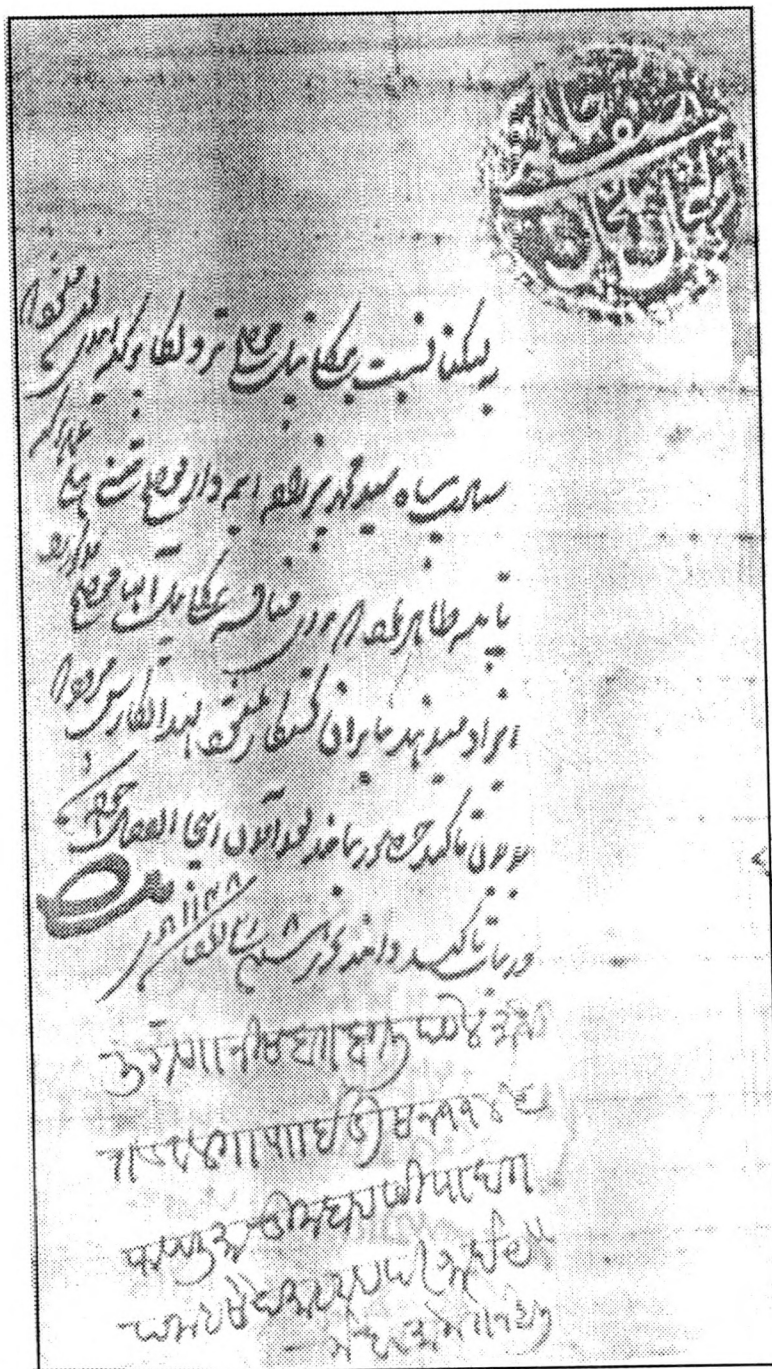
G.F.M. Grant C.S.

W.Parkar

* Only the names of District Collectors, who were men of importance, are cited.



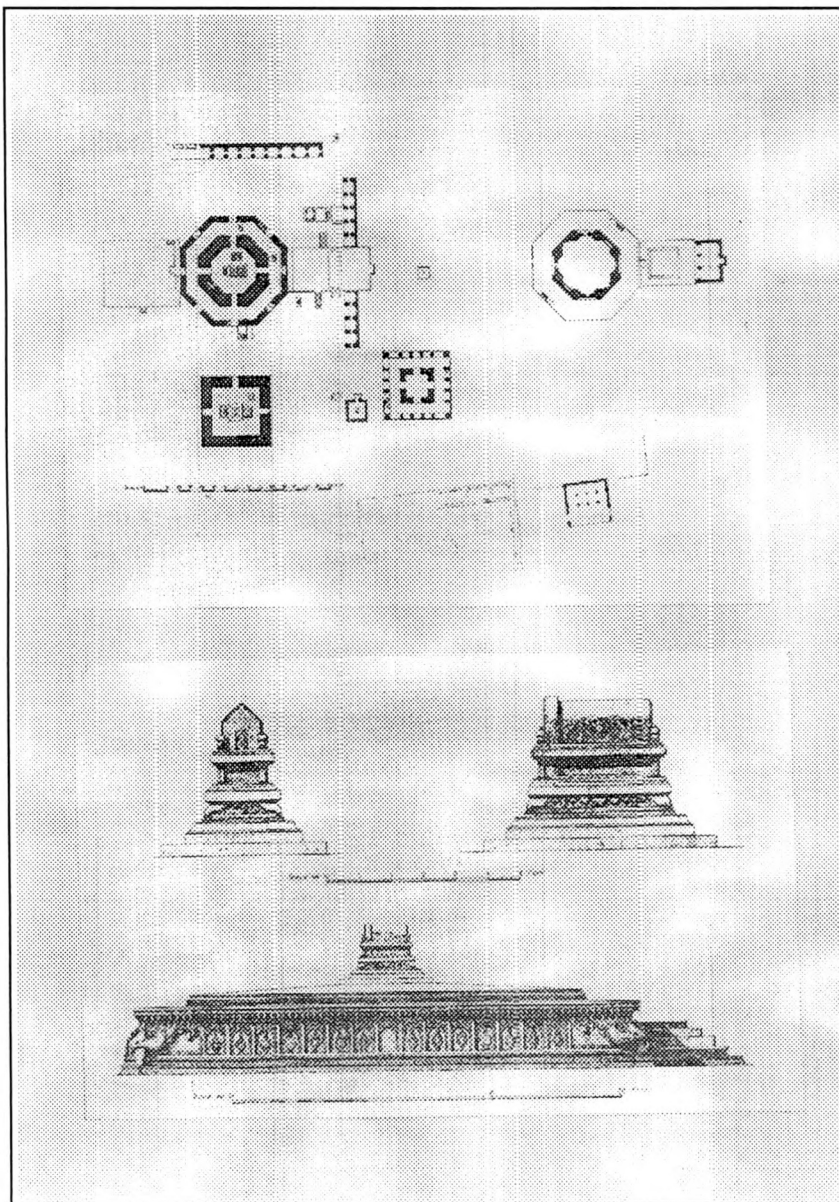
FARMAN OF AURANGZEB



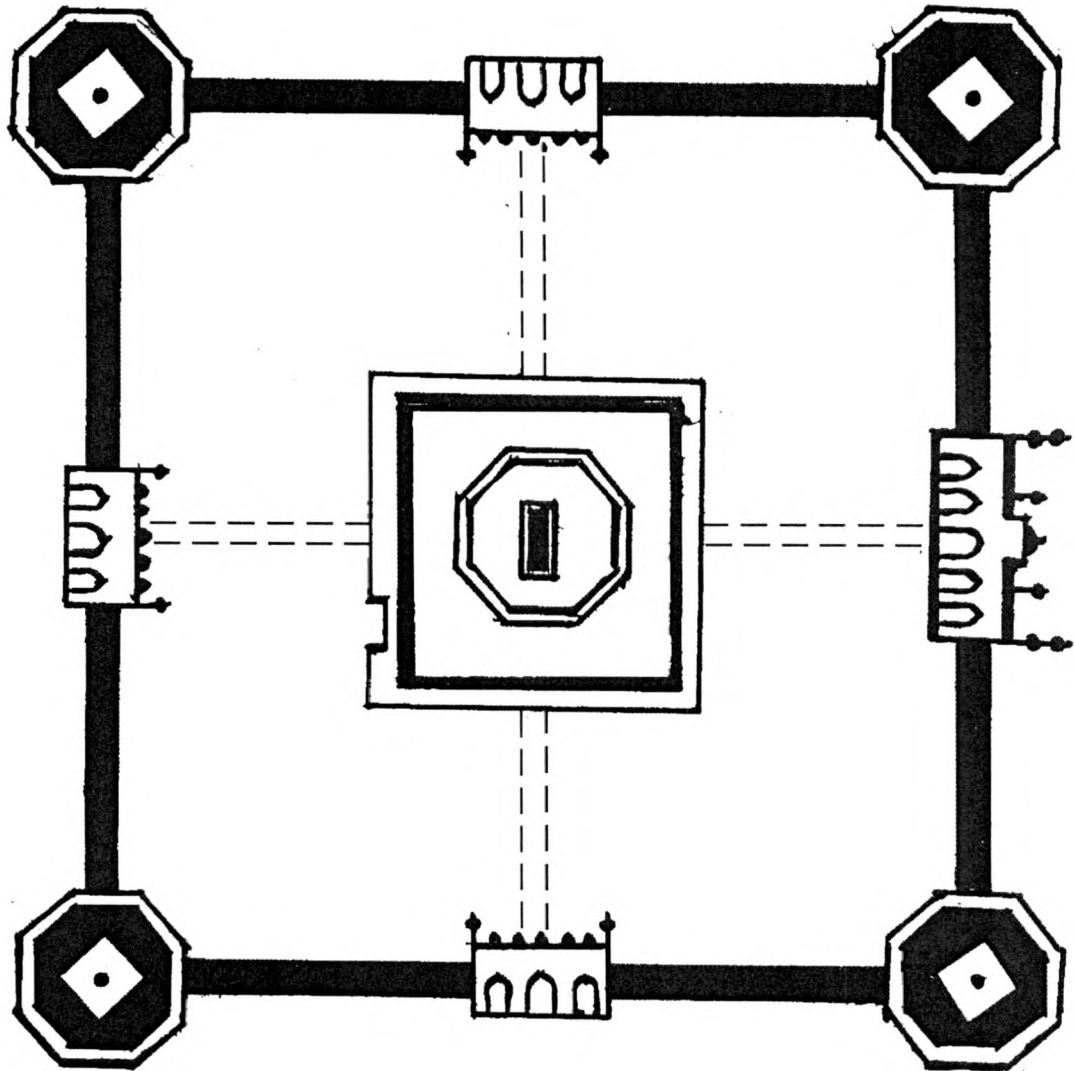
FARMAN OF NIZAM-UL-MULK, ASAF JAH

FARMAN ISSUED DURING NIZAM SALABAT JUNG'S REIGN

**PLAN OF THE TOMBS OF SHAH ABDUL RAZZAK QUADRI &
KHAN MOHAMMAD KHWAS KHAN, BIJAPUR.**

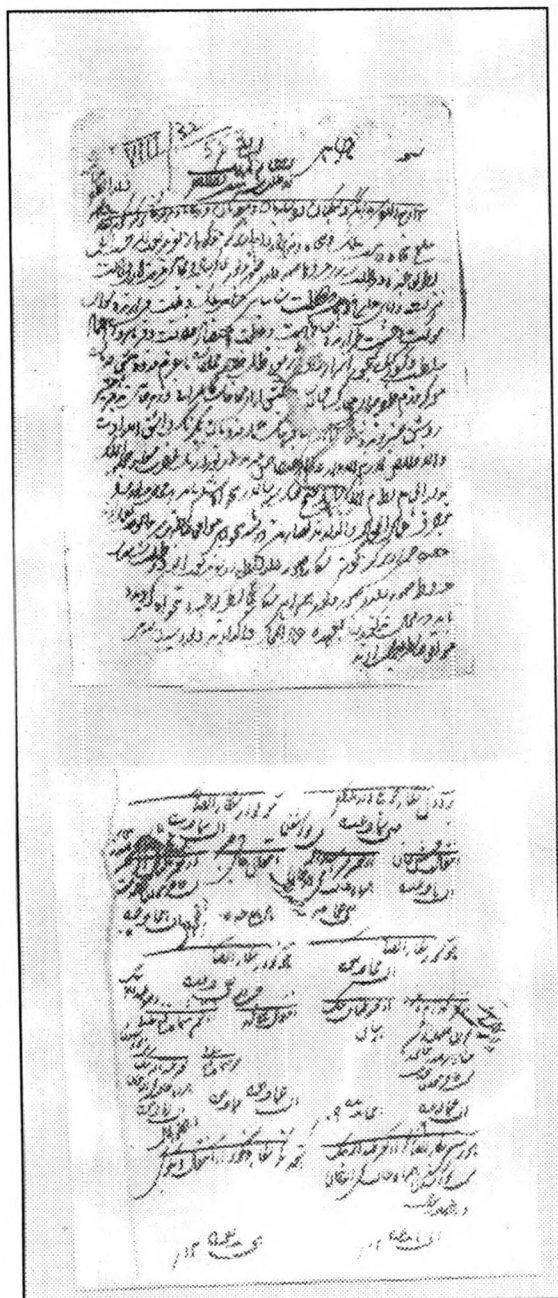


**ELEVATED PLATFORM AND FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS OF THE TOMB OF
PRINCE DAULAT AFZA (GRANDSON OF AURANGZEB), BIJAPUR.**



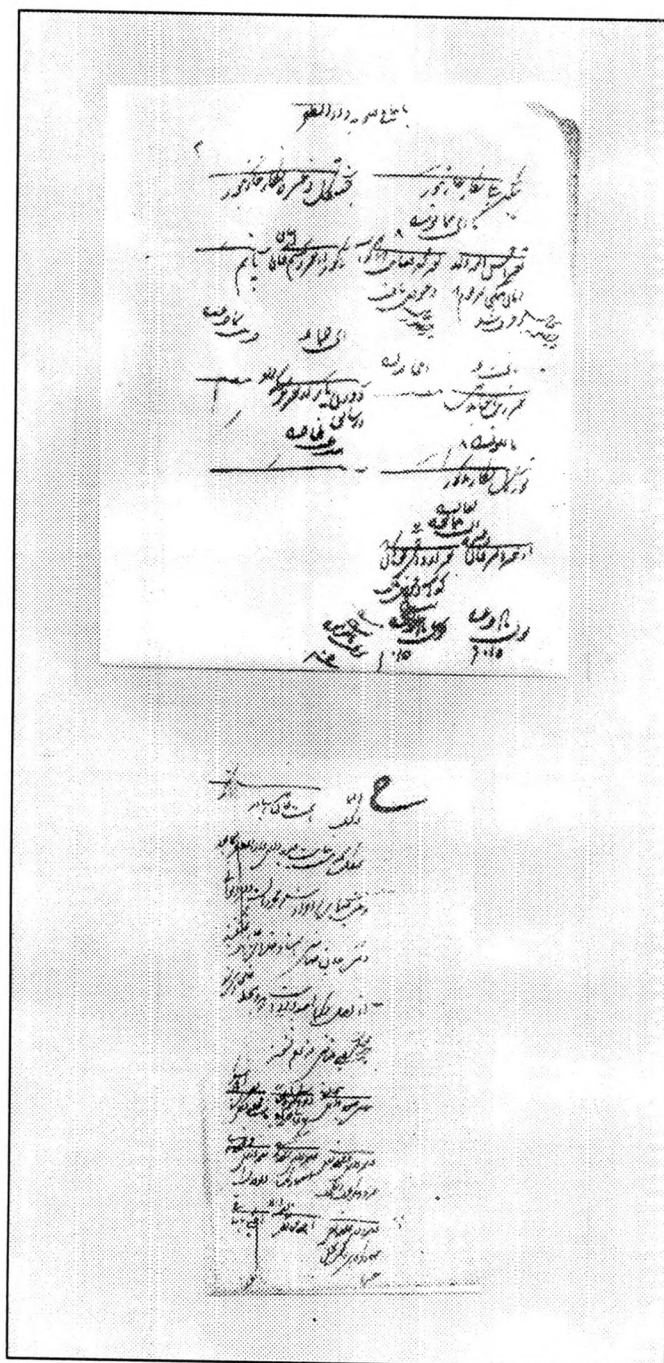
TOMB OF QUEEN AURANGABADI MAHAL AND MOSQUE, BIJAPUR

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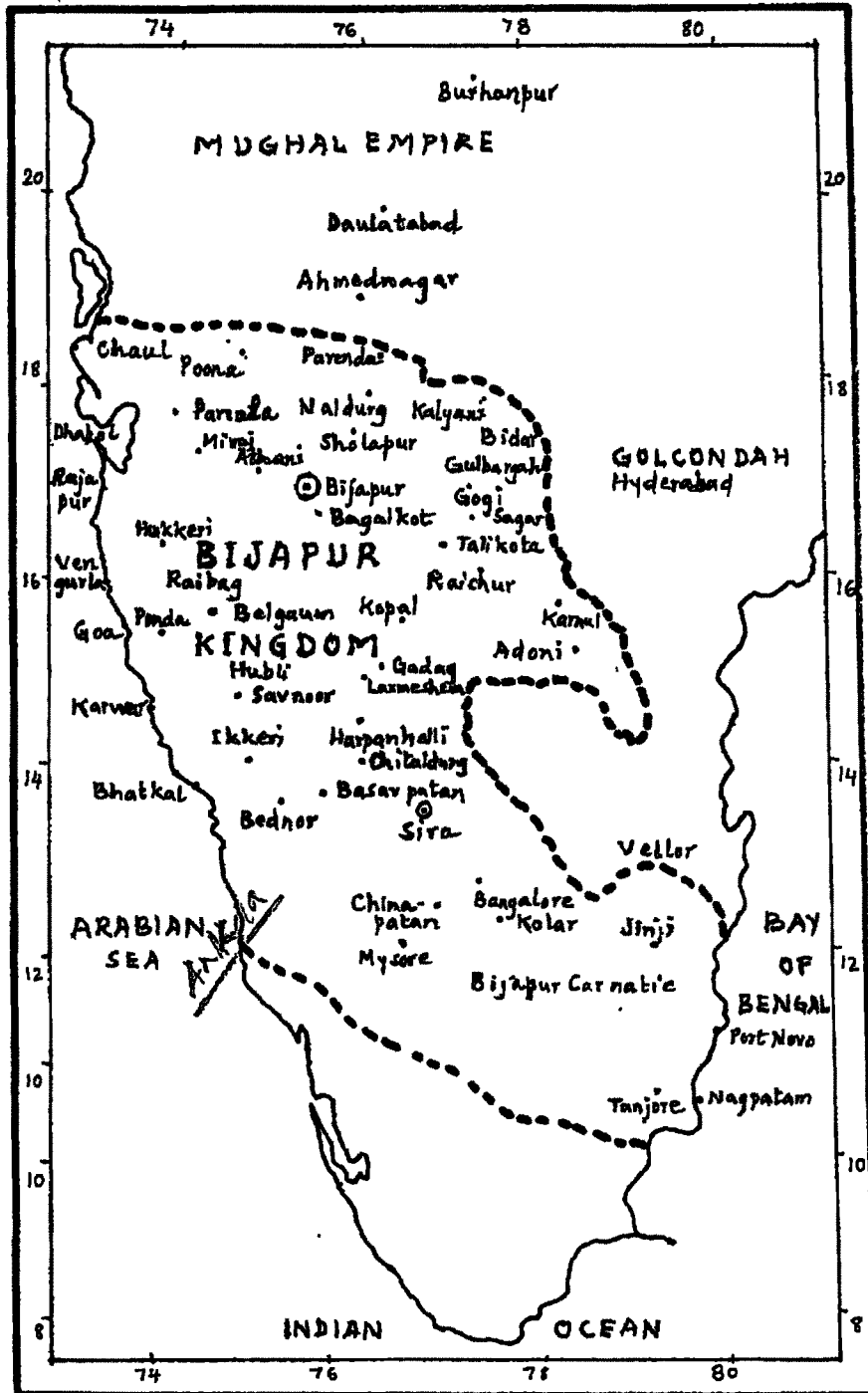
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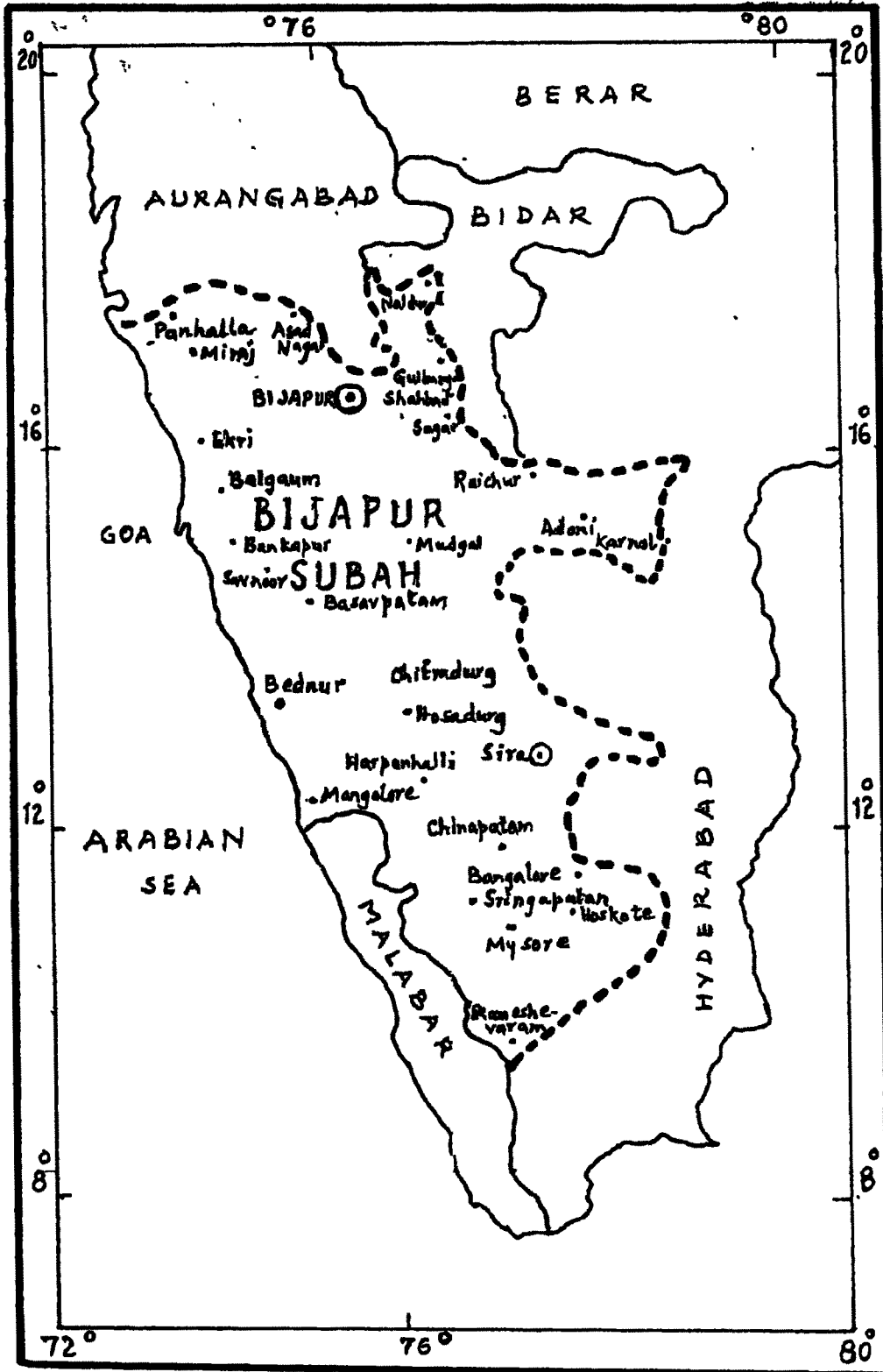
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MAPS

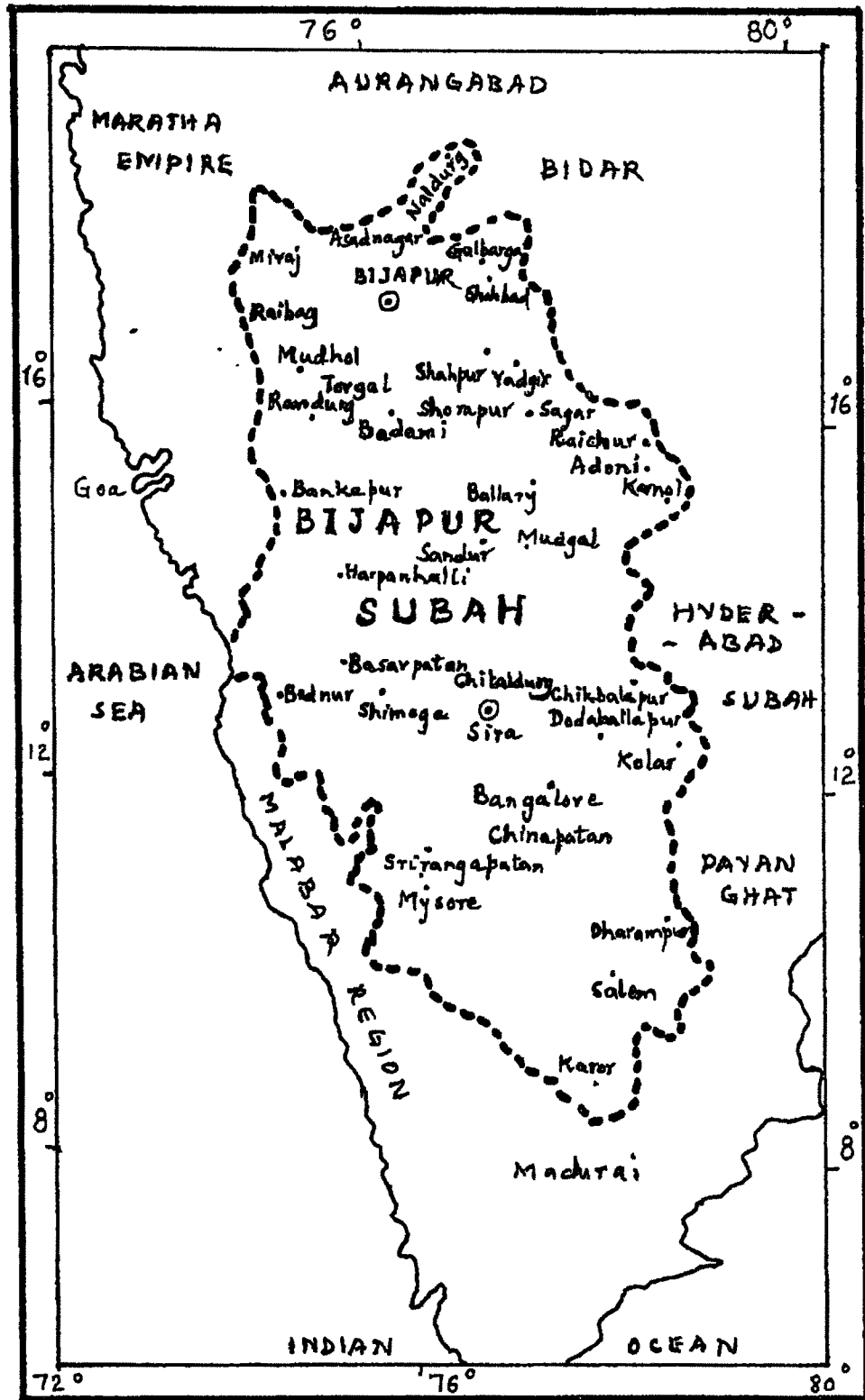
- * Bijapur at its Zenith, 1656 A.D
- * Bijapur Subah Under the Mughals, 1686-1724 A.D
- * Bijapur Subah Under the Asaf Jahi Nizams, 1724-1760 A.D
- * Bijapur Prant Under Peshwas, 1760-1818 A.D and Darul Zafar Bijapur of the Nizams, After 1760 A.D
- * Bijapur Prant Under Rajas of Satara, 1818-1848 A.D
- * Bijapur Under the British, 1885 A.D



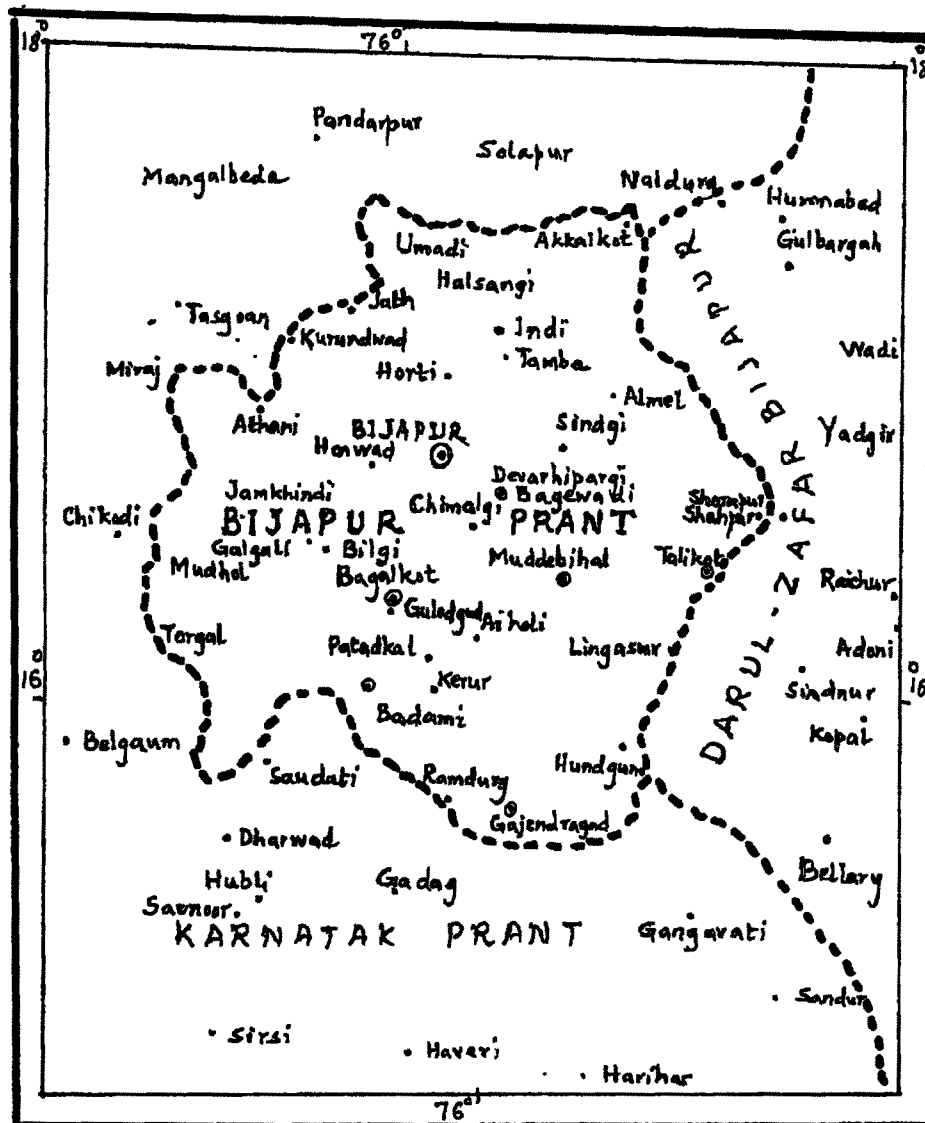
BIJAPUR KINGDOM AT ITS ZENITH 1656 A.D.



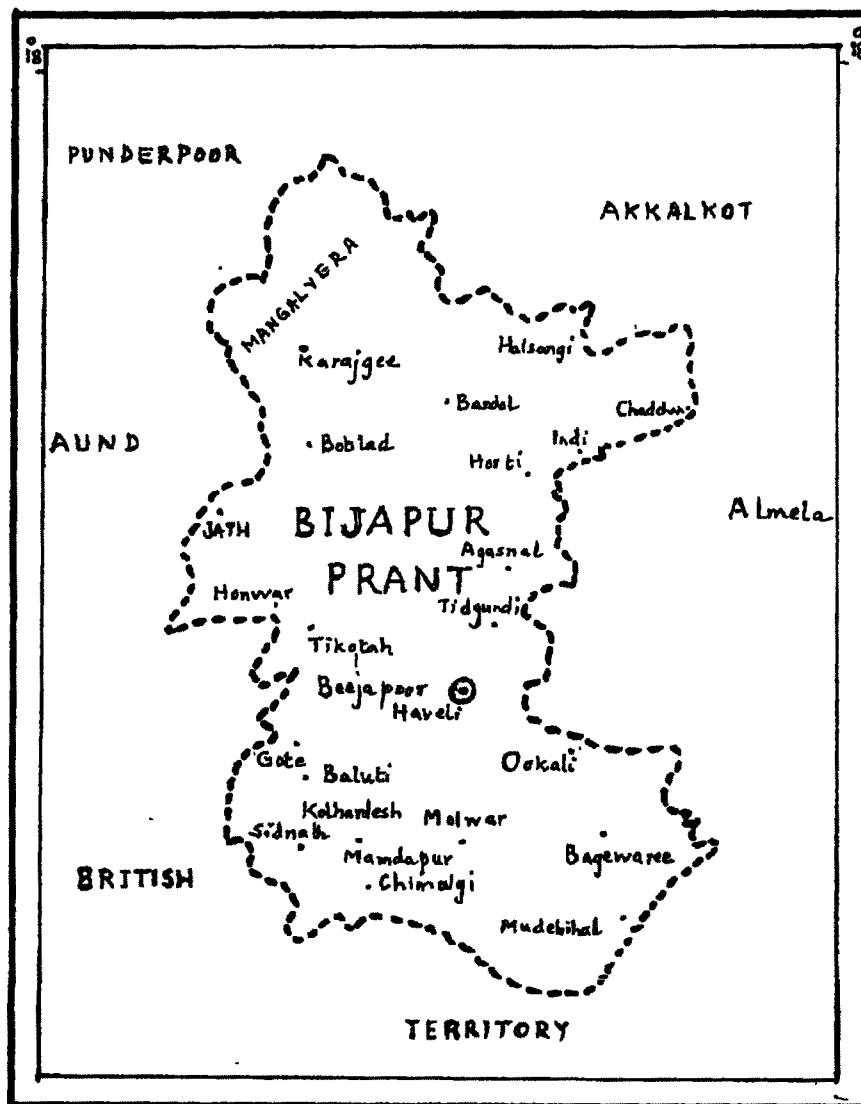
BIJAPUR SUBAH UNDER MUGHALS 1686-1724 A.D.



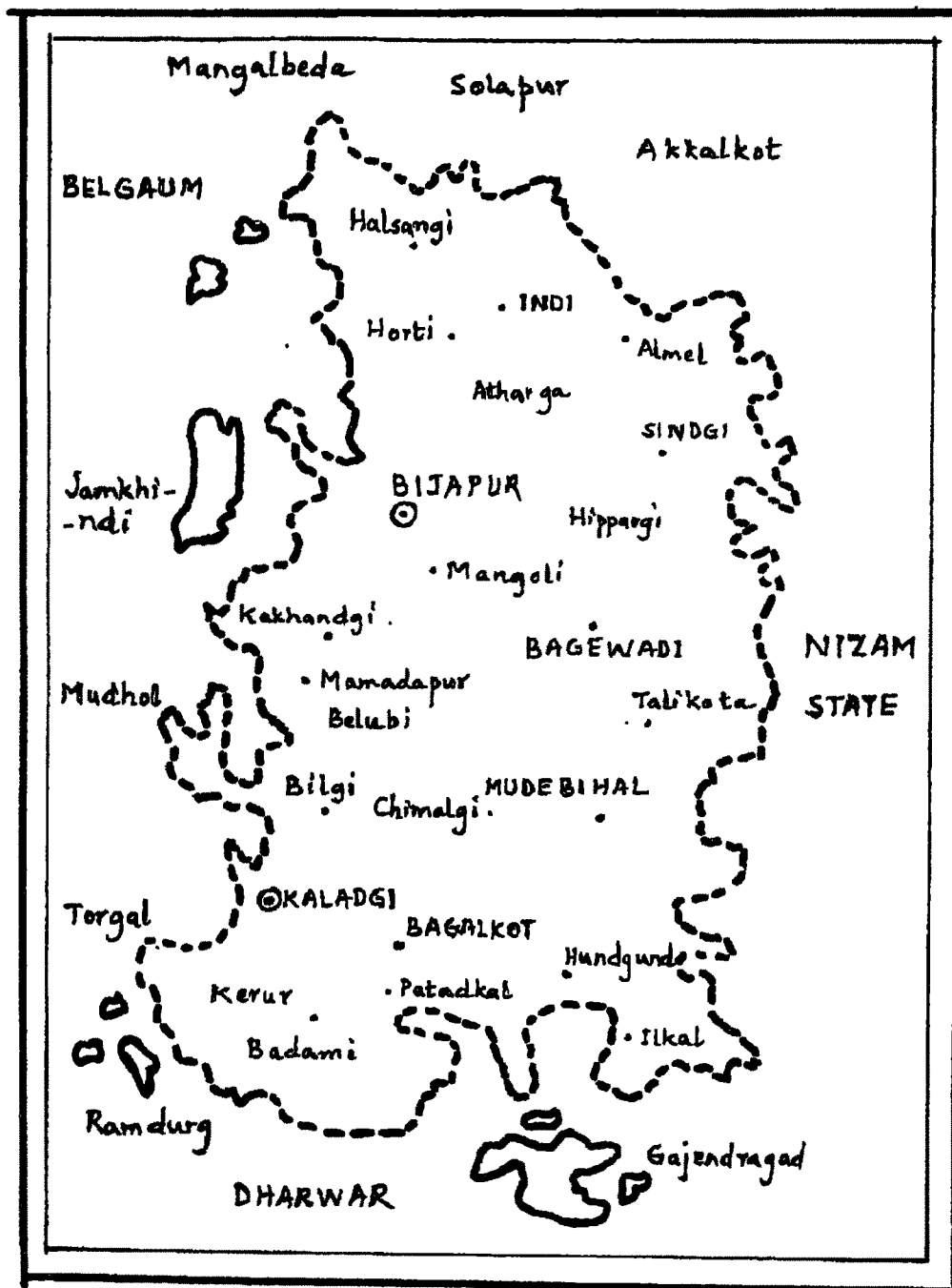
BIJAPUR SUBAH UNDER ASAF JAH I NIZAMS 1724 - 1760 A.D.



**BIJAPUR PRANT UNDER PESHWAS
1760 - 1818 A.D. AND DARUL-ZAFAR
OF THE NIZAMS, AFTER 1760 A.D.**



**BIJAPUR PRANT UNDER RAJAS OF SATARA
1818 - 1848 A.D.**



BIJAPUR UNDER THE BRITISH 1885 A.D.

Acknowledgement?

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- 1** Tombs of Shah Abdur Razzak Quadri and Khān Mohummad
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- 3** Asar Mahal Before Restoration
- 4** Gol Gumbaz Before Restoration
- 5** Main Gate (Eastern) of Jumma Masjid, Bijapur
- 6** Lions of Sharzah Bruj (Animate Objects)
- 7** General View of Citadel, 1860
- 8** Jumma Masjid and its Outer Walls
- 9** Tomb of Queen Aurangabadi Mahal, Bijapur
- 10** Counterfiet Tomb of Prince Daulat Afza (Green Stone
Tomb)
- 11** Enclosure of Farak Mahal Before its Conversion into
District Offices
- 12** Ibrahim Rouzah Before Restoration
- 13** Enclosure of Makka or Arab Gate, Where the Maratha Prant
Offices were Situated
- 14** Gate of Gagan Mahal/Chapel, Bijapur



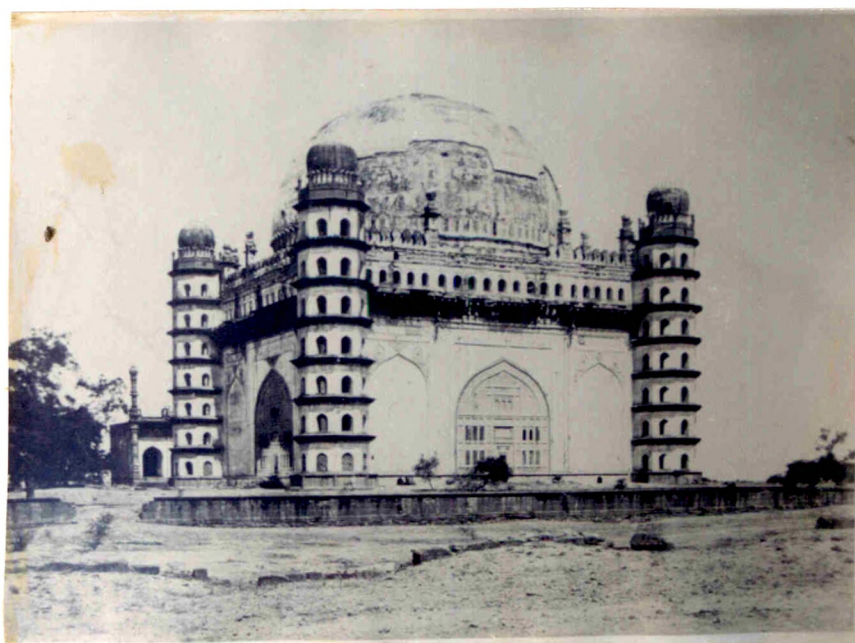
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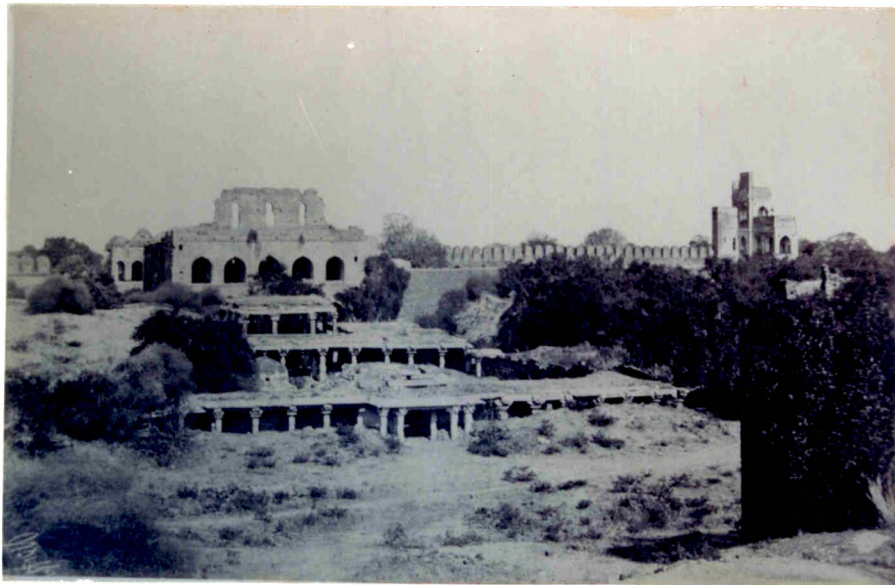
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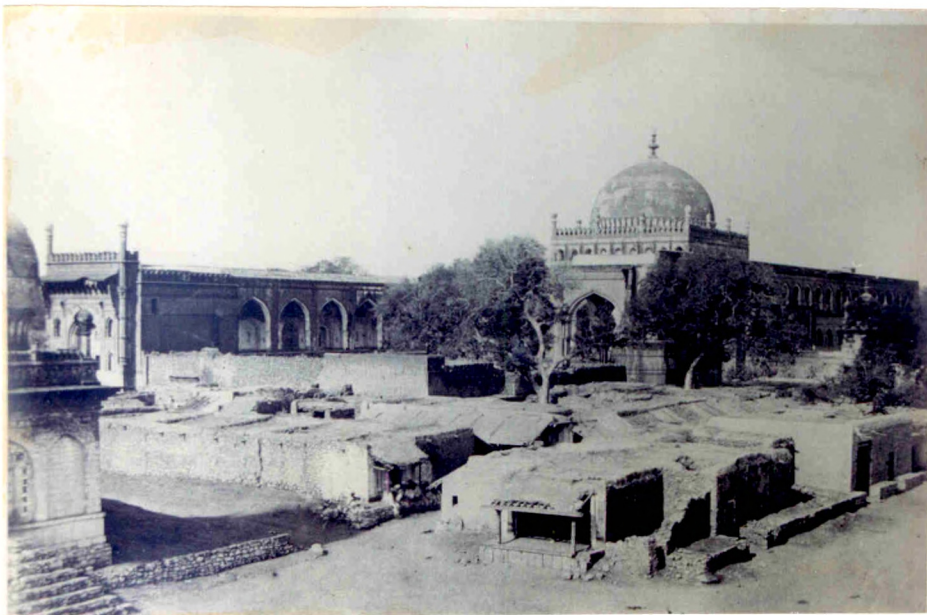
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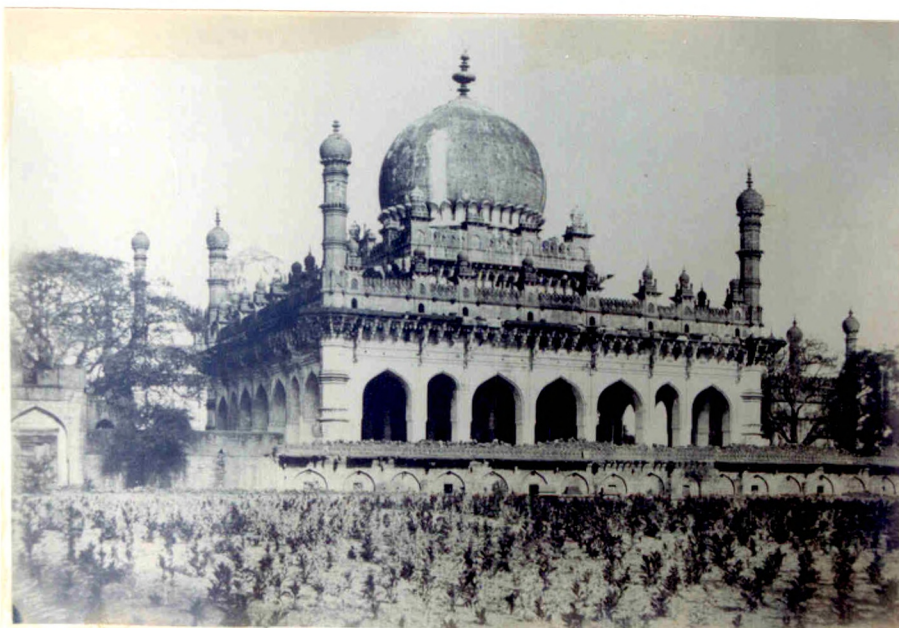
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